REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1906

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1907

[No. 28—1907.]



To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

December 6, 1906.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, November 23, 1906.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the work of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, for eleven months, ending October 31, 1906, together with the reports of the following officers:—

Superintendent R. B. Deane, commanding Calgary District.

" G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding Regina District.

" P. C. H. Primrose, commanding Macleod District.

" J. O. Wilson, commanding Lethbridge District.

" J. V. Begin, commanding Prince Albert District.

" J. A. McGibbon, commanding Battleford District.

Inspector H. J. A. Davidson, commanding Maple Creek District.

" D. M. Howard, commanding McKenzie River District.

" D'Arcy E. Strickland, commanding Fort Saskatchewan District.

Surgeon G. P. Bell, Senior Medical Officer.

Inspector J. F. Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon.

Before the erection of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, rested with the Dominion government, and this force was charged with that duty. To the provincial governments this duty passed. By agreement between the Dominion government and the provincial governments we continued to carry on the work, pending a decision by the provincial governments as to whether they desired a continuance of the force in the new provinces. Section 33, of the Mounted Police Act, 1894, authorizes the Governor in Council to enter into arrangements with the government of any province of Canada for the use or employment of the force, and to agree upon the amount of money which shall be paid by each province for such services.

Under the authority of this section, you instructed the Comptroller to interview the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments on this subject. The Comptroller, accompanied by myself, met the members of the Alberta government, at Red Deer, on April 17, and the members of the Saskatchewan government at Regina, on April 20.

The conference resulted in an arrangement being entered into between both provincial governments and the Dominion government, whereby the latter agreed to maintain a strength of 500 in the two provinces, each provincial government to contribute the sum of $75,000 for the service, and the balance of the cost of maintenance to be paid by the Dominion; the control of the force to remain with the Dominion, and, in the execution of their duties relating to the administration of justice, to be subject to the orders of the Attorney's General; this arrangement to be continued for five years, expiring on March 31, 1911.

We have now been working under this arrangement for six months in a most satisfactory way, and with an entire absence of friction in both provinces. The provincial departments have thoroughly supported us, and, on the other hand, I think the force has striven to carry out their instructions with zeal.

If I may venture to express any opinion, I would say that the present arrangement is an advantageous one for the provinces, as well as for the Dominion. The immediate withdrawal of this force, in the very height of the rapid settlement, would have caused a feeling of unrest and disquiet, prejudicial to all interests.

I cannot avoid expressing a feeling of satisfaction that the Legislature and the people approved so heartily the continuance of the force, and that those with whom we had worked, and who knew us best, when they had the chance, should have shown such confidence in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

In the Yukon Territory and the re-organized Northwest Territories, consisting of the McKenzie, Franklin, Keewatin and Ungava districts, our duties remain as heretofore.

The work of the force is ever growing, but our strength does not increase, and the duties fall more heavily on the individual members.

The west is growing. New areas are coming under settlement, new towns are springing up, and railways are extending. With it all our burdens grow heavier. I endeavour, as best I can, to meet these conditions, but not to my satisfaction. I bear witness, however, to the cheerful way in which our men have responded.

The ordinary police duties would try us to faithfully perform, but when to those are added the maintenance of eight common jails, the attendance upon judges and magistrates, the escorting of prisoners and lunatics, the service of subpœnas, and the multifarious duties for other departments of the government, then they tax us to the utmost.

THE PEACE RIVER YUKON TRAIL.

Under your instructions, we commenced last year to construct a pack trail from Fort St. John, B.C., to the Yukon Territory. Ninety-four miles were completed when the heavy snow compelled the detachment under Inspector Richards to go into winter quarters. A small detachment, under Corporal McLeod, proceeded to Fort Graham and wintered there. The detachment experienced difficulties and hardships in making the trip. They first attempted to cross the mountains via Laurier pass, but, owing to lack of a guide, and deep snow, were forced to return to Fort St. John. Undaunted, they pushed up the Peace river, and, although the ice was running strong, succeeded in reaching Fort Graham. During the winter they made extensive patrols.

Their presence at Fort Graham last winter was fortunate. The small tribe of Indians there were in great distress for want of food. Corporal McLeod, with that self-reliance and good judgment, which our men in isolated positions of responsibility so often develop, advanced them sufficient provisions to allow them to go to their hunting grounds, and thus avoided a threatened raid on the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post.

During the winter, Inspector Richards, in accordance with Superintendent Constantine's instructions, forwarded sufficient supplies, by sled, to the end of the trail, ready for the opening of the work. In order that the horses would be fit to do this, oats had to be sent in. A party under Corporal Munroe, left Fort Saskatchewan on January 3, with 12,000 pounds of oats for Fort St. John, 570 miles distance. They reached Lesser Slave lake on January 15. Inspector West took over the party, and left on January 19, for Peace River Landing, reaching there on January 23.

The weather was extremely cold, the thermometer falling to 62° below zero on the 22nd.

Sergeant Wilson took command from Peace River Landing, leaving there on January 29, and arriving at Fort St. John on February 16, after a most arduous and trying trip; the weather was very cold, trail unbroken, sleighs constantly breaking

because of contact with stumps of trees, and horses becoming exhausted. Nevertheless they persevered, and accomplished their work.

Early in May, Inspector Richards moved from winter quarters to the end of the trail, and commenced work, which was steadily pushed on.

On July 27, Inspector Camies took over command from Inspector Richards, who was relieved at his own request, because of bad health. I wish to bring to your notice the excellent work of Inspector Richards while in command. He exhibited ability and perseverance, and is deserving of especial commendation.

The work was continued with energy, and on August 23, the trail was completed to Fort Graham, 208 measured miles from Fort St. John.

The party was now split up, part to continue the trail west, and the remainder were employed building barracks and cutting hay for the winter.

The last report received was dated September 25, in which Inspector Camies states he had completed the trail 20 miles west of Fort Graham towards Bear lake, making a total of 131 miles for the season's work.

On September 10, a party of six men and twenty-three horses left for Peace River Landing, it having been found impossible to cut sufficient hay for the winter, and on the 25th, it was followed by another of three men and fifteen horses.

One officer, 15 N. C. officers and constables and 19 horses remained at Fort Graham for the winter, where they are comfortably quartered and well supplied with provisions, but in serious want for clothing. The clothing was despatched in good time, but only reached Fort St. John. Inspector Camies reports that he can get plenty of moose skins, and therefore the men will not suffer.

Both Inspectors Camies and Richards have nothing but praise for the N.C. officers and men. Inspector Camies says:—

'There have been no breaches of discipline; they are active, willing, and well-behaved; they work well, and without a murmur at the hardest of work, there is no shirking, although the men are often wet through a few minutes after leaving camp in the morning for their work, and returning in the same condition at night.'

The route of the trail from Fort Graham on, was the subject of much consideration. To obtain necessary information of northern British Columbia, Superintendent Sanders was ordered to Hazleton in June, to investigate conditions along the government telegraph line to the Yukon, and ascertain what were the facilities for provisions and forage.

A patrol was ordered to proceed from White Horse to Hazleton to report upon the route. Inspector Macdonell, with two men and eight ponies, left White Horse on July 18, and arrived at Hazleton on September 6, having travelled upwards of 650 miles. His recommendation was as follows:—

'Route recommended.—Leaving Atlin, follow wagon road to McKee creek, then crossing creek, keep straight on, crossing O'Donnell river, then follow Black Pine ridge to Indian trail to Nakina river, crossing opposite telegraph station, then follow pack train to where it joins McKenzie & Mann's pack trail, three miles north of Nahlin river, then follow McKenzie & Mann's pack trail to Telegraph creek.

'Then crossing Stikine river, three miles above mouth of Telegraph creek, take Old Cattle trail to Black Water where it joins Government Pack trail to Hazleton.

'Ten men with proper equipment starting from Atlin July 1, will open trail to Nahlin river where it joins McKenzie & Mann's pack trail, in one season.

'Six men starting from Telegraph creek July 1, would open trail south to Klappan river, in one season.

'Six men starting from Hazleton, June 15, would open trail north from Black Water to Klappan in one season.

'If this is done, and pack trail from Omineca mines to Hazleton is followed, it would give open trail from Manson creek to Atlin, distance 790 miles, leaving only that portion from St. John to Manson creek to be opened up. This would follow the trails most prospectors take, and keep in touch with what little civilization there is, and

touch all navigable streams where supplies can be replenished, and keep you in touch with telegraph communication from nine miles south of Hazleton to 5th Cabin, and from Telegraph creek to Atlin.'

It is considered advisable to cut a trail from Fort Graham to Cabin No. 5, on telegraph line, for, by so doing, supplies could be easily obtained from Hazleton and Telegraph creek, both points being connected by river boats with ocean ports, and also, connection is had with the telegraph stations.

The country between Fort Graham and No. 5 post is unknown, and it is possible a practicable route may not be found. I attach extract from Inspector Richard's report.

WORK IN THE ARCTIC.

Inspector Howard and the detachment under his command have performed excellent service in the Arctic regions. His small detachment of six men has been divided between Fort McPherson and Herschel island, some 200 miles apart.

The whaling fleet was caught in the ice and compelled to winter in the Arctic. Five ships, with crews numbering 230 men, wintered at Herschel island. Instructions were sent by our winter patrol from Dawson to Inspector Howard, to take such steps as he deemed necessary to prevent suffering amongst the fleet, as some of the ships had not been provisioned for the winter. This officer was at Fort McPherson when these orders were received by him. He proceeded to Herschel island at once, investigated conditions and returned to Fort McPherson, making the round trip of 530 miles in three weeks in an Arctic mid-winter. His reports were despatched from Fort McPherson on March 10, by patrol to Dawson. They reached Regina on April 26, and were printed as a supplement to the annual report of last year.

The patrol from Dawson consisted of Staff-sergeant Fitzgerald, Corporal Mapley, and Constables Forrest and Walker. This patrol of 1,500 miles from Dawson to Herschel island and return, in the Arctic circle, in mid-winter, was no mean performance, and speaks volumes for the courage and endurance of all.

Inspector Howard, after forwarding his despatches, returned with Staff-sergeant Fitzgerald to Herschel island, arriving there on April 16.

He was fortunately able to secure temporarily, comfortable quarters, belonging to the Pacific Steam Whaling Co., San Francisco. We have since opened negotiations for the purchase of these buildings, and the owners have consented to sell, the value to be arranged between our officer and the agent of the company at Herschel island.

I attach several reports from Inspector Howard, which show that the presence of the police at Herschel island was most desirable, both for the unfortunate crews, and for the preservation of law and order.

The only serious occurrence happened on the *Olga,* which wintered several hundred miles east of Herschel island, in Canadian waters. The captain of the ship shot and killed the engineer. The result of the investigation held by Inspector Howard on this has been forwarded to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories for instructions as to the action to be taken by us.

The expense of maintaining this small force of police in these distant regions is very heavy, but is more than justified by the services rendered, and makes good the proud boast of Canada, that there is no point too far distant in her vast country for the long and strong arm of the law to reach.

HUDSON'S BAY.

It is a long cry from the Beaufort sea to the waters of Hudson's bay, but here the same arduous duty was being repeated by 'M' Division, under the command of Superintendent Moodie.

Staff-sergeant Hayne, with a small detachment, wintered at Fullerton.

Two noteworthy patrols were made during the winter, one to the head of Chesterfield inlet, under Corporal Rowley, a 350-mile trip, and the other under Constable Seller, to Lyon's inlet, a 955-mile trip. I invite your attention to the reports of these strenuous men, which speak so modestly and yet so eloquently of difficulties encountered and overcome, and hardships endured, that I cannot but feel proud of being their comrade.

Superintendent Moodie wintered in eastern Canada, and in August sailed again in the ss. *Adventure,* with supplies for Fort Churchill, reaching Fullerton on August 18. The ship remained there until August 31, and unloaded 5,000 sacks of coal, when it proceeded to Fort Churchill, arriving there on September 2, and remaining until October 1, when it sailed, leaving Superintendent Moodie and his small division to winter at Fort Churchill. A large quantity of coal and building material and general supplies were landed by boat and barge, with great labour. Unfortunately all the coal was not landed, as the captain of the *Adventure* decided that he could not risk remaining longer in the Hudson bay. The ship reached St. John's, Newfounland, without adventure.

Superintendent Moodie selected a spot for the new post, a mile above the old Prince of Wales Fort, and at the date of his report, September 30, had made fair progress with the buildings. He would undoubtedly have his men comfortably housed before severe weather set in.

To establish connection with Fort Churchill two detachments of three men each have been established at Norway House and Split lake.

A patrol will leave Regina with mail and despatches for Fort Churchill about December 7, if the lakes are safely frozen up by that date. It will take three months to make the trip, being about 1,500 miles, travelling with dogs.

NORTHERN ALBERTA.

The work of 'N' Division, in Northern Alberta, remote from railways and settlements, is hard and difficult. As an instance of this, I take the following extract from a report of Sergeant Field, stationed at Fort Chipeweyan, dated January 30, 1906:—

'A few days before Christmas, some of the Indians from the north were coming into Chipe weyan. A man named William Brown found out where they were going and immediately followed them, carrying neither provisions or blankets with him. The Indians gave him food and bedding until he arrived at the settlement. He turned up at Chipeweyan on December 23, without food, bedding, or money to purchase anything with, also being a total stranger to everybody. Mr. Colin Fraser told him that he could stay at his place until he was ready to go back to his camp again.

'December 26, Mr. Fraser sent word to me to come over and see this man Brown, as he was acting in a very strange manner. I went across immediately, but Brown was nowhere to be seen. I went out in search of him, and found him wandering about on the lake. I saw at once that the man was insane and unfit to be at large. I took him across and confined him in the guard-room. I thought possibly after a few days' rest and good food he would get around again. The following day he was very quiet, eating but very little, and from then until the end of the month he would eat a little food now and again.

'January 2, he took a very bad turn, becoming a raving maniac, refusing food or nourishment of any kind. I made preparations and left for Fort Saskatchewan as soon as possible with him, as I saw he required medical attendance.

'January 11, I left Chipeweyan with Lunatic Brown and Special Constable Daniels and the detachment dog train, I also had to hire another man with his team of dogs to carry the provisions and dog food for the trip.

'Brown improved wonderfully on the trip out. I made him walk about eight or ten miles every day. This gave him a fairly good appetite, and he rested well at night. I arrived at Lac la Biche January 24. I left the train dogs here with the Hudson's

Bay Company, to be fed until my return. I hired a team and left the following day for Fort Saskatchewan, arriving there on January 29. The trip out was uneventful, with the exception of the usual snow storms and intense cold weather.'

The round trip was over 1,000 miles.

PATROL OF LAKE WINNIPEG.

A patrol, under Inspector Walke, was maintained on Lake Winnipeg, in the steamer *Redwing,* from June 1, until September 21, 1906. It visited all the Indian reserves, and attended all the treaty payments. It had a beneficial effect, as it prevented the sale of intoxicants to Indians.

The steamer *Redwing* has been found too small for the boisterous waters of Lake Winnipeg, and a recommendation has been made to transfer her to Lake of the Woods, and to build a stauncher and swifter craft for the work on Lake Winnipeg.

STRIKE AT LETHBRIDGE.

The miners employed in the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Coal Mines at Lethbridge, went out on strike early in March, last, and are still out.

For some time a strong force of police was kept at the mines to protect the works from injury and the employees from assault and intimidation. The miners are mostly foreigners, and, in the beginning, were in an aggressive mood. Several conflicts occurred between them and the police, which might have ended seriously had it not been for the determination, tact, and patience of officers and men.

They gradually quieted down until we were able to remove all but one constable, who remained at the request of the company, with a number of special constables in the company's employ.

Throughout the troubles we maintained a strictly neutral position, favouring neither side.

CAPTURE OF TRAIN ROBBERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Superintendent Deane's report gives a detailed account of this creditable work by Staff-sergeant Wilson and the detachment of 'E' division under his command.

I venture to call your special attention to the energetic manner in which they went about it, and the bold and courageous way in which they carried it through.

Rewards of $5,000 were offered by the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and $1,500 by the British Columbia government, in all $11,500 for the capture of the robbers. On behalf of the members of the force who effected the capture, I applied for the rewards, but I have not received any portion, nor have I been informed whether they will be paid.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work of the Health of Animals Branch of this department in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the Yukon Territory, is still under our charge. Almost the entire time of Inspector Burnett, the veterinary surgeon, and 17 qualified veterinary staff-sergeants is devoted to this work, which is growing rapidly with increasing settlement. My annual report to the Veterinary Director General on this work will be found in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture.

The veterinary staff-sergeants received an increased grant from the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, for which they were very thankful.

The census was taken by the police in census sub-district 28. This was a very remote and sparsely settled district, and the work occupied two months.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our officers and non-commissioned officers stationed at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes, act as collectors at these ports of entry.

Our patrols along the boundary acted as preventive officers. Several seizures were made. These patrols are not as frequent or effective as they should be owing to the lack of men, and our strength on the boundary ought to be increased. Four new boundary posts should be established. I cannot, with the present strength, arrange for these without unduly depleting the interior.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Detachments for the protection of timber were furnished during the winter months in southeastern Manitoba and the Riding, Turtle and Moose mountains.

Detachments served notices to quit on all squatters on Doukhobor lands.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts attended all treaty payments, Inspector West, M.D., acted as medical officer for treaty No. 8, and attended all treaty payments. Inspector West has acted for six years in that capacity and has acquired an accurate knowledge of the country and the Indians, which is invaluable to us.

Detachments have been maintained on the principal reserves for the protection of the Indian against the illicit liquor traffic. I have already mentioned the Lake Winnipeg patrol, and the assistance given the Indians on the Findlay River, B.C.

CRIME.

The conditions of the two provinces, from a police point of view, are satisfactory. There is a steady increase of crime, proportionate with the increase of population, as shown by the following tables:—

Convictions have grown from 1,250 in 1901, to 4,256 in 1906.

There are seven cases of murder entered, which require explanation; three of these were cases pending from last year, as follows:—

Rex vs. Lilge.—Jury disagreed first trial, and acquitted on second trial.

Rex vs. Brobeck.—Acquitted. (Both the above cases were simply murder for paltry gains.)

Rex vs. Lia Bing (A Chinaman).—Jury found death was caused through inadvertence, and acquitted.

There were four cases of murder entered for the current year.

Rex vs. Magyar.—Convicted and sentenced to death. Subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life.

Rex vs. Gilbert.—Shown as awaiting trial. (Convicted and sentenced to death in November.)

Rex vs. Jumbo (an Indian).—Acquitted. Jury found accused not responsible for death.

Rex vs. Brock.—Accused found insane, and confined as such.

There were four charges of attempted murder, which resulted as follows:—

Rex vs. Rossett, convicted.

Rex vs. Webb, acquitted.

Rex vs. Urich, convicted of aggravated assault.

Rex vs. Hostetter, awaiting trial. These cases are directly attributable to drink.

The offences against women show a deplorable increase. There were four convictions for rape, and five cases are awaiting trial.

In offences against religion and morals, the increase in convictions for drunkenness is worthy of note.

Under offences against property, the cases of theft have increased.

Horse stealing furnished 31, and cattle stealing 9 convictions, and there are 27 cases awaiting trial. These offences are most prevalent in Southern Alberta, owing to the system on which the stock business is carried on. As long as stock ranges in the open prairie, the temptation to 'raise' them will be irresistible to the thief.

The offences against the Indian Act show a slight increase over last year.

There is an increase of 135 convictions under local laws. Prairie fires furnish 146, and liquor license ordinance 160 convictions.

Eighty-nine persons were committed as insane.

In the reports of officers commanding districts will be found the details of may serious crimes, for which the offenders have been brought to justice.

All ranks have shown zeal and intelligence in carrying out their police duties.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The following table gives a classified summary of cases entered and convictions made in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, from December 1, 1905, to October 31, 1906:—

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total Cases Entered.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn or Undiscovered.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or undiscovered.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder	4	1	2	1	*3		3		7
" attempted	4	*2	1	1					4
Threatening to kill	2	2			1			1	3
Shooting with intent	2	2							2
Threatening to shoot	1	1							1
Wounding with intent	2	1	1						2
Shooting and wounding	4	4			6	2	2	2	10
Threatening to cause bodily harm	4	2	2						4
Assault	360	288	72		274	222	50	2	634
" attempted	1	1							1
" aggravated	7	7							7
" causing bodily harm	5	3		2			1		5
" indecent	5	3	2		7	2	5		12
Rape and attempted rape	9	2	5	2	11	2	6	3	20
Carnally knowing imbecile					1		1		1
Seduction	4	2	1	1	1		1		7
" under promise of marriage	3	1	2						3
Attempted suicide	5	4	1		6	2	4		11
Aiding and abetting suicide					1	1			1
Concealment of birth	1	1							1
Abortion					2			2	2
Attempted abortion	1			1					1
Child stealing					1	1			1
" abandonment					1		1		1
Bigamy	2	2			2		2		4
Intimidation and threatening	5	2	3		15	8	7		20
Libel	1		1						1
Defamatory libel	3	2	1		1	1			4
Extortion by threats					2		2		2
Procuring defilement of woman	1		1						1
Attempted defilement of woman	2	1	1						2
Miscellaneous	20	15	4	1	2		2		22
Offences against the property—									
Theft	317	224	82	11	184	121	*54	9	501
Conspiring to steal	2			2					2
Horsestealing	31	8	17	6	69	23	33	13	106
Cattlestealing	9	5	3	1	13	6		7	22
Killing and wounding cattle	2		1	1	4	4			5
" " horses					2	1		1	2
Defacing and altering brands	1	1							1
Injuring stock	3	2	1		1	1			4
Fraudulently holding horses					1	1			1
" selling cattle					1			1	1
Cruelty to animals	49	47	2		30	24	2	4	79
Housebreaking	7	5	2		7	2	3	2	14
Shopbreaking					1			1	1
Burglary	7	2	1	4	3	2	1		10
Embezzlement	1		1		1		1		2
Arson	3		2	1	5	1	1	3	8
Fraud	14	4	7	3	6	3	3		20
Intent to defraud	1		1						1
Forgery	22	10	8	4	9	3		6	31
Uttering forged document					1	1			1
False pretenses	34	20	12	2	25	9	14	2	59
Bringing stolen property into Canada					2		1	1	2
Receiving stolen property	11	4	6	1	1	1			12
Theft of registered mail					1			1	1
Counterfeiting	1			1					1
Mischief	53	30	23		29	16	13		82
Trespass	6	6							6
Forcible entry					3	3			3
Nuisance	11	10	1		4	4			15
Theft of dog					4	2	2		4
Killing and poisoning dogs					5	3	2		5
Miscellaneous	25	21	4		3	2	1		28

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total Cases Entered.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or Undiscovered.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn or Undiscovered.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against the public order—									
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	37	36	1		10	9	1		47
Pointing firearms	7	3	4		5	5			12
Causing explosion					2			2	2
Rioting					11	8	3		11
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy	151	136	15		307	296	11		458
Drunk and disorderly	554	545	9		313	301	12		867
Causing disturbance	51	50	1		37	31	6		88
Swearing, threatening and insulting language	13	11	2		10	9	1		23
Indecency	8	8			12	12			20
Gross indecency					2			2	2
Buggery and attempted buggery	4	2	2		3	2		1	7
Unnatural offence					1	1			1
Incest					1		1		1
Keeper house of ill-fame	5	5			13	13			18
Inmates "	7	7			50	46	4		57
Frequenters "	5	2	3		24	24			29
Keeping gaming house	3	2	1						3
Frequenting "	15	11	4						15
Gambling	5	5			1	1			6
Selling pools					2	1		1	2
Illegally solemnizing marriage	1		1						1
Adultery	1	1							1
Miscellaneous	16	11	4	1					16
Misleading justice—									
Perjury	6	2	3	1	5	2	3		11
Contempt of court					2	2			2
Corruption and disobedience—									
Escaping from custody	4	4			2	1		1	6
Breaking jail	2	2			1	1			3
Attempting to break jail					1	1			1
Allowing prisoner to escape from custody	1	1							1
Obstructing peace officer	11	10	1		22	19	3		33
Assaulting peace officer	9	8	1						9
Resisting arrest	8	8							8
Disobeying summons	1	1							1
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Stealing rides	21	21			9	9			30
Trespassing	4	4							4
Offences against the Customs Act	14	13	1		5	4	1		19
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	40	37	3		71	58	13		111
Indians drunk	31	29	2		48	47	1		79
Drunk on reserve	9	7	2		50	42	8		59
Liquor in possession	8	5	3		8	6	2		16
" " on reserve	7	7			3	2	1		10
Taking liquor into Indian camp					4	4			4
Prostitution	3	3			1	1			4
Truant school children	3	3			6	6			9
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	1	1							1
Trespassing on reserve					1	1			1
Offences against the Fisheries Act	8	6	2		6	5	1		14
Offences against Animals Contagious Diseases Act	21	18	3		12	10	2		33
Offences against the Election Act	4	4							4
Offences against the Rocky Mountain Park regulations					26	25	1		26
Offences against Provincial statutes and the Northwest Territories' ordinances—									
Masters and servants	180	166	13	1	92	75	17		272
Game	30	28	2		31	27	4		61
Hide	1	1			6	5	1		7
Sunday observance	27	26	1		1		1		28
Prairie fire	96	73	23		87	73	14		183
Liquor license	86	79	7		94	81	12	1	180
Importing intoxicants into prohibited territory					4	4			4
Interdicted from use of liquor	9	9							9

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn or Undiscovered.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn or Undiscovered.	Awaiting Trial.	Total Cases Entered.
Drunk while interdicted	19	19			10	10			29
Supplying liquor to interdicted persons	4	3	1		1	1			5
Insanity	56	*52	4		50	*37	13		106
Horse-breeders					3	3			3
Village ordinance	11	9	2		2	2			13
School "					2	1	1		2
Stock "					10	9	1		10
Brand "	3	3			9	6	3		12
Estray animals	32	31	1		39	30	9		71
Entire animals	1	1			1	1			2
Herd ordinance	5	5							5
Pound "	24	23	1						24
Fence "	3	3			7	6	1		10
Livery stable	3	2	1		3	3			6
Engineer's ordinance	12	12			2	1	1		14
Public works "	8	6	2		10	10			18
Medical "	5	5							5
Dentistry "					1	1			1
Veterinary "	1	1							1
Chemists and druggists	1	1			1	1			2
Public health	2	2							2
Hawkers and peddlers	11	10	1		8	8			19
Noxious weeds	6	6							6
Pollution of streams					1	1			1
Births and deaths					1	1			1
Miscellaneous	21	19	2		9	8	1		30
Grand total	2,824	2,372	405	47	2,324	1,884	371	69	5,148

* One adjuged insane. † One convicted of aggravated assault. ‡ One forfeited bail. * Sent to asylum.

Comparative Statement of Convictions between Years 1900 and 1906, under General Headings.

	1906.*	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Offences against—							
The person	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The property	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public order	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and morals	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading justice	6	3	4	7			3
Corruption and disobedience	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act	17	11				2	
Indian Act	259	229	228	296	238	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act	28	24	9				
Fisheries Act	11	6					
Dominion Lands Act		2					
Election Act	4	2					
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	25	1					
Militia Act			4				
N.W.T. Ordinances	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Total	4,256	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

* Eleven months.

COMMON JAILS.

We received in our eight guard-rooms in the two provinces, 1,515 prisoners, an increase of 48 over last year. At midnight of October 31 we held 137 prisoners. Our accommodation for holding this number of prisoners, is inadequate.

As I have again and again reported, common jails are required in both provinces. Our guard-rooms are overcrowded, the facilities for handling prisoners are very limited, and the sanitary conditions bad.

If the present system is to be continued, then we must double the capacity of every guard-room, and provide better facilities for the care of the prisoners.

The guard-room at Regina is specially in bad order and should be torn down.

At Calgary an improvement was made this last year by adding room for laundry and bath.

I would like to see the provincial governments relieve us of the care of prisoners. Too many men are required to carry out these duties, and they might be more advantageously employed at other work.

SCHEDULE of prisoners committed to and released from Mounted Police Guard-Rooms between December 1, 1905, and October 31, 1906.

	Depôt.	Moosomin.	'A.'	'C.'	'D.'	'E.'	'F.'	'G.'	'K.'	Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1905	19	7	8	3	17	38	.....	21	10	123
Total number of prisoners received	278	122	66	183	223	375	.....	128	140	1,515
Total number of prisoners discharged	276	114	63	181	219	384	.....	117	145	1,499
Died in guard-room	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total number or prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on Oct. 31, 1906	20	15	10	5	21	29	.....	32	5	137

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The strength on October 31 was 55 officers, 549 non-commissioned officiers and constables and 80 guides, interpreters, scouts, artisans and special constables. Total, 684, and 576 horses. The total strength all ranks is 129 and 30 horses less than on November 30 last year. The following is the distribution by provinces and territories:—

	Officers.	N.C. Officers, Constables and Specials.	Total.	Horses.
Alberta	14	213	227	201
Saskatchewan	25	245	270	243
Northwest Territories	3	27	30	
Yukon Territory	12	129	141	93
Peace-Yukon-Trail	1	15	16	19
	55	629	684	576

The total number in Alberta and Saskatchewan is 497, only 3 under 500, which was agreed upon as the strength to be maintained. There are 43 more in Saskatchewan than Alberta. This is due to the fact that the headquarters of the force and the training depot for recruits are in the former province.

There are 5 divisions in Alberta, 4 in Saskatchewan, 2 in the Yukon, and 1 in the Northwest Territories. Total, 12.

There are 5 divisional headquarters and 60 detachments in Alberta; 4 divisional headquarters and 59 detachments in Saskatchewan; 1 divisional headquarters and 5 detachments in the Northwest Territories. Total (not including Yukon Territory), 10 divisional headquarters and 124 detachments.

ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	N.W.T.	Yukon.
Engaged	58	1
Re-engaged after leaving	3	.....
Re-engaged without leaving	49	20
Discharged.		
Promoted	2	.....
Time expired (not including pensioners)	10	13
Purchased	31	33
Invalided	10	1
Pensioned	6	.....
Died	5	1
Deserted	19	3
Dismissed for bad conduct	24	10
Dismissed as inefficient	3	.....
Specials discharged	60	63
Specials engaged	57	45

I regret that 34 members of the force had to be dismissed for bad conduct. Drunkenness was the cause in nearly all cases. Most of these were intelligent, well educated young men, and it is sad that so many should have come to grief.

Sixty-four men purchased their discharge for the purpose of bettering their positions, there being no difficulty in the west at the present time for any steady, intelligent man to secure lucrative employment.

There was a marked falling off in the number of applicants for engagement. No special effort was made to recruit.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits has been carried out at the depot as systematically as possible, but it is subject to too many interruptions, as the recruits have to be employed on urgent duties. Our limited strength does not permit any reserve of trained men, in fact, recruits are drafted out to other districts before they have completed their training, which is unsatisfactory, and cannot but affect the efficicency of the corps. However, as long as our strength remains stationary, and the demands for our services increase, the undesirable practise must continue.

A class for the qualification of 16 constables for promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officers, was assembled at Regina for three months. The course was a difficult one and I was much pleased with the proficiency attained by all. They were an exceptionally smart lot.

The annual training of the divisions is becoming less and less each year, because the time cannot be found for it, their strength is so widely distributed, and so few are stationed at any post.

The thorough training of recruits is, therefore, the more necessary.

ARMS—TARGET PRACTICE.

Some serious defects were found in the Ross rifle with which the force were rearmed last year, when it was put to the severe test of the annual target practice. As

soon as these were discovered the practice was suspended as it was thought some serious accident might happen. This rifle is still in the hands of the men.

The Colt revolver, which was issued at the same time, has proved to be an admirable weapon. The improvement in revolver shooting was most marked, although the new regulations adopted recently were more difficult and called for greater skill.

Seventy-four men qualified for cross revolver badges.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Some improvements in the saddle are being considered which will lessen the weight considerably without interfering with the strength and durability of the tree, which is its strong feature. I propose asking your authority for the purchase of a small number of the improved pattern, so that it may be thoroughly tested before adoption.

Several sets of harness will be required to replace those worn out and condemned.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport is in good order and repair. Several vehicles have been condemned and require to be replaced.

UNIFORM.

The supply of uniform has been of good quality.

RATIONS.

All provisions are purchased under contract and are reported of good quality and in accordance with the contracts, with the exception of jam, which has given rise to many complaints.

FORAGE.

Our system of purchase is to call for tenders locally, and award the contracts to the lowest tenderers. The competition is not keen, because of high prices now prevailing, and the ready markets. Often no tenders are received. Tenders are always refused if the prices are above the market after making due allowance for the onerous conditions of delivery, quality and inspection.

HORSES.

Sixty-one remounts were purchased at an average price of $112.87 per head. They are a useful lot but I find it more difficult every year to secure the stamp of horse required. Inspector Burnett, veterinary surgeon, recommends the establishment of a breeding farm. I am more inclined to a recommendation I made some years ago, that the government purchase thoroughbred stallions, and station them at suitable points in the west, reserving the option of purchasing the colts at three years of age.

Our horses have had very heavy work, and several have broken down under the strain. One horse per man, on detachment work, is not sufficient. Our strength in horses should be increased.

Our total loss was 61, as follows:—

Cast and sold	20
Destroyed	21
Died	20
Total	61

The average price realized from horses cast and sold, was $46.85.

Eighteen horses were destroyed on account of glanders; twelve at Battleford, five in the Yorkton district, and one at Regina. The origin of the disease at Battleford could not be discovered; in Yorkton district it originated in a livery stable; the single case in Regina was a ceased re-actor to the mallein test.

We are always liable to an outbreak of glanders, as our horses are necessarily placed in all sorts of stables.

Two of the remaining three were destroyed on account of fractures, and one for sub acute laminitis.

Thirteen horses died on the Peace Yukon trail from exposure, hardship and overwork. Considering the nature of the work, this loss was unavoidable.

Four were accidently killed, one was avoidable, and the value of the animal was recovered from the person responsible.

One died from blood poisoning, one aneurism and one internal hemorrhage.

DEATHS.

It is with great regret I have to record the death of six members of the force during the year.

Inspector McGinnis, T., died March 4, 1906.

Reg. No. 869 Staff-Sgt. Hayne, M.H.E., died April 18, 1906.

Reg. No. 3465 Sergt. Skinner, R.H., died June 16, 1906.

Reg. No. 2372, Corporal Kembry, S.J., died April 5, 1906.

Reg. No 4119, Const. Jackson, P.R., died June 8 1906.

Reg. No 2836, Corpl. Haddock, A.G., died June 14. 1906.

Inspector McGinnis never recovered his health, which was much impaired by a hard journey he made into the interior of Keewatin last year. He served twenty-four years in the force and was a most reliable and efficient officer.

Staff-sergeant Hayne died at Fullerton, Hudson bay, on April 18, 1906, but his death was not known here until October. Promoted to the rank of inspector on August 1, 1906, he never knew that his long and faithful service had been recognized. As one of our pioneers, it is perhaps fitting that he should find his grave in that lonely north land.

The loss of the other non-commissioned officers and men, was much deplored by their comrades.

GENERAL.

On July 1, Inspector W. H. Irwin retired on pension, after completing twenty-seven years valuable service. He carried with him the best wishes of all ranks.

On closing my report, I have to acknowledge the hearty and loyal support which I have received from all ranks. I am fortunate in having an efficient staff, devoted to their duties, and district commanding officers who most efficiently and zealously carry out their important duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, November 1, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR.—I have the honour to render the anual report of 'E' division for the year ended October 31, 1906.

Having been transferred from Maple Creek to Calgary, I arrived here on Sunday August 5, and assumed command of the division on the Tuesday following.

It happens that my visits to Calgary during my twenty-three years service in the Northwest have been short, few, and far between, and I have thus not had much opportunity of acquiring the personal knowledge of my district which is essential to efficient administration, and which I hope to acquire in the not-distant future. All ranks have been busily employed since my advent and, of the heavy criminal docket to be brought before the Supreme Court at the assizes on November 6, not a few cases have originated since that time.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Since last year's report, wherein the limits of the Calgary district were defined, the area covered by 'E' division has been extended easterly as far as the fourth principal meridian, enlarging the district in question by about 8,640 square miles. This has necessitated rearrangement of sundry detachments, while the strength of the division in men and horses remains pretty much as it was before.

According to the recent census there are three places within the Calgary district with a population of more than 1,000 souls, viz.: Calgary, 14,203; Red Deer, 1,418; and High River, 1,018, but at the present rate of progression there will ere long be many other municipalities that will have attained their majority.

Without specifying in detail such works as a large addition to the Calgary brewery, cement works, iron foundry, box factory, soap factory and three large flour mills, I find that within the city limits the estimated value of buildings for which permits have been issued since January 1 last, amounted to the respectable total of $890,196.

Prince Arthur of Connaught visited Calgary on April 5 last, and a travelling escort was furnished during his stay here, and during his visit to the Blackfoot Indian reserve, where an escort from 'D' division met and accompanied him thereafter.

The Governor General and suite arrived here from the north on September 3 and visited the exhibition grounds where the athletic sports of the Trades and Labour Union were taking place, and where they were welcomed by one of the worst dust storms which it has been my fortune to experience. They left for British Columbia via the Crow's Nest road on the following morning, returning eastwards on October 10.

THE RAILWAY HOLD-UP.

It has for years been an open secret that the train robbing fraternity in the United States had seriously considered the propriety of trying conclusions with the mounted

police, but had decided that the risks were too great and that the game was not worth the candle.

After the object lesson that they received last May, it may be reasonably hoped that railway passengers will be spared further anxiety during the life of the present generation at least.

In furtherance of a telegram from yourself at Macleod on May 11 last, the following party, which included yourself, left on the belated westbound train No. 1 for Kamloops, British Columbia:—

Sergeants Wilson and Thomas, Corporals Peters and Stewart and Constable Tabuteau. Constable Browning joined the party at Morley and Sergeant Shoebotham at Banff.

Inspector Church arrived from Regina on May 12 and left Calgary with ten men on the 13th en route to Vernon.

The following is a copy of Sergeant Wilson's report as to what his party did:—

CALGARY, May 19, 1906.

According to instructions I left Calgary on the afternoon of May 11 with Sergeant Thomas, Corporals Stewart, Peters and Constable Tabuteau, picking up Constable Browning and Sergeant Shoebotham at Morley and Banff. We arrived at Kamloops about 3 p.m., of the 12th, and having our own saddles and bridles, we were supplied with local horses, two of which were old and broken up, the rest were almost unbroken bronchos and only the coolness and careful handling by the men prevented some serious accidents.

We left Kamloops at 6 p.m., patrolling south, arriving at a ranch about twenty miles out at 12.30. Our horses were played out, the night dark and wet. It was impossible to go further so we camped for the night with a rancher named Blackburn.

At daylight of the 13th, I tried to get a fresh horse for Sergeant Shoebotham, whose horse was very much played out the night before, but was unable to do so. We therefore had to travel slowly at first. We travelled across country towards Douglas lake, making inquiries at every ranch and every person we saw. We fed the horses every chance we got and this seemed to freshen the horse ridden by Sergeant Shoebotham and we began to make better time. We arrived at Douglas lake about 5 p.m. of Sunday the 13th, and after making inquiries there, I concluded that the only likely place for the robbers to be was between Chapperon lake, Salmon lake and Campbell meadows (where the men were last seen).

I obtained a pack outfit from Mr. Greaves, manager of the Douglas lake ranch. Sent telephone message to the Commissioner to this effect but subsequently learned message was not received by him.

At daylight on morning of 14th, we patrolled to Chapperon lake, where I intended to start for Campbell meadows. Just after having lunch, Provincial Constable Fernie rode up and said he had seen three men on foot with packs on their backs, whose description agreed with that of the train robbers. He could not describe where he had seen them but could take us there. My party immediately galloped off, making the 7 miles in about 20 minutes. Fernie showed us where he had seen the men but we could find no tracks, and he could not tell which way they were going when he saw them last.

I obtained the assistance of an Indian tracker. Constable Browning saw some tracks on the trail going towards Quilchena, but the Indian concluded they were Chinaman's tracks.

I then sent Sergeant Thomas up a mountain to see if he could observe anything from there. Constable Tabuteau with the guide Jim Benyon and the Indian I sent back to where the robbers came from to try and get track of them. Provincial Constable Fernie in the meantime had gone on to Douglas lake. The rest of my party scattered out to patrol towards Quilchena.

After going about a mile and a half, Corporal Stewart, who was to the left of the patrol and a little ahead, waved his hat. Sergeant Shoebotham and myself with Cor-

poral Peters and Constable Browning, immediately galloped towards Corporal Stewart, where he had seen smoke in the brush.

We all dismounted, leaving the horses standing, went into the brush and found three men eating dinner. I asked them where they came from. The eldest man, who afterwards gave the name of Edwards, said 'Across the river.' I asked them where they were before that. Edwards said 'From over there' (pointing towards Campbell meadows). I asked how long since they had left there. Edwards said 'Two days.' I then asked them what they were doing. The one who afterwards gave the name of Dunn, answered, 'Prospecting a little.' I then said, 'You answer the description given of the train robbers and we arrest you for that crime.' Edwards said, 'We do not look much like train robbers.' Just then Dunn rolled over and said, 'Look out boys, it is all up,' and commenced to fire his revolver. I immediately covered Edwards. Corporal Peters was standing close to Colquhoun, who was reaching for his revolver, and he covered him and ordered him to put up his hands, at the same time snatching away Colquhoun's revolver. Sergeant Shoebotham, Corporal Stewart and Constable Browning ran after Dunn, firing as they went, he returning the fire as he ran. After some twenty shots had been exchanged Dunn fell into a ditch and threw up his hands, saying, 'I am shot.' The men ceased firing and took two revolvers from Dunn. On taking him out of the ditch it was found he had been shot in the calf of the leg, the bullet going right through. I told him he had done a foolish thing as he might have got shot in the head instead of the leg. He said, 'I wish to —— you had put it through my head, but you couldn't blame me, could you?' I then had Dunn's leg bandaged up and sent a messenger to get a rig to convey the prisoners to jail. I also sent the guide Benyon to Quilchena to get the Commissioner on the telephone and tell him all the particulars. This message I subsequently learned was taken by Supt. Hussey of the provincial police in Commissioner Perry's name. I also sent word by Benyon to send a doctor out to meet us, as I did not know how much of Dunn's drawers might be left in the wound.

The prisoners were then searched, and the hands of Edwards and Colquhoun bound. Three automatic revolvers, one 44 Colt's (six chamber), one Ivor Johnson 38, one Smith & Wesson 38, and one Winchester carbine 44, were found in their effects.

The goggles worn by Edwards were found in his coat pocket. A small bottle of catarrh cure, which was supposed to have been taken from the mail car, was found among their effects. Very little money was found on them. Edwards had one ten dollar gold piece, one five dollar bill, one ten dollar bill and two fifty cent pieces. The other two prisoners only had some small silver on them.

A team having arrived, the prisoners were conveyed to Douglas Lake ranch, where I had Dunn's leg washed, camphor ice put on and bandaged up. We then fed the horses and obtained lunch from Mr. Greaves, also a team and light democrat. Left about 5 p.m., for Quilchena, meeting Dr. Tuthill about four miles out of Quilchena. After a short consultation with the doctor and prisoner Dunn, we concluded to go on to Quilchena before doing anything to the leg. After arriving at Quilchena the doctor dressed the wound, first probing and finding no bones broken, the bullet passing though the fleshly part of the right leg. A message by this time had come to me supposedly from Commissioner Perry to hold the men till he came out to Quilchena, where he would be at daylight. The message was afterwards changed. It was Superintendent Hussey who was coming out. I then tried to get the Commissioner on the telephone but was unable to do so.

I then detailed a night guard of two men over the prisoners, the rest of the men sleeping in the same building. At daylight on the 15th, I made ready to start to Kamloops, a distance of fifty miles. At Rockford, fifteen miles from Quilchena, I met Superintendent Hussey, who wanted to take the prisoners away from us. He did not succeed, however, and we arrived at Kamloops about 5 p.m., in a pouring rain, and delivered the prisoners and their effects over to the provincial jail.

On the 16th instant, the prisoners were remanded till 10 a.m., of the 17th. On

the 17th, Sergeants Wilson and Shoebotham, Corporals Stewart and Peters and Constable Browning gave evidence, and at 6 a.m., of the 18th, Sergeant Wilson and party left for Calgary arriving here at 1.30 p.m. In conclusion I wish respectfully to draw your attention to the good work done by every member of my party, work done for the most part in a pouring rain and darkness. The distance covered was about 185 miles in three days and nights. I would especially draw your attention to the work of Sergeant Shoebotham, Corporals Stewart and Peters and Constable Browning. Their coolness and courage under fire from an automatic revolver I think, could not be surpassed.

I would also draw your attention to the kind assistance received by us from Mr. J. B. Greaves, manager of the Douglas Lake ranch who told us to go to any of his camps, of which there are several, and get anything we wanted. It is such assistance that makes arduous police duty lighter.

The man Dunn told me before leaving to tell all members of the Northwest Mounted Police, that he had no grievance against any of them, they had done their duty well and he was thankful for the kind attention which he received after being wounded, and he said, you may think it funny coming from me, but I certainly admire the way you boys do your work.

On the train coming home I met a man named C. J. Hawes, who recognized Colquhoun from a photograph we had, and said he went to college with him. Hawes thought he might be able to do something with Colquhoun as to getting the truth out of him, so I gave him a note to Mr. Clauss, who is acting with the attorney general.

Edwards has been positively identified by Mail Clerk McQuarrie as one of the men who held him up. He has also been recognized as Bill Miner, who is supposed to have had a hand in the Mission Junction hold-up. He is also wanted badly in several places in the United States.

(Sgd.) J. J. WILSON, *Sgt.*

On May 28, the three prisoners were tried at Kamloops and the jury disagreed.

A new one was impanelled on the morning of May 31, and the hearing was completed on Friday night June 1.

The jury now found all the prisoners guilty and they were sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment, viz.:—

Edwards for life; Dunn for life; Colquhoun for twenty-five years.

The members of the mounted police concerned as witnesses arrived at Calgary on June 2.

THEFT OF A REGISTERED PACKAGE CONTAINING $2,000 BETWEEN CALGARY AND EDMONTON.

About two hours after Sergeant Wilson's arrival in Calgary from Kamloops as previously described, he was detailed to shadow one D'Armour, a mail clerk, who was suspected of having stolen a package of ten dollar Union Bank bills.

As this was a 'G' division case, it is not necessary for me to do more than briefly describe Sergeant Wilson's participation therein.

D'Armour left Calgary on June 3 for Winnipeg, whither he was accompanied by Sergeant Wilson. Some $860 of the stolen money was in a trunk which D'Armour had despatched by express to Winnipeg and there Sergeant Wilson found it. The money was pushed into the toe of a boot.

This case is still awaiting trial at Edmonton.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding eleven months:—

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Offences against the person—						
Attempting suicide	2	1	1			
Attempting rape	1					1
Wounding	2					2
Pointing firearms	3	3				
Intimidation	5	2	3			
Assault, common	70	52	15	2		1
" indecent	1		1			
Contempt of court	2	2				
Perjury	1	1				
Murder	1		1			
Offences against property—						
Cattle stealing	4		2			2
Horse stealing	16	3	7			6
Theft	58	40	9	2	1	6
Housebreaking	4	2				2
Burglary	1		1			
False pretenses	7		6			1
Forgery	2	1				1
Cruelty to animals	16	14	2			
Injuries to animals	1	1				
Mischief	13	6	7			
Killing and wounding cattle	1	1				
Receiving stolen property	1	1				
Leaving well unguarded	2	1	1			
Forcible entry	3	3				
Attempt to break prison	1	1				
Nuisance	4	4				
Breaking jail	1	1				
Offences against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2				
Obstructing police	4	4				
Offences against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy	248	243	5			
Keeper, house of ill-fame	3	3				
Inmate, " "	12	12				
Frequenting house of illfame	14	14				
Offences against Indian Act.—						
Indians drunk	27	26	1			
Supplying liquor to Indians	10	8	2			
Taking liquor into Indian camp	4	4				
Drunk on reserve	2	2				
Prostitution of Indians	1	1				
Truant school children	2	2				
Offences against Railway Act—						
Stealing rides	5	5				
Offences against N. W. Ordinances—						
Prairie fires	50	43	7			
Liquor license	17	13	3	1		
Stock	3	3				
Game	10	6	4			
Insanity	12	10	1	1		
Master and servants	30	29		1		
Public works	4	4				
Estray animals	25	22	3			
Brand	7	4	3			
Protection of animals	7	6	1			
School	1	1				
Hawkers and pedlars	1	1				
Village	1	1				
Lord's day	1		1			
Pollution of streams	1	1				
Births, &c., and deaths	1	1				
Miscellaneous	1	1				
Animal contagious diseases	6	4	2			
Rocky Mountains Park Regulations	26	25	1			
Totals	761	641	90	7	1	22

The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, suspended sentences and number sent to penitentiary:—

Number of Convictions.	Number of Fines imposed.	Number of Sentences to jail.	Suspended Sentences.	Number sent to Penitentiary.
641	441	156	36	10

It must not be expected that 156, the number of sentences to jail, will agree with the prison records, because the prison received inmates from other districts in Alberta. This number includes lunatics.

There is one case of indecent assault, the circumstances of which seem to argue unusual depravity in the family in which it occurred. The assaulted girl is of tender age, and the offence in question took place in the presence of her two sisters. The evidence for the prosecution is quite complete, but the accused is in the United States. I believe that he can be found without difficulty, but as the mother of the assaulted girl is his sister it would be quite possible to obstruct the production of the necessary evidence in a United States extradition court.

Affray at Cochrane.—Two Italians, workmen on the Canadian Pacific Railway, stand committed for trial for wounding at Cochrane on the evening of September 29 last.

On telegraphic report of a disturbance there four constables, by the kindly co-operation of Mr. Niblock, went from here by hand car, and, as it seemed rather more than probable that a charge of murder might arise, I despatched Inspector Duffus to take if necessary an ante mortem declaration from the wounded men; with him went Staff-Sergeant Wilson. The affray was brought on by the rowdyism of one of the two wounded men, who was the same night brought to the general hospital here with no less than seven wounds. A broken knife blade about two inches long was taken out of one wound in the back near the spine, and his condition was for a time very critical. The general consensus of opinion was that he had himself to thank for his trouble, whereas the other victim was an inoffensive rancher who was going about his business, saying nothing to anybody, and who received a deep and dangerous wound in the region of the liver. Fortunately he pulled through, but will not be fit for work this year. Some of the people of Cochrane were so incensed at the conduct of the Italians, some fifteen or sixteen in number, who, failing pistols, carried knives, that if they could have obtained firearms in sufficient quantity there would probably have been considerable blood shed. Happily better counsels prevailed, and the Supreme Court will deal with the matter next month.

A large number of assault cases have been taken into court, but there was only one sufficiently serious to send for trial to the assizes.

Horse stealing.—Seventeen cases of horse stealing have been entered, and of these six will be tried at the next assizes.

A young man giving the name of William Finch went to a livery stable in Calgary and hired a saddle horse for two days to go and see a friend some fifteen miles south-east of Shepard. He was entirely unknown at the stable, but was allowed to take the horse. He rode to Okotoks, and under the name of Frank E. Harlem, of Stettler, on the same day sold the horse, saddle and bridle to a farmer there for $75. He then took the train to the south and we have so far been unable to trace him.

One young man, a recent immigrant from the United States, was furnished by his aged parents with about $500 and sent into Alberta to make a home for them. He went through the form of taking up a homestead near Innisfail, and apparently squandered the money, for there is no evidence of it. Furthermore, he appears to have fallen into

bad company, for he stole six horses in the south and carried them off to the neighbourhood of his place in the north, and having picked up a $200 colt on the prairie in the north he brought her southwards and sold her for $75. On these charges he will stand his trial next month.

There is nothing about the other cases that calls for comment.

Last September we investigated a very circumstantial complaint from a distance that a bunch of horses had been mysteriously moved by night from one part of the country to another, with the result that we found that a certain ranch had sent some horses to Medicine Hat for inspection by the British remount officers ; that only four out of fifty had been by them accepted and the remainder were driven home again. As night had overtaken them when they reached a specified river, they crossed the river in the dark and continued on their homeward way, little dreaming of the suspicions they were arousing.

Another bubble recently blew itself up to bursting point and then collapsed in connection with a shipment of beef cattle to Calgary. On arrival here it was found by the chief brand inspector that in a shipment of 21 head the brands on 14 animals did not correspond with the inspection certificate at the other end. We gave the case the investigations it demanded and found that the shipper, having recently come from Ontario, is entirely new to brands and their uses. When he bought the cattle from their respective vendors he inquired the brands and made a note of them. He passed the note to the brand inspector who copied the brands into his certificate without taking the trouble to verify them, and that is all there was in it. The system, however, is hardly that which the Legislature had in mind when passing the Stock Inspection Ordinance.

Out of 58 cases of petty theft, 40 convictions have been obtained, while 6 are awaiting trial in the Supreme Court, nine having been dismissed, two withdrawn and one has lapsed by forfeiture of bail on the part of the accused.

In the false pretences class one of the accused who victimized his friend, a young bank clerk, obtained $300 and went into the United States. He could not be extradited without the evidence of his father who very wisely declines to commit himself and who could not furthermore be compelled to attend a United States Commissioner's Court against his will.

The detachments have been busy in the case of prairie fires, as 43 convictions out of 50 charges sufficiently show. Special attention has been paid to seeing that the precautions laid down in the ordinance are duly observed. Some of the convictions under this head are for neglect of those precautions.

Corporal Tucker of Carbon detachment has shown great energy in this direction, also in connection with 'The Estray Animals Ordinance.' The taking of stray animals off the range and riding or working them is far too common, and several of the convictions shown apply to that class of offence.

In connection with game, I believe most sportsmen will agree with me in saying that if the killing of prairie chicken is not absolutely prohibited for a given term, there will soon be very few to kill.

As for the big and other game in the National Park, competent observers say that the stock is becoming less and less every year. Considerable attention has been devoted to it during the past year, and investigation has shown that it is impossible to enforce the regulations so long as the issue of shooting permits is allowed to continue. A regulation to the effect that it is an offence to carry a gun within the park limits, would do more to protect the game therein than anything else. I am also not alone in the belief that the forfeiture of any gun so found in the park would be of material assistance.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On the 14th March a prairie fire was observed near the mouth of High river and started in a pasture wherein some stock were feeding. Two riders and two Indian boys

had been seen in the pasture but each party blamed the other for the mischief and the originator could not be traced. About 500 acres were burnt over before neighbours got the fire under control.

On the 26th April a fire which burnt a stable, granary, tanning mill, 1,200 bushels of oats and about 100 tons of hay, was started about 5 miles southwest of High river by a young man, a stranger in the neighbourhood, who carelessly dropped a match. When he saw what he had done he incontinently left by the first train.

The records show that on the 25th April a fire which was estimated to have caused some $1,000 worth of damage, was started east of Okotoks by sparks from the chimney of a house. The fire burnt over a strip of country 14 miles long by about 4 miles wide, and the owner of the chimney was fined $50 by the local justices.

April was a bad month for fires, for, on the 27th thereof, to the southeast of Carstairs, a fire started which burnt over a stretch of country about 10 miles long by 2 wide. The accused himself said that a spark from his chimney set it going. His counsel attributed the disaster to 'an act of God' and the local magistrate apparently took that view of it.

On the 17th April a fire started some 20 miles west of Okotoks and burnt over about 9 miles of grass and destroyed 150 tons of hay. How it was started is not recorded, but the originator presented himself before the local J.P., and was fined $25 and costs.

A disastrous fire was caused to the west of Airdrie on the 16th April by some men who were clearing land for the plough without having taken the proper precautions. Several settlers sustained heavy losses and one was burnt out completely. The accused was fined $25.

The Didsbury district was similarly visited on the 17th April, and a large quantity of hay, out-buildings, machinery and some cattle were destroyed. A fine of $25 was imposed upon the originator.

As the criminal records shows, careful investigation have been made in every case as to the origin of a fire and the offenders have for the most part been convicted.

Generally speaking the autumn months have been refreshingly free from devastation by the fiery element.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Guard-Room and Comon Jail.

The guard room here is under the capable supervision of Corporal Stewart, and as it has been the custom for him to write his own report, I subjoin it accordingly.

The matron of the female prison, who has been recently appointed, has had over twenty years experience as nurse, and any prisoners who happen to become sick, are placed under her care:—

CALGARY, November 1, 1906.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'E' Division guard-room for the term ending October 31, 1906.

Thirty-eight prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of December, 1905. The total number confined during the year was 413, classified as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Whites	248	Whites	15
Half-breeds	31	Half-breeds	20
Indians	27	Indians	12
Lunatics	29	Lunatics	7
Negroes	8	Indian girl	1
Chinamen	3		
Boys	12	Total	55
Total	358		

The daily average was thirty-four. The monthly average was thirty-four. The maximum 53 (September), the minimum sixteen (February).

Of the male prisoners, ten were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary, all from this district, with an average sentence of 3:07 years; nineteen were wanted at other places, nine by the city police, one by the United States authorities at Philadelphia, one by the British Columbia police, and twelve at other divisions of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Twelve prisoners are awaiting trial and have been confined for an average period of sixty-one days, one, Roy Spencer, was extradited from the United States; twenty-seven were released on bail, one was pardoned after serving nine months of a twelve months sentence; sixteen arrested for various crimes and their cases dismissed; six cases were withdrawn; seven sentenced prisoners from other guard-rooms were confined while en route to Edmonton penitentiary; one, Genoski, sentenced to three years in Manitoba penitentiary escaped on March 4, 1906, by climbing out from the jail yard where he had been locked out; one, Peterson, sentenced to six years Stony Mountain penitentiary for burglary, attempted to escape by cutting through the roof of his cell but was discovered by the night guard, he was subsequently tried by Mr. Justice Harvey and sentenced to one year's additional hard labour; twelve sentences were inflicted on boys under sixteen years; one, Percy Dyson, after serving a sentence for theft was sent to Battleford where he had broken jail some time before; one negro gave himself up at the guard-room as a vagrant as he was sick and destitute; one was fined for keeping a stray horse; one for selling liquor without a license; eleven Indian boys deserted from industrial school were returned to the school authorities; fifty were fined for minor offences; twenty-nine lunatics were handled, seventeen taken to Brandon asylum, eight discharged in care of friends, three discharged as cured and one who was not dangerous as the attorney general did not consider he should be a public charge.

Of the female prisoners, seventeen came from other divisions to be imprisoned here; one after awaiting trial twenty-five days was released by order of the judge on account of sickness, one for attempted suicide was released on suspended sentence, four released on bail, one released with a caution, one case withdrawn. Nine female prisoners were fined and thirty were imprisoned for different crimes and offences, seven were lunatics, one girl deserter from Indian industrial school.

The health of the prisoners has been very good, there having been only two cases of any consequence. One a case of diphtheria contracted by a boy prisoner four days after his imprisonment, the other was a prisoner sentenced to three months for vagrancy, received in the guard-room with both feet badly frozen and it was found necessary to amputate two of his toes.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good, a few punishments have been inflicted for breaches of discipline, but the percentage was small in comparison with the number of prisoners confined.

The buildings are in good repair, an addition comprising a bath-room, a tool-room and laundry having been built on to the east wing of the guard-room. A sewer over 700 feet long has also been installed doing away with the closet and slop barrels in the jail yard. A number of other improvements have also been made during the year costing in all, $1,000.

The accommodation in the guard-room is inadequate, there being only twenty-two cells in the building and sometimes thirty-five prisoners, necessitating the doubl-

ing up of a great number of prisoners, which is not at all satisfactory, both in regard to safety and health.

A sufficient amount of clothing has been placed at my disposal during the past year. A prison uniform has been provided for prisoners serving long terms, which makes a man more conspicuous should he attempt to escape.

As there is no accommodation for juvenile offenders, they are confined in the female jail where they are less liable to be contaminated than if confined in the male guard-room.

Twenty-nine prisoners are confined in the guard-room at present classed as follows:—eighteen undergoing sentence, eleven awaiting trial.

Three hundred and seventy-five prisoners were admitted, 384 discharged during the past year.

Attached is a statement of prisoners who have undergone or are now undergoing sentence.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. STEWART Corporal,

Provost.

Charges.	Sentences.	Average terms.		Remarks.
		Months.	Days.	
Males—				
Assault	12	2	23 3/5	1 went insane and was taken to Brandon. 1 bound over to keep the peace six months.
Cruelty to animals	1		14	
Burglary	1	6		
Drunk, &c	38	1	8	
Forgery	1	6		
False pretenses	3	4	8	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	6		9 3/5	
Theft	30	2	27 1/6	1 pardoned after serving 9 months. 1 sentenced from Macleod.
Vagrancy	34	1	6 1/17	
Breaking jail	1	12		
Horse-stealing	5	7	20 1/3	2 one-year sentences.
Carrying concealed weapons	1		10	
Females—				
Assault	1	1		
Prostitution	1	6		
Drunk	6	2	4 5/6	
Vagrancy	6	1	25	
Theft	1	6		
Attempted suicide	1			
Boys—				
Assault	1		1	
Theft	9	1	12 1/3	
Indian Act.				
Males—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3		
Having liquor in possession	2	4	15	
Having liquor on reserve	1	3		
Drunk	6	1	15 1/3	
Females—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	27 3/5	1 three-months sentence concurrently. 1 released on bail pending appeal.
Drunk	9	1	1	

NOTE.—The above statement does not include a number who have had options of fines, which have subsequently been paid.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

There is still considerable mange in the country and we are constantly coming across cases here and there.

We are now, since Dr. McKay's arrival, able to deal systematically with these and to take in hand every case that comes to our knowledge.

Dipping is fairly general. The big stockmen can be trusted to know where their interests lie, and it is as a rule only the small stock owners who give any trouble. Mr. George Lane has now imported a spraying machine which is said to afford incomparably more efficacious treatment than any other system.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

There has been no call for assistance during my tenure of office here.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

I submit that the criminal record is evidence that we do not overlook the application of any provincial ordinance nor neglect the interests of the province at large.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

One hears very little of the Blackfeet, which is a good sign, indicative of prosperity and contentment.

The Sarcees drink more than is good for them, and we are rather at a disadvantage in not having an interpreter. A competent man could look after them more than we are able to do now. Indeed we are dependent upon a prisoner for our interpreter.

The Stony Indians will effectually prevent the big game in the mountains from becoming too numerous, and they are not likely to discriminate too nicely as to the denizens of the National Park.

There is one case wherein, as I have elsewhere indicated, a provision in the Rocky mountain regulations forbidding the carrying of a gun within the park would come in useful.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The following is the distribution state of the division on October 31, 1906 :—

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Consts.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	3	1	2	14	4	26	17
Gleichen			1			1	1	3	4
Berry Creek					1	1		2	4
Carbon					1	2		3	5
Olds						1		1	2
Innisfail					1			1	1
Red Deer						1		1	1
Laggan						1		1	1
Banff					1	1		2	3
Bankhead						1		1	1
Canmore						1		1	1
Morley						1		1	2
Okotoks				1				1	1
High River						1		1	1
On command				1				1	
Totals	1	1	4	3	6	26	5	46	44

Corporal Peters, of Berry Creek detachment, thinks that he should have two men with him instead of one in consequence of the long and sometimes obscure trails in his subdistrict, and I think so too, but I have not yet decided that I can spare one.

Corporal Tucker wrote amusingly the other day : 'Here have I got sixteen convictions in fifteen days and I could do better still if I had more help.' I sympathized and condoled, but said he might as well ask for a piece of the moon. I pacified him for the time being with an extra horse. He has two men with him, but a large district that requires watching.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

There was a little drill here in the spring prior to the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught, but none since my advent. When the Governor General was here last I was asked what the police could do. I replied: 'I have five men for duty to-day and one of them is going to Brandon with a lunatic to-night. That will leave four with about thirty prisoners. If you take two constables away I shall have to keep about fifteen prisoners locked up.' The conversation then changed.

The target practice with the Ross rifle was not completed this year, but the shooting with the new Colt's revolver was astonishingly good. We require six more Colt's revolvers to complete the equipment of the division.

HEALTH.

Sergeant Hetherington has unfortunately been troubled with his hip which necessitated some months leave on the coast, but he is able to do his ordinary work now although he limps a little.

Constable Graham acquired an attack of typhoid fever at Gleichen ; came into the general hospital here for treatment for a time, and thereafter developed another attack from which he is now convalescing.

The health generally has been good.

HORSES.

Four team and eight saddle horses have been purchased during the year. One has been cast and sold and one destroyed on account of a hind leg broken by a kick from another horse. The horses, generally speaking, are in good condition.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport is in fairly good order. There is no double buckboard here and one is very much required, in the absence of such a vehicle it is sometimes necessary to use a spring wagon for a purpose for which it was not built and its life is thereby shortened. The spring wagon at Banff requires a new set of wheels and axles.

The harness and saddlery are in good order, and are sufficient for our present use.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is prosperous and contributes very materially to the well-being of the men.

READING AND RECREATION-ROOM.

The reading-room here is the best equipped that I have seen in the force, and the billiard table is a great boon.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

The new quarters for the officer commanding are well on their way to completion and should be ready for occupation by December 1. The prisoners have done a great deal of hard and useful work in excavating the large cellar, constructing the cement foundation of the walls, and making water and sewage connections.

Our calculations have been a little upset by the advance in carpenter's wages from 35 cents to 45 cents per hour, as a consequence of the recent strike here, but I am in hopes that all the required work can be done for the appropriated amount.

GENERAL.

I find that the most thorough disposal of the work of the district is attained, so far as the officers are concerned, by a division of labour,—for instance—the inspection of detachments occupies for the most part the time of one officer, and it is not practicable for him to inspect every detachment each month without seriously interfering with the work of the detachments. Arrangements have to be made in advance for him to reach Berry Creek and Carbon detachments, who have only a weekly mail, and the duty of making these inspections is assigned to Inspector Shaw, who acceptably fills the office.

In order to leave myself free to attend to the preparation of the criminal cases and management of the division generally, I assign the magisterial work to Inspector Duffus, to whose judgment no exception has been taken to my knowledge, and thus we endeavour to 'keep up with the procession.'

With two capable and experienced men like Staff-sergeant Wilson and Sergeant Hetherington for plain clothes work, a capable and hardly worked office staff, and a body of non-commissioned officers and men who take considerable pride in themselves and have a befitting sense of esprit de corps, the work required of us should be carried out to the satisfaction of the district at large.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R, BURTON DEANE, Supt.,

Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., REGINA.

REGINA, November 1, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Depot Division for 1906.

The report covers a period of eleven months from November 30, 1905, due to the fact that we are ordered to close it a month earlier than has been the custom hitherto.

Having been transferred here just three months ago from the province of Alberta, where I have served for the last twenty years, I have not had the time or opportunity to thoroughly grasp the conditions, entirely new in many respects, which are found in this division and the large district over which its numerous outposts are spread. Depot Division might be described as a home for the wanderers and the lost of the force, whenever a constable or a detachment gets completely out of touch with civilization in the far north, or away from their own division in the eastern provinces or elsewhere, they are tacked on to the depot. Our muster roll includes men at Herschell island within the Arctic circle, Fort McPherson, Norway House and Split lake near the shores of the Hudson bay, besides detached officers and men in Ottawa and at other places.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district over which Depot Division has police control covers a much larger portion of the map and has a far greater population than any other in the force. From the Manitoba boundary to the west the district extends 232 miles, and from the international boundary to the north 216 miles, embracing an area of approximately 50,000 square miles. Within this space is found the finest of the farming lands of the province of Saskatchewan, and naturally it is to this same portion of the province that the largest stream of home-seekers are flowing, and our difficulty is to keep pace with the police requirements which are correspondingly increasing.

The wonderful growth going on over the whole of the two new provinces is attracting more and more the attention of the whole world, with the result that the influx of population shows no sign of diminution. Another successful harvest has added to the general prosperity, and given an impetus to all commercial and agricultural matters. Banks are opening branches, railways building and new towns coming into existence at the rate of two or three a month. With all this activity and visible progress the people are naturally contented and most optimistic. Transportation, which is the most important aid to the development of a new country, has, in the shape of railways, made rapid strides during the last year. Survey parties locating new lines are met by our patrols in every direction. The Canadian Pacific Railway are busy extending their line from Strassburg north, and in close proximity the Grand Trunk Railway grading outfits may be found at work.

The fact that two great companies can be seen building their roads within sight of one another is, I believe, unique in the history of railroading. The Canadian Pacific Railway have built northwest from Moosejaw a line connecting the Soo and Arcola branches and the Wolseley and Reston branch.

CRIME.

It is in those portions of the district which are most settled that nearly all the crime originates, and it is in these localities that we see more results from the detachments. Our outposts along the boundary and in those parts where the population is small and scattered have very little crime to report; it is what they prevent that goes to their credit. Experience has taught us that to remove them would at once cause an increase of horse-stealing, smuggling and kindred crimes. , ,

It is impossible to keep pace with rapidly growing requirements, and the constant appeals from small towns and settlements for police protection keeps us on the horns of a dilemma; the question to be decided being whether we should move men who are doing preventitive work, taking chances on the result, and place them where their services are called for by the people. As at present situated we cannot, with the men available, satisfy both ourselves and the general public.

The following table shows the yearly increase of crime in this district from 1903 to 1906:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.*
Cases entered.....	1,162	1,591	1,620	2,021
Convictions.....	977	1,344	1,362	1,751
Dismissals or withdrawals..	171	231	246	250
Waiting trial.....	14	16	12	20

* Eleven months.

There have been more cases of a serious nature than in the previous year.

Offences against the person.—Under this heading there is an increase of cases all round, except manslaughter, for which there is no entry.

Offences against property.—Theft shows an increase of ten and horse-stealing two. Cattle-stealing has increased by five; forgery, which is becoming prevalent, by twelve, and cruelty to animals by twenty-five cases.

Offences against religion and morals.—Both drunkenness and vagrancy have increased.

Offences against the Indian Act.—Cases entered under this heading are practically the same as last year.

Offences against Northwest Ordinances.—There have been thirty-seven more cases under the Liquor License Ordinance, and a large increase in nearly all the other ordinances which we enforce.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN REGINA DISTRICT.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	3	1	1	
Attempt to murder	3	1	1	
Threatening to shoot	1	1		
Threatening to kill	2	2		
Shooting with intent	2	2		
Assault	263	212	51	
Attempted assault	1	1		
Assault aggravated	6	6		
Assault causing bodily harm	5	3		
Threatening to cause bodily harm	1		1	
Assault indecent	1	1		
Bigamy	2	2		
Rape and attempted rape	8	2	5	
Attempting defilement of female	2	1	1	
Seduction	3	2	1	
Seduction under promise of marriage	3	1	2	
Attempted suicide	3	2	1	
Concealment of birth	1	1		
Causing injury to child	3		3	
Wounding	4	4		
Intimidation	2	1	1	
Pointing fire arms	4	3	1	
Leaving dangerous holes	1	1		
Miscellaneous	15	14	1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	242	191	48	
Counterfeiting	1			
Horse-stealing	10	4	5	
Burglary	4	2		
Arson	3		2	
Cattle-stealing	5	3	2	
Receiving stolen property	9	4	5	
Housebreaking	6	5	1	
False pretenses	16	11	5	
Forgery	17	9	8	
Fraud	1			
Intent to defraud	1			1
Mischief	45	29	15	
Trespass	2	2		
Cruelty to animals	40	39		
Miscellaneous	22	19	3	
Defacing or altering brands	1	1		
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	20	19		1
Carrying loaded firearms	9	9		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	88	86	2	
Drunk and disorderly	340	332	8	
Creating a disturbance	50	49	1	
Nuisance	1	1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	3	3		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	3	3		
Frequenter of house of ill-fame	2	1		1
Insulting language	12	10	2	
Causing disturbance	1	1		
Defamatory libel	2	1		1
Illegally solemnising marriage	1			1
Indecency	5	5		
Neglecting to supply necessaries of life	1	1		
Keeping gaming house	3	2		1
Frequenting gaming house	15	11	4	
Buggery and accomplice	4	2	2	
Miscellaneous	13	9	4	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	6	2	3	1
Using cancelled stamps	1	1		
Escaping from custody	2	2		
Allowing prisoner to escape from custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	7	6	1	
Assaulting peace officer	7	6	1	
Resisting arrest	7	7		
Offences against Election Act	3	3		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	21	21		
Trespassing	4	4		
Offences against Customs Act	12	11	1	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	31	28	3	
Indians drunk	28	26	2	
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	1	1		

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Offences against Indian Act—*Con.*				
Drunk on reserve	5	5		
Liquor in possession	8	5	3	
Having liquor on reserve	7	7		
Prostitution	3	3		
Deserting from Indian school	3	3		
Offences against the Fisheries Act	8	6	2	
Offences against Animal Contagious Disease Act	19	17	2	
Offences against the N.W.T. Ordinances—..—				
Master and servants	142	134	7	1
Game ordinance	24	22	2	
Hide ordinance	1	1		
Sunday observance	19	18	1	
Prairie fire	64	53	11	
Trotting on Government bridge	5	5		
Liquor ordinance	74	68	6	
Insanity	49	45	4	
Village ordinance	11	9	2	
Pound ordinance	21	20	1	
Health ordinance	1	1		
Livery stable ordinance	3	2	1	
Engineers ordinance	12	12		
Veterinary surgeon ordinance	1	1		
Infraction druggist ordinance	1	1		
Illegal practising medicine	4	4		
Hawkers and pedlars	10	9	1	
Estray animals	25	25		
Brand	3	3		
Herd ordinance	1	1		
Noxious weeds ordinance	5	5		
Fence ordinance	2	2		
Miscellaneous	19	17	2	
	2,021	1,751	250	20

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Committed for trial	87
Number of convictions	56
Fines	3
Sentenced to jail	30
Sentenced to penitentiary	12
Sentenced to hang	1
Suspended sentence	10
Acquitted or charges withdrawn by crown	12
Awaiting trial	20

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The returns for the year show a marked increase, there being 87 fires at which the police were called in to assist and take action. Of this number 64 were brought into court and 53 convictions obtained. A number of the fires that have occurred have been traced to the different railways, and in some cases, where the evidence was good, prosecutions ensued. With the settling up of the district the old time prairie fire of years ago is now a thing of the past.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Agriculture.

We have had an average of six veterinary staff sergeants and six veterinary surgeons doing the work of this department during the year. The work in connection

with contagious diseases of animals, particularly glanders amongst horses, has increased in spite of the strenuous efforts made for the past few years to stamp it out. One would naturally expect a decrease in glanders after what was done the previous year and the destruction of some 653 animals. On the contrary, however, we have the reverse. It does not appear reasonable to suppose that the spread of glanders occurs from within the area I am reporting upon; we must, therefore, look outside of it, and to some locality bordering thereon where efforts to stamp out the disease are not being made. Such a locality we find in the United States to the south of us, where I understand glanders is very prevalent, but the authorities are not looking for it. This fact, and the additional one that a great temptation is offered unscrupulous Americans to transfer glandered horses to our side and obtain compensation, may account for our being able to make so little headway against the disease. Stringent rules should be enforced to prevent any likelihood of such a fraud, as I have suggested, being practised.

The following is a summary of the work preformed this year, and also that of last year for the sake of comparison:

	1905.	1906.
Tested and quarantined	114	663
Tested and destroyed	631	761
Destroyed without test	22	50
Tested and no reaction	1,190	3,219
Examined only and not tested	1,196	1,129

Tested twice and ceased to react 96 ; three times, 6.

	1905.	1906.
Mange—		
Horses quarantined	86	216
Cattle quarantined	41	369

At North Portal 15,205 horses, 737 mules, 8,629 cattle and 13 swine were examined during the year for entry into Canada.

At Wood Mountain 2,200 horses, 53 colts, 112 cattle and 792 sheep were examined for entry into Canada.

The amount of fees collected during the eleven months at North Portal were $2,034.34, and at Wood Mountain $774.57. The amount this year collected for inspection fees is double that of 1905, the immigration through these two ports of entry having been much larger than any previous year.

Customs.

Complaints made by any of the customs officials have been promptly investigated, and the usual patrols have been made along the international boundary, especially in the Wood Mountain district.

The amount of duty collected at Wood Mountain during the past eleven months, as reported by Inspector Grant, amounts to $17,205.68, being an increase of 236·66 per cent over the takings of last year. There have been no large outfits passing through this port of entry, and the increase can only be attributed to the increased

number of settlers coming into Canada, a great number of whom are beginning to discover that the land around Wood Mountain is worth settling on, although so far from the railway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Indians.

Escorts have been supplied to Indian agents throughout the treaty payments. The reserves in this district have been patrolled, and there has been really little or no trouble from the Indians.

Lake Winnipeg Patrol.

Inspector Walke with two constables made the usual patrol of Lake Winnipeg with the steamer *Redwing,* and I attach this officer's report. I would especially draw your attention to that part of the report wherein Inspector Walke states that the Redwing is not fit for the work for which she is engaged on Lake Winnipeg, and in view of the fact that we are establishing detachments north of Lake Winnipeg which will for some years to come be permanent, I would recommend that steps be taken forthwith to purchase a really good and thoroughly seaworthy boat.

CROWN TIMBER.

During the winter one non-commissioned officer and six men were again sent into Manitoba to the same places as the year previous, namely, two to Riding Mountain, two to Woodridge, two to Rosseau, and one to Boissevain in Manitoba.

Our detachments in different parts also assisted whenever necessary at this work in the province of Saskatchewan.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

In addition to the guard-room at Regina, we have the common jail at Moosomin under our care. At Regina 297 prisoners have been confined, and at Moosomin 122, a total of 419.

The following are the reports of Inspector Jarvis regarding the Moosomin jail, and of Sergeant Banham, the provost sergeant of the guard-room at Regina:—

THE ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MOOSOMIN, November 3, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Moosomin Sub-District guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1906. Seven prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year and 115 were admitted, making a total of 122 confined during the year (classified as follows):

Males.		Females.	
Whites	104	Whites	4
Indians	11		
Half-breeds	3		
Total	122		

The maximum number of prisoners were admitted in October being sixteen, and the minimum in February, three. The maximum number of prisoners in any day nineteen. The average admitted per month was 13·3.

Of the prisoners who were sentenced to penitentiary terms, two were transported to the Manitoba penitentiary and one to Alberta, the average term being three years.

Ten were sent to the common gaol, Regina, to serve terms the average of which was four months.

Of the 7 male lunatics, all were committed to Brandon asylum.

Of the 2 females, one was handed over to the care of friends and the other was kept here.

Of the 5 prisoners who were sent to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police guard-room, Regina, to serve terms, the average was 6 months and 10 days.

Several punishments were inflicted during the year, and the health of the prisoners has been very good.

The number of prisoners who have or are now serving terms of imprisonment is 122, which is 14 below the number of last year's return, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentenced or awaiting trial.	Average Term.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Males—				
Assault	3		2	
Assault, causing actual bodily harm	2	1	6	
Buggery	2		4	
Evading customs	2		1	14 6
Drunk and disorderly	32			22.21
Escaping from lawful custody	2			5
Forgery	2		3	
Horse stealing	3	1	4	
Housebreaking	3	1	4	
Insane	9			6
Maiming cattle	1		3	
Murder	1		1	
Obtaining by false pretences	3		3	
Peddling without license	1			7
Passing counterfeit money	1		1	5
Rape attempetd	1			5
Suicide attempted	1			23
Shooting attempted	1			27
Supplying liquor to an Indian	2			30
Theft	20		2	29.52
Vagrancy	12		1	1.25
Wounding unlawfully	1			1
Females—				
Insane	2			7
Keeper of house of ill-fame	1			1
Retaining stolen property	1			5
Indian Act.				
Drunk	10		1	7.2
Having intoxicating liquor	3		3	20
Total	122			

Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS.

Inspector.

DEPOT DIVISION, R. N. W. M. POLICE.

Regina Guard Room, October 31, 1906.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police.
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of Depot Division Guard Room for the eleven months commencing December 1, 1905, and ending October 31, 1906:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight November 30, 1905	19
Received during eleven months ending October 31, 1906	278
Discharged " " " " "	277
Remaining in cells at midnight October 31, 1906	20

The number of prisoners received last year was 275, or three less than the number received during the last eleven months.

The following is a classification of the prisoners:—

Males.

Whites	222	
Indians	9	
Half-breeds	15	
Negroes	1	
Doukhobors	19	
Chinamen	1	
Lunatics	20	
		287

Females.

White	2	
Lunatics	8	
		10
Total		297

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

December, 1905	20
January, 1906	28
February "	27
March "	30
April "	25
May "	23
June "	28
July "	34
August "	22
September "	13
October "	28
	278

The 277 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were thus disposed of:—

Males.

Time expired	84	
Sent to Regina jail	85	
Sent to Brandon asylum	20	
Sent to Stoney Mountain penitentiary	6	
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	3	
Fines paid	27	
Handed over to United States authorities	1	
Died in hospital	1	
To other places for trial	19	
Released by order of Secretary of State	1	
Sent to town for trial	18	
Released on ticket of leave	1	
		266

Females.

Sent to Brandon asylum	8	
Sent to town jail	1	
Sent to Prince Albert jail	2	
		11
		277

The daily average number of prisoners for 11 months ending October 31, 1906, 19·06.

The monthly average number of prisoners for 11 months ending October 31, 1906, 18·49.

The monthly maximum number of prisoners in any day, 34.

The monthly minimum number of prisoners in any day, 12.

The monthly maximum number of prisoners received was in July, 34.

The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in September, 13.

On July 22, 1906, sixteen Doukhobors were received in this guard room from Yorkton. There being no accommodation they were placed in the police gymnasium and on the following day 12 were transferred to Regina Jail. The 4 left with us were Ivan Zarnben, alias 'John the Apostle,' Alexie Osoroff alias 'St. John,' Alexie Popoff alias 'Acts of Apostles' and Vasil Dutoff alias 'Jesus Christ.' They were all sentenced to three months hard labour and completed their sentences here. A special diet was ordered them by Surgeon Bell, consisting of pea-nuts, apples, raisins, oatmeal and prunes, as they would not eat the ordinary prison rations. These men refused to work and were treated as lunatics whilst in the guard room.

George H. Gale, at liberty on ticket-of-leave, was sentenced to three months hard labour on May 11, 1906, for theft, and on completion of his term of imprisonment was re-arrested by order of Colonel Sherwood, Commissioner of Dominion Police, and sent to complete his unexpired term at Regina Jail. ,

Hugh A. Campbell who arrived here on the night of April 3, 1906, charged with being a lunatic was found by Surgeon Bell to be suffering from epileptic fits. He was at once ordered to be removed to the hospital where, in spite of all attention, he died at 12.30 a.m., of April 4, 1906. Another prisoner whose case has attracted much attention was that of Vinczeur Magyar, a Hungarian. He was brought to the Royal North-west Mounted Police guard-room here on April 28, 1906, charged with the murder of a farmer named Donald Campbell near Oxbow. He was sent from here for trial on April 29, 1906, and afterwards transferred to Regina Jail.

An Indian prisoner, 'Bitter Nose,' arrived here August 29, 1906, on a charge of drunkenness. He was released by order of the Secretary of State on October 12, 1906, owing to an error in his conviction.

During the past eleven months the number of punishments inflicted on prisoners by the officer commanding amounted to 39. This represents a percentage of 7 per cent.

One prisoner answering to 8 infringements of prison rules and regulations, and another to 7 infringements, both of these men have done time before.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. One prisoner showing the exception being G. H. Burton, convicted of vagrancy on October 1, 1906. On arrival at guard room he was found to be very ill. When seen by Surgeon Bell he was at once sent to the hospital suffering from consumption, where he has been ever since.

With regard to the guard-room, I would call to your attention that no accommodation is provided for female prisoners en route for Prince Albert jail, or other places, or for lunatics, or persons awaiting trial. Consequently female prisoners in charge of matrons have to be lodged in a room at the back of the concert hall, to which there are neither grated windows nor locks.

Lunatic prisoners are jailed in the guard room where their noise at night provokes complaints from all the other prisoners, specially from prisoners awaiting trial, who, although not convicted, have to take their meals with convicted prisoners. The above remarks also obtain as regard police prisoners who for breach of police discipline have to be associated with the scum of Canada owing to lack of proper accommodation..

The guard room is a wooden structure decayed and old, very cold in winter, and totally inadequate for the purpose for which it is required. Accommodation is provided for only 21 prisoners; there are now 30 in jail, which necessitates 9 sleeping out of cells on the floor.

There is no room for the Provosts, no washing room for prisoners, and the sanitary arrangements are of the most crude description. On recent examination by the officer commanding, the foundations of the guard room were found to be in a very rotten condition and the weather boarding perished. Like most old wooden buildings it is infested with insect pests.

The prison yard is very small and absolutely useless for the exercise of prisoners.

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through this guard-room doing time were charged with :—

Crime.	Number.
Assault	7
Assault on police	3
Attempted suicide	4
Attempted rape	1
Attempted to procure prostitution	1
Attempted arson	1
Burglary	1
Buggery	1
Carrying concealed weapons	4
Cattle theft	1
Cruelty to animals	1
Creating a disturbance	21
Drunk and disorderly	24
Destroying a valuable document	1
Defrauding creditors	1
Drunk while interdicted	1
Embezzlement	1
Entering a C. P. R. car	3
Forgery	9
Fraud	4
Held as a Crown witness	1
Horse theft	5
Having liquor in possession when interdicted	1
Indecent assault	1
Indecent exposure	1
Lunatics, male	27
" female	8
Murder	1
Misappropriating Government money	1
Obtaining money by false pretenses	7
Perjury	1
Prostitution	1
Rape	2
Robbery with violence	1
Setting out prairie fire	1
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	7
Shooting with intent, &c	1
Unlawfully wounding	1
Unlawfully practicing medicine	1
Uttering false cheque	2
Vagrancy	29
Theft	53
Wilful damage	1
Indian Act.	
Absconding from Indian School	1
Having liquor in possession	2
Liquor to Indians	2
Drunk	3
Police Act.	
As per statement	26
Total	278

The number of prisoners who have served, or who are now doing terms of imprisonment in guard-room, is 104, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentences.	Average.	
		Mos.	Days.
Assault	4	3	20
Assault on wife	1	2	
Assault on police	1	12	
Cruelty to animals	1	1	
Creating a disturbance	6	5	
Contempt of court	1	1	
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1	
Drunk and disorderly	19	2	
Entering a C. P. R. car	3	2	
Forging a document	1	1	
Indecent exposure	1	2	
Obtaining money by false pretenses	2	2	
Supplying liquor to an interdicted person	1	4	
Setting out a prairie fire	1	3	
Stealing ride on C. P. R	7		25
Theft	22	2	15
Vagrancy	28	1	15
Indian Act.			
Liquor in possession	2	2	
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	3	
Drunk and refusing information	1	1	15
Total	104		

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. BANHAM,
Provost Sergeant.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Drills, both mounted and foot, have been maintained throughout the year, mainly in connection with the training of recruits, a squad of whom were always under instruction.

In the beginning of January a class of fifteen constables, collected from the different divisions of the force, was formed at Regina for a three months' course of training. Drill, mounted and foot, criminal law, Dominion statutes, Northwest ordinances, police duties, veterinary duties, care of horses, shoeing, stable management, interior economy, harnessing, driving and first aids were the subjects upon which instructions were given. The examination at the conclusion was unusually satisfactory, a very high percentage of marks being obtained by all. This class was inspected by Prince Arthur of Connaught on April 10 last.

As has been the custom for years past, well trained musical rides under Inspector Church were sent to the Brandon, Moosejaw and Regina agricultural exhibitions. The management of the exhibitions away from Regina paid all transport expenses. The public showed great interest in the performances and the smart appearances of the men.

Inspector Heffernan has delivered the lectures on police duties, &c. Inspector Knight, with the assistance of Sergeant Jordon, was in charge of the foot drills, and Inspector Church, assisted by Corporal Walker, looked after the mounted work. Inspector Church is deserving of great praise for the excellent manner in which all the horses passing through his hands have been trained.

MUSKETRY, ARMS, &C.

Owing to some defects being discovered in the Ross rifle it was not thought advisable to finish the annual course in musketry, and target practices ceased before the

preliminary stage was completed. The revolver shooting with the Colt's revolver was good, and this arm has proved itself to be trustworthy and suitable for our purposes. A large number of the division belong to the rifle club, which is supplied with Lee-Enfield rifles borrowed from the Militia Department. During the summer months shooting took place every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, the season ending up with the annual rifle matches. Excellent prizes were offered, and some very keen and close competitions resulted. The shooting on the whole was of a high average.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division on the whole has been good. The majority of the punishments were inflicted on recruits who naturally take some time to adapt themselves to new conditions, and consequently commit many small breaches of discipline. As far as possible I make every endeavour to keep a recruit's defaulters sheet clear of an entry, and it is only after repeated warnings that they are punished for trivial offences. My experience is that a man with a clear sheet tries to keep it so, whereas a well-meaning man who may by bad luck gets a few entries against him is not so particular.

There were six desertions during the last eleven months as compared with five the year before.

HEALTH.

The health of the division, generally speaking, has been very good. Surgeon Bell has been particularly careful of the sanitary arrangements, and in spite of adverse conditions such as lack of all modern conveniences in the shape of waterworks and sewerage, in some cases, quite uninhabitable houses, and a sluggish creek containing all the sewerage from the city of Regina, we have escaped any disease of an infectious or contagious nature. This is the more remarkable as typhoid fever has been epidemic in Regina and the surrounding country.

I regret to record one death, viz.:—Reg. No. 3465, Sergeant Skinner, R.H., from convulsions on June 16 last. Accidents of a serious nature were also small. There was one case of a fracture of the femur, and one of a fractured leg.

HORSES.

With the exception of an outbreak of glanders as a result of which horses Reg. Nos. 2757, 2530, 2542, 2830 and 2610 were destroyed at Yorkton, and Reg. No. 2537 at Regina, the health of the horses has been good. Accidents were the cause of death of two horses, viz.:—Reg. No. 2833 who broke his neck en route to Wood Mountain, and Reg. No. 132 who died from injuries received to the spine in a runaway. The value of this horse was refunded by the teamster who was found guilty of reckless driving and causing this accident. Only one horse was cast and sold, Reg. No. 2012, the price realized being $20. There were fourteen cast and sold the previous year.

Twenty-three remounts were purchased and posted to Depot Division, they are all doing well.

The following statement gives the changes among the horses of the division during the period covered by this report, and shows a gain of three:— ,

Loss.

Horses cast and sold	1
" died	2
" destroyed	6
Transferred to 'C' Division	7
" 'F' "	4
" 'G' "	7
" 'K' "	1
	29

Gain.

Remounts	23
Transferred from 'D' Division	2
" 'K' "	7
	32

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The following new detachments have been established during the year:—Indian Head, Cupar, Mortlach, Canora, Lumsden and The Elbow, Indian Head being the headquarters of a new sub-district. Moosejaw, Balcarres, Craik and Arcola have all been formed into sub-districts under non-commissioned officers, and I am pleased to report that the work has been well looked after.

The old detachment of Carlyle has again been reopened and placed in the sub-district of Arcola.

A detachment has been established at Split lake, 250 miles northeast of Norway House, Corporal Nicholls and two constables being there, and the detachment at Norway House has been strengthened by two constables.

It is the intention also to establish a detachment this coming winter somewhere on the Canadian Northern Railway near Winnipegosis, a mail will then be despatched to Fort Churchill via Norway House and Split lake, a total distance of about 950 miles from the railroad. This will enable tidings being received during the winter from the police in the Hudson's bay.

I beg to record the good work done by all non-commssioned officers in charge of sub-districts. They are all thoroughly competent for the work, and have shown zeal and energy in its performance.

Moosomin and Wood Mountain are under the charge of Inspectors Jarvis and Grant.

At Moosomin we have to maintain a detachment of an officer, one non-commissioner officer ,and four constables owing to the fact that there is a jail there which we at present have charge of. For the police work at this point so many men are not required, and when the jail is taken off our hands, which it should be at once, the detachment can be reduced by one officer and three constables. Inspector Jarvis' report of the guard-room at Moosomin is included in my report.

In the Wood Mountain subdistrict we have an officer, four non-commissioned officers and twelve men. This is a very sparsely settled part of the country, and its importance is due to the fact of its being near the boundary, and on account of several gangs of horse thieves which, within the last two or three years, have been operating on the other side of the line. The principals, however, of these gangs are now dead, and the notorious Dutch Henry was murdered by a friend last December. Inspector Heffernan took steps to confirm the identity of Dutch Henry, and from communications he has received from Sheriff Richmond, of Roseau county, Minnesota, I am certain it was Dutch Henry who was killed. I would strongly recommend a reduction of the force along the boundary in the Wood Mountain district owing to the increased demands for police elsewhere.

We have also an officer, one staff-sergeant, one corporal and four men at Fort McPherson and Herschel island, within the Arctic Circle. A separate report is furnished of the work done.

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Regina	1	1	1	9	1	9	6	4	59	12	103	62
Wood Mountain				1		1		1	5	2	10	16
Willow Bunch								1	1		2	3
Big Muddy							1		3	1	5	6
Moosomin					1				4		5	5
Whitewood									1		1	1
Broadview								1			1	1
Areola								1			1	1
Carlyle									1		1	1
Yorkton						1		1	1		3	4
Sleeo									1		1	1
Kamsack									1		1	1
Fort Pelly								1	1		2	2
Canora									1		1	1
Indian Head							1		1		2	3
Fort Qu'Appelle									1		1	1
Grenfell									1		1	1
Balcarres							1		1		2	2
Esterhazy									1		1	1
Kutawa									1		1	1
Strassburg									1		1	1
Cupar									1		1	1
Craik								1			1	1
Lumsden									1		1	1
The Elbow									1		1	1
Estevan							1				1	1
Weyburn									1		1	1
N. Portal					1			1			2	2
Oxbow									1		1	1
Carnduff								1			1	1
Moosejaw								1	1		2	2
Mortlach									1		1	1
Milestone									1		1	1
Norway House							1		2	1	4	
Split Lake								1	2		3	
Town Station							1		1		2	1
Fort McPherson				1		1		1	3	1	7	
On command				1		1	1	2	5		10	
On leave				1					1		2	
Ottawa				1		2	1				4	
	1	1	1	15	1	16	14	18	108	17	192	130

JOINED AND GONE.

Joined—

Newly appointed officer	1
Engaged	54
Re-engaged after leaving	3
Transferred from the Yukon	6
Transferred from other divisions	43
	107

Gone—

Discharged by purchase	11
" " " (under 3 months)	2
Invalided	10
Died	1
Discharged to pension	3
Inefficient	3
Dismissed	13
Deserted	6
Transferred to the Yukon	1
" to other divisions (officers)	2
" " " (men)	73
	125

Canteen.—During the past eleven months grants amounting to $673.57 have been made. The canteen is in a flourishing condition, and there is stock valued at about $4,500. The returns have not been as high during the past eleven months as during the corresponding period last year, owing to the smaller number of men in the post. I notice a decided tendency on behalf of those here to refrain from drinking beer. We make it a point of supplying all necessaries at as near cost as possible. The grants were distributed to the depot mess, rifle club, cricket club and various other sports.

Reading room.—Supt. Wilson, who wrote last year's report, states 'an effort was made to establish a reading room for the division, but we got no further than an estimate of the cost, and being unable to finance it, nothing further was done.' The reading room at Regina, the headquarters of the force, is a bare, inhospitable looking place, with a long table down the middle and a few papers scattered thereon. There is nothing inviting about it, and its effect on any one using it is calculated to produce a fit of the blues. A good library and some comfortable furniture is badly needed. I strongly recommend that a substantial government grant be given for the establishment of a good library and other things mentioned in this report, which are urgently required for the welfare and comfort of the command.

Bathing facilities.—Supt. Wilson, in his report for 1905, says: 'Something will shortly have to be done to provide accommodation for the men of this division. We have now two baths for the constables and one for non-commissioned officers. When you think of one hundred men attempting to take baths in these two baths, having to fill same with pails and empty them in the same manner, some idea of the discomfort may be imagined.

The ordinary washing facilities are on the same scale. 'Now that the city sewer runs into the Wascana creek, issuing the water of this creek has been stopped by the doctor and in consequence we have nothing but hard water to wash in.'

I have been unable to improve these conditions further than to have warm water constantly kept on hand so that a man can take a bath whenever opportunity offers. This is one of the matters necessary for the general contentment referred to under my remarks on a reading room.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing has been of good quality. In issuing kit to recruits great inconvenience is experienced at all times by not having a sufficient supply of certain articles on hand for issue.

BARRACKS.

The barracks have been under the inspection of a board of officers which has pronounced the officers quarters and several other buildings uninhabitable. The general appearance of the whole place is disheartening mainly owing to the old tumble-down shacks and the gloomy colour of the paint. Everything requires to be overhauled and brightened. All around us we see advancement and progress, even the government buildings for Indians are palaces compared to ours. The two carpenters in the post have been kept busy all the year at repairs such as shingling, rehanging doors, fitting windows, and patching up old buildings.

FORAGE AND RATIONS.

There is great difficulty in obtaining tenders here for hay, oats and potatoes. No tenders were received this year for these articles, although since the date for closing the tenders I have been able, after some trouble, to make fairly satisfactory arrangements until next spring.

The provisions supplied by the Hudsons Bay Company, for the year have been in accordance with the contract. Apparently there is no good jam put up in Canada, at any rate, we do not see it in this country. All jams consist mainly of the same thing, apple or turnips, flavoured and doctored to represent strawberry, apricot, or any other fruit.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I would draw attention to a matter, which, in my humble opinion, is of vital importance to the force, and that is the overwhelming clerical work we are burdened with. The best efforts of the force are choked by the complicated returns and methods of check, involving a liberal use of foolscap forms.

A prisoner sentenced to our guardroom for a week will, I can safely say, have twenty-five sheets of foolscap devoted to him in the shape of returns, expenses, &c. Why could not we treat our prisoners as a hotel man treats his guests, render a simple little bill and have it paid ?

In conclusion I would say that all ranks have worked faithfully and well and many instances of particular good service have been brought to your notice.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS,

Supt. Commanding Depot Division.

REGINA, September 24, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I took over command of the steamer *Redwing* and Lake Winnipeg patrol on June 1, 1906.

'Redwing.'

On June 1, 1906, I arrived in Selkirk with Assistant Commissioner J. H. McIllree and proceeded at once to inspect the ss. *Redwing*. She had been put in commission by the Indian Department officials, who engaged the crew, and had been out on a trip. The next day I took stock of everything on board and then prepared for a cruise, which was afterwards taken to Fort Alexander and Snake island, Gull harbour, &c., back to Selkirk.

On June 10 we again made a patrol in the southern portion of the lake calling at Fort Alexander, Winnipeg Beach and Victoria Beach.

On June 25 we patrolled from Fort Alexander to Bad Throat river, making a seizure at this point. From Bad Throat river we patrolled into Selkirk to prepare for the treaty party.

During our voyage around the lake we had occasion to go into nearly every port and out harbour, some being very difficult navigation. We ran on the rocks several times and were ashore twice, but as it appears to be a feature of Lake Winnipeg navigation, and the steamers thereof, did not worry as much as we did the previous year, for we were all adepts by then in pulling a boat off the rocks successfully, releasing ourselves in each instance.

Our most serious mishap was when we drove ashore at Fisher River reserve in a gale and tidal wave during the night of June 22, leaving us high and dry on the beach. We remained there four days, using every method within our knowledge and some sixty to seventy men pulling and hauling. We also hired some teams to haul trees out of the

woods to use as skids. On the afternoon of the fourth day we tried the effects of very large logs as levers under the bows, having some twenty-five to thirty-five men on the end of each log prying. This was a successful manœuvre, for the steamer gradually slipped off into deep water very much to the satisfaction of all concerned, for things looked bad for the boat on the beach, not to speak of the great inconvenience of all hands on board with the boat lying over at an angle of some 45 degrees.

Again we got on the rocks at Poplar river, but a timely storm coming up washed us off and we put back to harbour.

Later on in the season we had a very hazardous run from Warren's landing to Eagle islands in which we were nearly wrecked. For over four hours after we arrived in sight of the light on Eagle island we could not make a yard against the gale, and only by taking a slant and easing off to the leeward of the island were we able to make any progress, and then at the extreme risk of going on the shoals (which we actually did inside the harbour, but it was not serious, for we soon got off) until we pulled up to the harbour mouth.

Our great fault appears to be the extreme weakness of the engine power. Instead of being the fastest boat on the lake she is the slowest.

CREW.

In connection with the manning of the *Redwing* I would again point out that if the police are to remain effective an all R.N.W.M. police crew be installed and a good pilot engaged who thoroughly knows the lake. All the skilled labour required would be a couple of engineers, cook and cookie, with a couple of men to act as deck hands. These men would be all effective as policemen or detectives which the ordinary crew of the boat consider they have no right to perform, although sworn in as special constables of the force.

In many instances a smart detective could be used to advantage, but having a crew not in sympathy with police work I feel certain that it makes some of our efforts abortive

TREATY PARTY.

The first treaty party under Mr. Lewis came on board on July 4, and paid treaty at St. Peters, Broken Head and Fort Alexander, arriving back the a.m. of July 13.

The second treaty party under Mr. Semmend came on board July 16, and continued with us for 46 days, going all over the lake and also making some inland trips, thousands of dollars being paid out meanwhile. In all the round of the lake we attended to our police and magisterial duties, all hands working together in unison.

PATROLS.

In the first part of June I made a patrol to the Norway House district north of Lake Winnipeg. I made exhaustive inquiries and reported upon the most feasible winter route to Fort Churchill on the Hudson's Bay.

The *Redwing* made some extended patrols, going as far north as Norway House mission, which is some thirty miles north of Lake Winnipeg.

I made a patrol to Cross lake seventy miles north of Norway House in a York boat. we shot several large rapids on the way down. A constable stationed at Cross lake would be very effective, and of great assistance to the patrols in winter.

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the ship daily and saw that she was kept trim and neat and painted when required, also periodically inspected the arms and saw that they were kept clean

and in order. The men being under my observation daily it was unnecessary to make any special inspection and when required were always clean, neat and properly attired. Their quarters were cleaned out, and bedding aired whenever an opportunity presented itself, and to this I attribute the entire absence of sickness and ill-health.

While at Norway House I inspected Sergt. Smith's quarters and detachment, also made arrangements for quarters for a couple of men with Sergt. Smith in case they should be stationed there this coming winter. At Grand Rapids Mr. Simpson, the local magistrate, pointed out quarters suitable for three or four men should a detachment be established there. I inspected these quarters, and found that with a few slight changes and repairs they would be central and suitable.

At Cross lake on the road between Split lake and Norway House it is possible to rent quarters near the Hudson Bay Company's post if so desired at any time. This is the only settlement and reserve of any importance between those points.

CRIME.

No crime of particular moment came to my notice on the lake this year, due chiefly to the firm manner in which the law was carried out the preceding year.

In former times I was told it was a feature of the treaty payments for the traders to smuggle whisky along with their treaty goods, and when opportunity offered, to quietly slip an Indian the bottle, and then make him susceptible to part with his cash for different kinds of shoddy goods and trinkets.

This year intoxication was found to be absent at the treaty payments to a marked degree, in fact only a few cases did we find, and they were promptly disposed of. The watch kept on each reserve was rigid indeed.

In the Keewatin district Sergt. Smith is in charge, and on both my visits to his detachment he informed me he had no cases to bring to my notice; he considered the people of his district a very law-abiding community indeed.

As I reported last year and after again visiting all the rivers, ports and reserves on the lake, I find that St. Peter's reserve, in the vicinity of Selkirk, to be the most disorderly and to have more drunkenness than all the other reserves combined, however, I may say that after our vigorous campaign against these evils this season, liquor among the Indians is almost stamped out, and our efforts are applauded by every right-thinking person on the lake, but, nevertheless, we found an undercurrent of opposition from certain of the lake men, but of which we took no notice, carrying out our duty with a firm hand.

Again we found a great inconvenience in the want of proper cell accommodation to incarcerate prisoners. Last year they were placed in the crew's cabin, which no doubt was unfair to the crew, but what could we do otherwise ?

Chief Berens, of Berens' River reserve, asked if a small log jail could not be built on his reserve for short term prisioners : I referred him to the Indian Department.

There is a jail on an island at Norway House but it is never used.

By the following summary of arrests and convictions you will notice there were not so many cases as last year, the pedlers and dealers having a wholesome dread of the consequences meted out to them.

CASES.

June 26. Arthur Quesnel was charged with selling liquor without a license. He pleaded 'not guilty,' but after a lengthy hearing was adjudged guilty and fined $100 and costs or three months imprisonment.

This case was appealed and came before Judge Myers at Selkirk who dismissed the appeal. Quesnel thereupon paid the fine and costs.

July 6. Donald Fielding, a treaty Indian of the St. Peter's reserve was arrested for being drunk, pleaded guilty, and was fined $5 and costs. Fine paid.

July 7, John Prenden, a half-breed, was fined $5 and costs for the same offence, and paid his fine.

July 11, Thomas Linklater, of the Fort Alexander band was arrested for having liquor in possession, but the case was not proven, and he was dismissed.

July 11, Joe Keeper, non-treaty Indian, was charged with having intoxicants in his possession on reserve, pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. Fine paid.

July 12, N. Rosenstock, a Jew trader, was charged with being in possession of two moose skins during close season. Pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs and skins confiscated.

Isaac Bear was arrested for deserting from Brandon industrial school. When brought to Selkirk he escaped, but was traced down the Red river and out on the lake to Fort Alexander, 100 miles, where he was rearrested. He being incorrigible, I deemed it advisable to send him to the reformatory at Portage la Prairie for three years, where he would learn a trade that would be of some use to him.

RESOURCES OF THE LAKE.

In the first place fishing is the principal industry or trade on Lake Winnipeg. The Dominion Fish Company do a very large business, giving employment to quite a number of men. They have several stations on the lake where fish is bought from others outside their own boats and paid for at the rate of 2½ cents per pound, orders for payment being given on the company in West Selkirk. They have a fleet of steamers, some of which carry passengers, which in their route run from one fishing sattion to another and collect the freight.

In recent years fishing has become less profitable than formerly owing to the scarcity which now exists compared with the abundance of a few years back, and the government has this year placed Fishery Inspector Young in one of the largest boats on the lake, the ss. *Premier*, for the prevention of illegal practices in fishing, in the endeavour to prevent the depletion of the lake.

SHIPPING.

As far as business or trade goes on the lake, shipping probably comes next to fishing.

There are quite a number of steamers plying on Lake Winnipeg, the majority of which are owned by the Dominion Fish Company, who do nearly all the passenger traffic (as well as freight), which is perceptibly increasing every year owing to the number of families who now spend a vacation on the lake during the summer months.

The freight business is also fairly extensive, and is increasing each year as the lumber and cordwood industries progress.

FARMING.

Farming is carried out on a small scale, but chiefly amongst the Indians. It could not be said to be in a flourishing condition, as in most cases it is pursued as a means of subsistence and not as a business.

LUMBER.

There are several saw-mills on the lake stationed at Fort Alexander, Bad Throat, Grammary, &c., and quite a fair amount is cut during the season, although the quality is not what could be termed first class, still this branch of business is worthy of further encouragement, and the chances on various parts of the lake for pushing this trade may be said to be good.

There is quite a large cordwood business conducted on different points of the lake to supply the various steamers, cordwood being the principal fuel used; it might in fact be said to be the only fuel used if we except gasoline, with which some of the smaller launches are run.

The Hudson's Bay Company have stores close by all the reserves for the purpose of trading in furs and skins with the Indians, repaying them with food, clothing, guns, ammunition, &c., to enable them to carry on their livelihood.

Trading is not carried on to any large extent on the south end of the lake, further north skins and furs are plentiful.

There are quite a number of independent traders besides the Hudson's Bay Company, but they scarcely get one-quarter of the trade, and do not figure very largely on the lake.

MILEAGE.

The distance covered by the *Redwing* during treaty and patrol trips was in the neighbourhood of 2,000 miles. On September 21, upon instructions received from headquarters, I laid up the boat in the usual winter quarters for such boats at Selkirk, and handed her over to the care of the local Indian agent, together with an inventory of all the stores which had been placed in the government fish hatchery.

On September 22 I left for Regina, Constable O'Neill having been ordered on detachment at Norway House, and I reported on the a.m. of September 23, 1906.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. WALKE, Insp.,

In Command Lake Winnipeg Patrol.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, ALTA., November 1, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report of 'D' Division for the eleven months ended October 31, 1906.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year has been one of steady growth and prosperity. Cattle business has been good and large shipments of beef have been made. Stock on the range are in splendid condition. Crops have been exceedingly good all over the district. In the early spring it was thought that the fall wheat would be a failure, but during the month of May rain fell in great quantity, followed by fine hot weather in June and July, which brought a great growth, and a great harvest was reaped; thrashing is not yet completed, a great scarcity of labour having been felt everywhere.

The towns on the C. and E. railway line have made great progress, building operations being carried on as fast as the available labour will allow. Claresholm has installed new water-works, electric light plant, new bank building and a number of business and private buildings. Leavings has a new station, elevators and is nearly double what it was last year. Nanton, Stavely and Cayley are also keeping pace. Carlston has also shown great activity, waterworks, electric light, elevators and a new brick hotel have been added since last year; several villages are rapidly growing in the vicinity, Kimball, Taylorville and Etna are among the largest. Macleod is putting in waterworks; a flour mill and a elevator have been built.

On the Crow's Nest line, Pincher Creek, which was incorporated into a municipality during the year, and has now a population of about 1,000, has extended a good deal; a new large flour mill and elevator are being built. Cowley, which is a town of about 200, is the centre of a large farming district, thickly settled.

In the towns west of this, mining is the principal industry. Frank is now a good sized town; a large zinc smelter has been completed at a cost of $500,000. It was operated for a short time, but closed owing to disagreement amongst the owners. The Canadian American Coal Company have put in a new 'tipple' capable of turning out 2,000 tons of coal a day. They have also done extensive development work; they employ on an average of 250 men. It has waterworks, electric light, a brick yard and many business concerns.

Blairmore is a small town of about 300 people. It is the headquarters of the West Canadian Collieries Company, it also ships a quantity of lime.

Coleman has increased at least one-third of its population. The International Coal and Coke Company have installed 90 coke ovens at a cost of $80,000. The Coal Company employ about 450 men, and having a daily output of 1,500 tons of coal.

Lille, a comparatively new town, situated at the head of the Grassy Mountain railway, running out of Frank, is now an important point, the Canadian Collieries Company doing business here. Their output is about 150 tons of coke and 800 tons of coal daily. They employ about 600 men. A great deal of development work is being done.

Belleview is a town which has practically sprung up during the year. The Canadian Collieries Company have spent here about $200,000 in improvements. It has a population of about 250 and a daily output of about 260 tons of coal.

Hillcrest, a new mining town, employs about 75 men.
Lundbreck has a population of 200.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

ANNUAL REPORT from December 1, 1905, to October 31, 1906.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	71	66	5	1 withdrawn.
Assault, wife	1		1	
Abortion	2		2	2 awaiting trial.
Attempted suicide	2		2	
Child stealing	1	1		
Child abandonment	1		1	
Extortion by threats	2		2	
Indecent assault	3	1	2	
Incest	1		1	
Rape and attempted rape	3	1	2	1 awaiting trial.
Threatening to kill	1		1	1 " "
Threatening	4	4		
Wounding	2		2	2 awaiting trial.
Offences against public order. —				
Obstructing peace officer	4	1	3	
Perjury	2	1	1	
Unnatural offence	1	1		
Keeping house of ill-fame	4	4		
Inmate house of ill-fame	12	8	4	
Offences against property—				
Theft	43	27	16	1 awaiting trial.
Horse stealing	21	7	14	2 " "
Cattle stealing	5	2	3	3 " "
False pretence	9	5	4	1 " "
Forgery	2		2	2 " "
Malicious mischief	7	7		
Burglary	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	10	7	3	
Unlawfully carrying weapons	4	4		
Poisoning and killing dogs	3	2	1	
Shooting horse	1	1		
Bringing stolen property into Canada	2		2	1 withdrawn and 1 awaiting trial
Infraction quarantine Act—	6	6		
Infraction Customs Act—	5	4	1	
Infraction Fisheries Act	6	5	1	
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	12	9	3	
Drunk and disorderly	137	135	2	
Indecent acts	8	8		
Swearing	6	6		
Disorderly conduct	9	9		
Selling pools	2	1	1	1 awaiting trial.
Creating disturbance	13	13		
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	23	20	3	
Drunk on Reserve	34	34		
Intoxicants, in possession	2	1	1	
Deserting from Indian School	4	4		Ret'd to school.
Trespassing on Reserve	1	1		
North-West Ordinances—				
Masters and servants Act	30	22	8	4 withdrawn.
Prairie and forest fire Act	10	9	1	
Infraction liquor license Act	58	55	3	
Insanity	8	5	3	
Practising dentistry without license	1	1		
Infraction game ordinance	11	11		
Infraction livery stable ord	1	1		
Infraction hide ord	5	4	1	
Infraction brand ord	2	2		
Infraction stray animals ord	6	4	2	
Infraction horse breeders'	2	2		
Infraction chemists and druggists ord	1	1		
Infraction bridge ord	6	6		
Infraction road allowance ord	6	5	1	
Infraction weights and measures Act	1	1		
Operating steam boiler without certificate permit	1	1		
Violation municipal ordinance	1	1		
Peddling without license	7	7		
Total	650	545	105	

Date of Court.	Cases committed.	Conviction. No. of.	Penitentiary.	Jail.	Fine.	Suspended Sentence.	Cases Dismissed.	Nolle Prosequi.
Feb. 6tb, 1906	3	1				1	2	
May 31st, 1906	6	4	1	2		1	1	1
June 4th, 1906	3	2	1	1			1	2
July 21st, 1906	1	1	1					
July 25th, 1906	3	3	1	2				
Sept. 12th, 1906	9	7	5	2			1	1
	27	18	9	7		2	5	4

CRIME—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I am glad to be able to report that there has not been the same increase in the number of criminal cases as in the previous year, although for the past eleven months we have a few more cases than we had altogether in the twelve months preceding. One of the most important features in this matter has been the increase in the number of convictions which have been obtained, and taking it that the true deterrent to crime is the certainty that punishment is going to follow the crime, and not the severity of the punishment, this should tend to reduce the number of cases in future. Last year we had 132 cases dismissed, withdrawn or not tried, and this year we have only 105. I must again invite your attention to the providing of some proper place of confinement for juvenile offenders, as it becomes a question of the greatest perplexity to know what to do when we have some of these incorrigibles to deal with. I am of the opinion that if farmwork could be secured for them, a considerable distance out in the country, and completely away from town or village surroundings, it would be the best place for boys requiring correction.

I am glad to be able to say that the offences of horse and cattle stealing and killing have been reduced, from my last report from 31, to this year 26 cases. although the greater number of convictions in the Supreme Court are still for this class of offence. But as this is the centre of a great horse and cattle growing industry, it is naturally to be expected that this class of offence would predominate.

Ticket-of-leave prisoners, of whom we have quite a few, are behaving themselves and reporting with due regularity, but it appears to me some of them obtain their tickets-of-leave before they have served a great length of time.

There is a very important question which I would ask, that some action might be taken upon it at as early a date as possible, and that is the identification of prisoners. At the present time the only means which we have of identifying prisoners is their description, which is not very much use. I am not prepared to offer any suggestions on this subject, as to what is the best system to adopt, but simply urge that a system be adopted at as early a date as possible, as, as it stands at present, its wants is a serious handicap in the detection of crime and the prosecution of offenders.

The winter assizes held in February, 1906, before the Hon. Chief Justice Sifton, contained a very small docket, and there was just one conviction to record, that against Wm. H. Harris for the theft of a few small articles of rope, &c., it was a case which would have been more properly tried before a magistrate than to have been sent for trial before the Supreme Court.

The next court which was held was at Pincher Creek, between May 29 and 31, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, and the first case on the list was one of attempted suicide, in which the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi*.

There have been quite a number of these attempted suicides in the country, and there is practically never anything done, as apparently the juries and judges consider the injury sustained principally directed against the persons themselves, and that

they are more to be pitied than punished; and further, that they seldom make second attempts on their lives.

Two Slavs named Joe Janiga and Gus Carlson, from the mountain towns of the Crow's Nest Pass were convicted of assault, and the former sentenced to four months imprisonment in Macleod guard-room, and the latter released on suspended sentence. These assaults amongst these people are of frequent occurrence, and are the usual wind-ups to weddings, and christenings, as it would appear that at these festivities, considerable stock of beer is secured by the barrel, with the result that towards the latter end of the proceedings rows take place, and these would not amount to very much provided only the Anglo-Saxon method of settling their differences, viz., the fists, were indulged in, but unfortunately a number of these foreigners resort to other methods, which certainly require to be frowned down upon if a stop is to be put to that style of crime.

A most peculiar case of horse stealing was tried at this court, and the peculiarity was the resulting of the dismissal of both men. Mr. Cameron, of Coleman, lost some horses; he subsequently discovered that they had been shipped out of the country and sold in the neighbourhood of Regina by one Wm. Sawyer, of near Cowley. Sawyer was charged with stealing these horses, and he claimed to have purchased them from James Miller of near Pincher Creek. Sawyer was first tried, and in his defence claimed he purchased them from Miller, who upon being questioned as a witness, swore directly that he had never sold these horses to Sawyer. The judge gave Sawyer the benefit of what doubt there was, and acquitted him; and then, because he did not believe the Sawyer family's evidence, declined to go on with the case against Miller.

The next assize was opened at Macleod, on July 25, 1906, the Hon. Chief Justice Sifton presiding. The first case disposed of was that of Harry Varnoe. It would appear that after the departure of the east-bound train from Coleman, Alta., and there being no further trains that night, the night operator was lying down on the bench in the inner office of the station, near the telegraph key, and the lamp turned down, he was suddenly aroused and discovered a man at the safe, in possession of an iron wedge, and with his boots off. In a very plucky manner he grappled with this man and dragged him across to the Coleman Hotel, where he instructed the porter to go for the police, when Varnoe was locked up. I might mention that this office had been burglarized on two occasions before, and the perpetrators were never brought to justice, and I am quite satisfied that Varnoe was one who had known of these previous burglaries, and considered the Coleman station an easy mark. He was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Manitoba penitentiary.

Benjamin Parrish, a one-legged man who had lately come from the United States, with an invalid wife and a boy of about sixteen, over whom the father had no control, and with little or no means, had taken up a homestead to the northwest of Meadow lake, on a slope of the Porcupine hills, was convicted of horse-stealing, and on account of his family's situation, was let off with a term of nine months imprisonment in Macleod guard-room. It would appear that the boy, who did nothing but ride round the country picking up other peoples horses, would take horses home to his father, telling him some fairy tale as to how he had become possessed of them, and the father, who cheerfully believed these stories and accepted the horses and trafficked in them, expected the outside public to also believe these innocent stories.

Between the 12th and 14th September, the Hon. Chief Justice Sifton made a special jail delivery, to relieve the congestion in the guard-room. At this court four Indian boys, named Philip Hoof, 'Yellow Creek,' 'Charlie Davis,' and 'Willie Crow Shoes' were all convicted of horse-stealing, and sentenced, respectively, to four three, two and three years in the Edmonton penitentiary. This slide-out horse-stealing case was very much on a par with the Fishburn horse-stealing case of two years ago. These Indian boys picked up horses of ranchers quite close to the reserve, and then ran them off about 30 miles north, and sold them at a ridiculously cheap figure to some farmers lately arrived in the country from the United States. There is a certain class of these

people in this country who encourage this class of offence, as a man who has been accustomed to handling stock for a number of years must know that when he is offered a $120 horse for $40 or $50 that there must be something crooked about the transaction, and I am seriously contemplating proceeding against some of these people for receiving stolen property.

One Frank R. Wilson, who was acting for his father, who was the sub-agent of Dominion lands at Macleod, was convicted for obtaining money by false pretenses, and sentenced to two years in Edmonton penitentiary. It appeared from the evidence that he withheld a quarter section from the public, as not being open to entry, and told the applicant that he knew of a place which a man had taken up, but which he was willing to relinquish provided he could get some one who would recompense him for the outlay which he had been put to in connection with his entry. Mr. Weerstra consented to do this, and paid him, in addition to the $10 entry fee, an additional sum which he said the previous applicant required, and it afterwards transpired that this was all a myth, and that the quarter section had been open for entry all the time, and there had been no previous applicant who required to be paid.

A. T. Bishop was convicted of horse-stealing and sentenced to three months imprisonment in Macleod guard-room.

One Fred. Irvine, a painter, at Hillcrest, was charged with indecently assaulting one of the chambermaids at the hotel there, convicted, and sentenced to six months imprisonment at Macleod.

I am very pleased to be able to call your notice to the very intelligent manner in which the non-commissioned officers and constables are taking hold of this increased criminal business, and the interest which they display in following their cases to a successful conclusion.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am glad to report that the district has been remarkably free from prairie fires during the last year. The increase in settlement, and greater care being exercised by farmers have no doubt been to a great extent the cause.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for sittings of the Supreme Court and police courts where trials were held.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from these courts, to the penitentiary or to the guard-room at Macleod when sentenced. We have taken charge of all prisoners committed for trial, and of those sentenced to the guard-room, and furnished guards for those sentenced to hard labour, made their accounts and supplied medical attendance to those sick or injured.

We have served all subpœnas for witnesses in cases before the Supreme Court, and taken charge of exhibits such as horses, and charged only the actual cost of forage for them. We have had some of these in our stables almost continually during the year.

Interpreting in court in Indian cases was done by our interpreters.

We have kept track of ticket-of-leave men, saw that they reported monthly, in accordance with the Ticket-of-leave Act, and reported the same to the Dominion Police at Ottawa.

Customs.—We have rendered such assistance as we could for the protection of the revenue. The N.C. officer in charge at Twin Lakes has acted as sub-collector at that point.

The N.C.O. at Frank reports to the collector any matter which comes under his notice in the Crow's Nest Pass relating to customs.

The detachment at the Kootenai Pass was re-established in June last, and the constable in charge acted as sub-collector.

Several seizures of horses for smuggling were made by our men, the parties were arrested, convicted, and the horses sold by the Customs Department.

Meteorological.—The temperature and state of the weather were recorded daily, and a weekly report was forwarded to this department at Toronto.

Indian Department.—We have arrested several deserters from the industrial schools; these were escorted back to the schools. Watch has been kept on the Indians to see that they did not sell or dispose of their produce without authority from their agent.

The detachment at Stand Off and on the Peigan, have attended the issue of rations on each reserve every week.

We have two interpreters and five police scouts, Indians, who are paid from police funds, and kept mainly for the benefit of the Indian Department.

Provincial Government.—The officers at Macleod, Pincher Creek and Cardston have taken the majority of police court cases in these places, and nearly all the preliminary examinations in the district.

We have reported anything coming to our notice requiring attention, regarding roads and bridges.

We have acted as fire and game-guardians.

We have taken charge of all lunatics from this district, while awaiting the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor, and escorted them to the asylum.

We have rendered accounts for the maintenance of, and all expenses in connection with prisoners. We have looked after indigents, and in cases of death have made arrangements for their burial.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAILS.

I give here Regt. No. 1649, Sergt. Haslett's report. This N.C. officer has performed the duties of provost during the year to my satisfaction:—

R. N. W. M. Police,
Macleod, October 31, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division guard-room for the eleven months ending October 31, 1906.

Seventeen prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, all sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Two hundred and twenty-three were admitted, making a total of 240 confined since December 1, 1905, classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	174
Indians	44
Half-breeds	12
Total	230
Females—	
Whites	2
Indians	2
Half-breeds	6
Total	10

Daily average number of prisoners, 18.

The maximum number of prisoners was admitted during August (31), and the minimum (10) during March.

Of the male prisoners, 4 were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary, with an average sentence of 4 years and 6 months; 5 to the Edmonton penitentiary, with an average sentence of 2 years, 9 months and 18 days. One was arrested and handed over to Constable Wilson, of the British Columbia police, who took the prisoner back to Fernie, B.C., where he was wanted on a charge of theft. Four were Indian boys who had deserted from the Indian industrial school at Dunbow. They were sent back. One Thomas Smith, destitute, suffering from paralysis, was sent in from Frank, and after being here a day, was sent to the general hospital. One Thomas Ford was found near Brocket, where he had attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, while suffering from delirium tremens. He was confined on August 6, and committed for trial on August 15 for attempted suicide. He appeared before Judge Sifton on September 12, and was acquitted. Five were arrested, wanted in other places in the province, where they were sent back. Six were confined as insane, 4 of whom were sent to the Manitoba asylum. One C. E. Wilber, confined on May 9, died in hospital on May 28, from uræmic poisoning. One was kept under observation for six days, and discharged as sane.

Of the female prisoners, 4 half-breeds were convicted for supplying intoxicants to Indians; they were committed to the Calgary guard-room with an average sentence of four months. Two were Indian women confined on suspiction of insanity. They were handed over to their friends. One white woman (insane) was committed to Calgary guard-room to await the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor.

Twenty-one male prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of 31 days; 18 were admitted to bail.

The general health of the prisoners has been excellent.

Prison discipline is strictly enforced. Very few punishments were inflicted.

The buildings are in good repair, with the exception of the floors.

The number of prisoners confined in the guard-room is increasing every year. The awaiting trial and sentenced prisoners are kept in different wards, the first ward consisting of 10 cells, and the second consisting of 13. During the greater part of the year the guard-room has been overcrowded, necessitating the prisoners doubling up in the cells, which is very unsatisfactory. We have no place for females, juveniles or lunatics. We require at least 15 more cells, viz., 2 receiving cells, which would prevent unclean prisoners, such as vagrants, from bringing vermin into the cells, which they are bound to do under the present conditions. Three padded cells are required for lunatics. We have none of these at present, and only recently a lunatic prisoner was confined, who had to be kept in a straight-jacket and also have a man in his cell constantly to prevent him from knocking his brains out against the wooden wall; which he several times attempted to do. And we require at least 10 more cells for sentenced and awaiting trial prisoners.

I have received a fair amount of clothing for the prisoners during the past year, but am still badly in the need of winter clothes, and I beg to suggest that a prison uniform be supplied; many prisoners are serving terms of 6 months and over, and are wearing various kinds of clothing, which is not in very good condition and is totally unfit for the winter.

Some months ago an electric gong was installed in the passage between the barrack-rooms, which is connected with the guard-room. This will prove invaluable in case of an emergency.

The following table gives details of the prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence. The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 62, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentence.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk while interdicted	2		22
Drunk and disorderly	5		29
Insubordination	1		3
Vagrancy	4	2	8
Stealing ride of C. P. Railway	1		7
Removing animals from quarantine	2		22
Obstructing road allowance	1		10
Assault	5	1	27
Indecent assault	1	6	
Theft (1 case appealed)	8	3	26
False pretences	3	2	20
Disturbing the peace, tumultuously	5	2	18
Indecent act	1		30
Evading Customs	2	1	15
Breaking quarantine	2	2	
Being in bar room during prohibited hours	1		10
Refusing to pay wages	1	1	29
Habitually frequenting house of ill-fame (appealed)	1	2	
Horsestealing	2	6	
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Drunk	8	1	11
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	1	23
Having liquor in possession (appealed)	1	3	

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. HASLETT, Sergt.,

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Macleod.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistance to other Departments

Our Agricultural Department staff during the past eleven months has been, Dr. Warnock, of Pincher Creek, who has been devoting himself principally to the disease of dourine throughout the whole of Southern Alberta, and it has kept him pretty continuously employed during the whole time, but he has also been able to inspect various shipments of stock and to attend to some cases of suspected glanders. Owing to his being able to devote his attention principally to this disease, and the fact that owners have been paid compensation for animals which have been destroyed, I think the disease is pretty well in hand, as horse owners, having been thoroughly frightened, are not taking any chances with regard to unknown stallions, or permitting any to run at large, as they did in the early days.

Staff-Sergeant Douglas has been in charge at the quarantine station at Twin Lakes, and inspected all importations through that channel into Canada. He is also Customs Preventive Officer at that point.

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant White has been stationed at Macleod, and has been kept on the run nearly all the time. In fact, one man at this point, in this ranching country, is not able to keep up with the work, and consequently I hear much growling from people who are delayed in having their business attended to. Of course the Order in

Council of July 23, 1906 providing for the veterinary inspection at Winnipeg of all cattle going into Winnipeg and east of Winnipeg, has certainly very much reduced the labours of the inspectors in this district, during the beef-shipping months, and has certainly helped considerably, and I am further of the opinion that better results from the Agricultural Department standpoint will be obtained, from the inspection at Winnipeg, as the animals at that time would not be nearly so wild.

Owing to our willingness to immediately have all suspected unknown diseases of horses and cattle attended to upon their being brought to our notice, or upon our hearing of them, there are a certain number of people who would like to ask for free veterinary attendance for their stock in cases of disease or complaints which are not of an infectious or contagious character, but still this has not deterred our inspectors from promptly attending freely to any cases of a suspicious nature.

On the subject of mange, of course we have heard very little during the past eleven months, and there have been very few cases, but I am curiously awaiting the arrival of this winter, which will tell the tale as to whether or not the dipping has been successful in practically eradicating this disease.

Some 26 cases of mange, 40 cases of maladie du coit, and 14 cases of glanders were attended to by the veterinary inspectors in this district. Staff-Sergt. White reports testing 26 horses with mallein, for glanders, 14 of which were destroyed, either having shown clinical symptoms or a reaction, and for which $996.65 was paid in compensation.

The numbers of horses and cattle inspected by Staff-Sergt. Douglas at Twin Lakes port of entry during the past eleven months is as follows:—

Cattle	411 head.
Horses	1,370 "

During the eleven months ended October 31, 1906, there have been inspected in this district, for shipment, 2,470 horses and 8,082 head of cattle. These do not include animals shipped for export, and inspected at Winnipeg.

INDIANS.

The population of Indians in the district is now about 1,200 on the Blood reserve, and 487 on the Peigan. This is about the same as last year on the Blood reserve, and a small decrease on the Peigan, the deaths having been in excess of births.

They have given very little trouble, and with the exception of a few cases of horse-stealing, cattle killing, there has been no crime amongst them. Of course there are always a few cases of drunkenness.

Sun dances, without the repulsive features of former years, took place on both the Blood and Peigan reserves. They were very tame affairs, and a good number of the younger Indians took little or no interest in them.

On the Blood reserve a large number are employed putting up hay for various parties, and the Raymond sugar industry gives employment to many. They raise all the beef at present issued to them. There is as yet no grain raised on the reserve.

On the Peigan reserve the number of self-supporting Indians is increasing. Nearly 200 buy their own beef, and all buy their own flour. They derive quite a revenue from the sale of beef, horses, hay, potatoes and some grain. A good number obtained employment in the surrounding districts this fall, getting $2 a day, or $4 with a team.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

(1) In possession—

	1906.	1905	1904.
Cases	2	3	2
Convictions	1	2	2
Dismissals	1	1	
(2) Supplying to Indians—			
Cases	23	15	25
Convictions	20	13	20
Dismissals	3	2	5

	1906.	1905.	1904.
(3) Drunk on reserve—			
Cases	34	25	49
Convictions	34	12	41
Dismissals	..	13	8
(4) Intoxicated—			
Cases	..	19	39
Convictions	..	9	25
Dismissals	..	10	14
(5) In possession on reserve—			
Cases	..	..	2
Convictions	..	..	2

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the division is ten men under what it was at this time last year. The few men in the post are continually on duty, the principal part of which is guards and prisoners escort. The latter is monotonous, of long hours and very trying to young constables. Some of the detachments are short-handed, and others are required in several places, but I have no men to supply them.

The Cardston subdistrict, comprising Cardston, Twin Lakes, Boundary Creek and Big Bend is since September in charge of Inspector Taylor, who was transferred from the Yukon. He replaced Inspector Irwin, who was retired to pension.

Inspector Belcher was transferred to this division in August, and has charge of the Crow's Nest Pass subdistrict. His headquarters are to be at Blairmore, where he will be closer to the centre of his work, but there being no quarters available for a detachment at that point, he has been instructed to remain at Pincher Creek until a suitable place is built at Blairmore. His family is at Blairmore. Inspector Allard, who had charge of Kipp and Stand Off detachments near the Blood reserve. Peigan and Porcupines near the Peigan reserve, Claresholm, Nanton and Leavings, has been transferred to the depot and an officer is required to take charge of these detachments and do duty in the post.

DISTRIBUTION State of 'D' Division, October 31, 1906.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
Macleod	1	1	3	1	4	15	6	21	28	2	30
Blairmore		1						1			
Pincher Creek				1		2	1	4	6	1	7
Kootenai						2		2	3		3
Frank					1	1		2	2		2
Coleman						1		1	1		1
Lille						1		1	1		1
Cardston		1			1	1	1	4	6		6
Twin Lakes			1			2		3	2	1	3
Boundary Creek						1		1	1		1
Big Bend						2		2	3		3
Kootenai Pass						1		1	1		1
Stand Off				1		2	3	6	6		6
Kipp						1	1	2	1		1
Peigan						1	1	2	1		1
Porcupines					1	1		2	2		2
Claresholm					1	1		2	2		2
Nanton						1		1	2		2
Leavings						1		1	1		1
Attached						4		4			
Total	1	3	4	3	8	41	13	73	69	4	73

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

Owing to the shortness of men and the great amount of work it was found almost impossible to have drills. During June and July all the men in the post were put through squad drill in the early morning.

Rifle practice with the new Ross rifle was started in July, but these rifles having been found defective it had to be discontinued.

The division was put through revolver practice mounted and dismounted. In order not to take the men away from their work the men of the Cardston subdistrict were put through by Inspector Taylor, and those of the Crow's Nest Pass subdistrict by Inspector Belcher at Pincher Creek and Frank; those on the C. and E. Railway, at Claresholm, and the balance in Macleod by Inspector Starnes.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of two cases, where two constables on different occasions were found guilty of striking the constable in charge of their detachment, the conduct of the division has been very good.

There were five desertions during the year.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good, with very few exceptions.

Regt. No. 4284, Constable Thunder, was taken with rheumatism in December last and was in hospital very seriously ill until June, when he became convalescent, took his discharge and returned to his home in England.

Regt. No. 3800, Const. R. C. Robertson, was overtaken in a bad storm going to his detachment in the Porcupines; he was badly frost-bitten and under treatment in the hospital for some time

HORSES.

I again wish to make the same recommendation that I have made for the last four years, and in which my experience is simply strengthened each year, on the subject of the purchase of horses. Under the present conditions with the few men we have, not nearly all of whom have been accustomed to the handling and care of horses, the getting of remounts in large numbers is not advisable. We are not able to handle 8 or 10 horses at a time; they may be broken, but are not perfectly gentle, and are unaccustomed to sights, sounds and unusual objects, and consequently require careful handling. They are not fit to be sent to detachment and do real hard work, and should be kept at headquarters for six or eight months. When kept in the post in large numbers it is impossible to keep them sufficiently exercised, and they acquire bad habits. Again, if they have to go into sick stable for some reason, when they come out they have to be practically broken over again. This could be obviated if horses could be picked up in ones and twos when good opportunities offer throughout the year.

At the present time we require about 15 horses in order to rest those that have been doing hard work. I consider that any horse that has done 3,000 miles in a year requires a month or more of rest. He becomes leg-weary, which accounts for slips, strains and falls. A number of the horses which we have are fast verging on the time when they will have to be cast unless rested.

I would also like to call your attention to the great need we have of a pasturage. What we had south of the barracks has been rendered useless by the railway cutting our access to it, and the portion north in the valley cannot be fenced on account of a trail running in the centre of it.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport in the division is in good repair, and sufficient with the exception of a single trap of some kind as supplied to other divisions, which is very much needed. We have no single vehicle in the division. One or two one-seated, light wagons, such as supplied in 'A' Division, would prove very useful for short, quick trips, where a light load has to be carried.

The harness is in good repair, and sufficient for our requirements.

The saddlery is also in good repair, and sufficient, with the exception of head collars, a few of which are required.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has been doing well, for the small number of men in the post. A good stock of articles which men require is kept on hand, and found very convenient.

READING-ROOM AND RECREATION-ROOM.

The canteen contains a good billiard table, and the bowling alley is always ready for use. The reading-room, which is in a separate building, is a comfortable, well-lighted place; it contains, besides the papers which are supplied from the fine fund, a good library which is kept up by personal subscription; there are now about 800 books in this library. The number is increasing from time to time by the latest books published being ordered from eastern publishers.

STORES.

The clothing and kit supplied has been of good quality.

The provisions which have been supplied locally by contractors were of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings in the post, and the detachments at Pincher Creek, Kipp and Stand Off are badly in need of painting outside, in places the paint is completely worn and washed away by the weather, leaving the wood exposed. A new stable is required at Pincher Creek.

The other buildings are in good repair.

GENERAL.

Inspector Irwin, after 27 years' faithful service in the force, was retired on pension from July 1.

I wish to draw your attention to the necessity for painting at an early date the barracks at Macleod, and to point out the saving which will thereby be effected, owing to much of the woodwork being at the present time weather-worn. The buildings at Kipp, Stand Off, Big Bend and Pincher Creek are also badly in need of painting.

As the town of Macleod is now laying the pipes for the waterworks system, which they are installing, it would be a most opportune time for us to have the water laid down in the barracks here, as we could by so doing effect an enormous saving in the $1,000 per annum which it now costs us for our present water supply.

In April, 1906, at your directions, I proceeded to Gleichen to receive, representing the force, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, on his visit to the Blackfoot Indian reserve, and I was accompanied by Inspector Camies, and a travelling escort and 4 four-in-hands for the purpose of driving H.R.H. and suite to such points as they

desired to visit. Their visit passed off very successfully, and I was complimented upon the smart appearance of the men and horses. I wish to express to you my regret at losing the services of Inspector Camies, who was transferred from the Crow's Nest Pass district to the Peace Yukon trail, as after eighteen years' active experience in police work his services were very valuable.

I would invite your attention to the strength of the division decreasing, and the work increasing, and therefore consider that the members of the division are deserving of much more credit for the work and assistance which they have given in their endeavours to put down crime, and afford protection to life and property.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, Supt.,

Commanding 'D' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING LETHBRIDGE DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 1, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' Division for eleven months ended October 31, 1906.

I took over the command of 'K' Division on January 29, 1906, from Superintendent Begin, J. V.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

This portion of Southern Alberta has had its most prosperous year, the crops have been good and the area under cultivation much larger than in any previous year.

Settlers have been coming in in larger numbers than heretofore, and indications point to a much larger settlement next year. Land has advanced in price and the irrigated, and what is known as the dry, lands are selling rapidly.

The Chin Coulee district, heretofore only used for grazing, is now settling up with farmers, while in the Little Bow district the ranchers are complaining bitterly of the number of settlers who are gradually fencing up the range.

Taber is fast growing into a town of importance, they have three hotels with several places of business going up rapidly. The mines there have been sold to a company which will make great improvements next spring, and greatly increase the output of coal. A new town has been started at Brunton, now called Warner, about 25 miles south of Stirling. A great amount of land has been sold in this vicinity, and settlers are busy putting up their houses and preparing for winter. The majority of the new settlers in the district are Americans and appear of a good class and with considerable means. Whether farming will be found profitable in this portion of the district is a matter of conjecture.

Lethbridge has been incorporated as a city; there have been a number of good residences erected, while the Hudson Bay Company's and Jobbing Company having now about completed two very handsome and commodious places of business. The new union station is now occupied and the old one is being torn down. The Canadian Pacific railway are also building new freight sheds 400 feet in length and a twelve-stall round-house.

CRIME.

I note in looking over the report of last year that there has been a slight increase in the number of cases entered for the past eleven months, there being 204 against 149 for the year ending November 30, 1905. The increase is confined to no particular offence, with the exception of horse-stealing, and the number of cases entered gives but a very poor idea of the prevalence of the crime in this southern district. Horses are now higher in price than they have been for years, and consequently greater risks are taken, the gain being proportionately larger, if not detected. The rapid setttlement of the northern part of the province has made a good market for horses, and gangs of

thieves have been operating from the south, driving bunches of horses north and disposing of them to these settlers, these thieves are no novices at this business but are organized gangs, with, I think, accomplices north, who easily dispose of the stock. It is a simple matter to steal horses which are allowed to roam the ranges and seen, perhaps, once in a year by their owners, and sometimes not that. On the other hand it is a difficult matter to detect the thieves, for one reason we seldom hear of the loss of horses till the thieves have had sufficient time to dispose of them, and get out of the country, or perhaps settle down as respectable members of the ranching community. Most of the stock-owners are also found to be very loathe to give us information, either from fear of having their own stock molested, or for reasons best known to themselves.

I am pleased to report that we have been able to recover about 120 head of horses stolen from different persons. Forty of these belonged to parties in Montana. Of the eleven cases of horse-stealing entered, three of them were against an Indian named Teddy Keg who was on these charges sentenced to 3 years in the penitentiary at Stoney Mountain, the other conviction was against a young Englishman named Peter Levirch who was sentenced to two years. Four cases against Robert Endersby are now awaiting trial.

For obvious reasons I do not care to go into particulars as to the last theft, but hope, in my next report to have something to say on this subject.

Cattle Rustling.—I cannot say whether this has increased during the past year, but I am inclined to think it has, judging by the rapid increase of some of the herds in this district, and from the numerous reports received; this is not the same class of work as is done by the horse thieves, who take chances and drive their ill-gotten gains north for sale. The cattle rustler rides the ranges with a running iron strapped to his saddle and generally in stormy weather and picks up calves which have arrived at the age to be easily weaned from their mothers, it is only a work of a few minutes for these experts to rope the calf and drive it to some place where it is held till it would not be claimed by the mother, or recognized by the owner. Fortunately for these rustlers, and unfortunately for the settlers a number have settled in the district with small bunches of unbranded cattle. In this connection I have issued orders to patrols to warn all such settlers to have their cattle branded. The using of running irons should be prohibited and a penalty be provided for any one in possession. These irons are a convenience in the hands of honest men, where in a round-up a rancher's cattle are found a long way from their range the increase is branded by the round-up, using the straight iron or running brand, but in the hands of the dishonest, and it is well known that this is the class who carry them, it is most dangerous.

A strike in the A. R. and I. Company's mine was declared on the 1st of March. I had had information prior to this that if a settlement was not made the men were decided to go out, consequently I notified you and increased the strength in barracks by withdrawal of men from detachments. On the first night of the strike there was an explosion, breaking windows in the house of a working miner. Matters seemed to look very serious and I considered that a show of force would be the most effective way of preventing bloodshed or damage to the company's property. I consequently asked for more men, and an officer and 15 men were sent from Macleod, and an officer and 6 men were sent from 'A' Division. I then established a camp at the mines, consisting of 29 non-commissioned officers and men with three officers, Inspector Belcher being in command. This camp was established on the 11th of March, and the village patrolled night and day, by mounted parties; guards were also placed on the works. Conditions quiting down and a number of men were returned to their divisions. All was fairly quiet till the beginning of April when two riots occurred, eight of the rioters were sentenced to imprisonment by Judges Scott and Harvey. Explosions occurred frequently in the village—two in one night. The great danger in this strike, was the fact that so many of the miners were in the possession of dynamite and other explosives. Most stringent orders were isued by me that bloodshed was to be avoided, and that

great care must be taken not to take sides either with the strikers or the company. The officer was also in possession of the Riot Act and had instructions to read it, should all other measures of quelling a disturbance fail.

As matters quieted down the men were gradually withdrawn, till now we have only one man on duty at the mines, although the strike is not yet settled.

I consider that good judgment was shown throughout this strike, by our men who, on several occasions were placed in very trying positions. A shot fired by some hot-head would no doubt have meant considerable bloodshed.

As you are aware, this strike has greatly hampered the division in the performance of other duties throughout the district.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been remarkably free from fires during the year, only two fires being brought to the notice of the police. One resulted in a conviction and fine of $25 and costs.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Three sittings of the Supreme Court held during the year in December, March and July, when court orderlies were supplied.

Guard-room and Cells.—The Lethbridge guard-room is the common jail for the district. The guarding and escorting of prisoners has taxed our reduced strength greatly, constables being employed as escort daily for weeks without intermission, and this duty is considered a most irksome one by young men who prefer more active employment. We have only six cells in the guard-room, and this year were obliged to keep prisoners in the room over the orderly-room, necessitating extra guards. There is absolutely no accommodation for female prisoners, fortunately we do not have many, but this year we have had three.

The following is the provost's report:—

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE, October 31, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
'K' Division, Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'K' Division guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1906.

At midnight of November 30, 1905, there were in the cells 10 prisoners, consisting of 6 sentenced to terms of imprisonment and 4 awaiting trial.

During the year 140 prisoners were received, making a total of 150 prisoners, compared with the total number of prisoners received last year, this shows an increase of 45. They are specified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	108
Indians	18
Half-breeds	3
Negros	2
Lunatics	3
Total	134

Females—

Whites	2
Indians	2
Lunatics	2
Total	6

Number of prisoners received in		December, 1905	6
"	"	January, 1906	10
"	"	February, 1906	15
"	"	March, 1906	17
"	"	April, 1906	24
"	"	May, 1906	3
"	"	June, 1906	8
"	"	July, 1906	15
"	"	August, 1906	23
"	"	September, 1906	12
"	"	October, 1906	7
Total			140

The daily average number of prisoners were	10·02
The monthly average number of prisoners were	12·72
The maximum number of prisoners in any day	24
The minimum number of prisoners in any day	3
The maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in April	24
The minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in May	3

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	55
Sent to Brandon asylum	1
Sent to Stoney Mountain penitentiary	4
Sent to other places for trial	7
Fines paid, cases dismissed, &c.	67
Sentenced to Macleod guard-room	5
In cells at midnight of October 31	5

Females—

Sent to Brandon asylum	1
Fines paid, cases dismissed, &c.	4
Time expired	1
Total	150

The number of prisoners who have served, or who are now serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 109. These are classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Term.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Assault	6		3	10
Assault on police	7			25
Carrying concealed weapons when arrested	1		3	
Drunk whilst interdicted	3			10
Drunk and assault	2			20
Drunk and disorderly	25			3.5
Drunk and resisting arrest	1		2	20
Drunk and contempt of court	1			28
Frauduently obtaining money order	1		3	
Horse stealing	2	2	6	
Obstructing police officer	1			15
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1		3	
Theft	6		4	15
Uttering forged cheque	1	3		
Unlawful assembly	6		2	
Vagrancy	16			8.5
Indian Act.				
Males—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	10		1	27
Drunk	18			13.8
Females—				
Drunk	1		1	

GRAND SUMMARY.

In cells at midnight November 30, 1905	10
Received during the year ended October 31, 1906	140
Total	150
Discharged during the year ended October 31, 1906	145
In cells at midnight of October 31, 1906	5

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. WILSON, Corporal,
Provost.

Teddy Keg, horse-stealing.—An Indian, Teddy Keg, committed a number of thefts of horses; he commenced by stealing a mare and colt from the reserve, which he sold first opportunity and travelled further on and continued to steal a horse and sell as occasion arose, until he was arrested after stealing a horse at Lethbridge. He was committed for trial on four charges of horse-stealing and one charge of stealing a saddle and bridle. He was sentenced to three years in the Manitoba penitentiary on all these charges except one which was allowed to be withdrawn by the judge.

Rioting.—Several cases of rioting occurred at the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's coal mine after a strike was declared, a number of the ringleaders were arrested and seven of them committed for trial, and all were sentenced to terms in the common jail by the judge.

Obstructing peace officers.—After the strike commenced the police had great difficulty in arresting any of the strikers who committed offences. The person arrested

would usually resist, when a number of the other strikers aided by the women would atempt to rescue. A number were arrested and tried sumarily and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment or fined.

STATEMENT of Criminal Cases committed for trial before Supreme Court.

Offences.	No. of cases committed for trial before Supreme Court.	No. of convictions.	No. of Fines.	No. of sentences in Gaol.	No. of sentences in Penitentiary.	Remarks.
Horse-stealing	7	4			2	One sentenced on 3 charges.
Uttering forged documents	1	1			1	
Theft of post office letter	1	1		1		
Theft of express order	1					
Rioting	7	7		6		One on 2 charges
Assault	4	3		3		
Theft	1	1				Released on suspended sentence.

The following is a classified statement of cases entered, convictions made and dismissals in the Lethbridge district during the year ended October 31, 1906:—

Offence.	Entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawn or Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	32	25	6	1
Intimidation and threatening	3	1	2	
Offences against property—				
Theft	10	7	2	1
Horse-stealing	11	4	3	4
Housebreaking	1		1	
Uttering forged documents	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Causing explosion	2			2
Rioting	11	8	3	
Carrying pistol when arrested	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Seduce girl under sixteen	1		1	
Vagrancy	25	22	3	
Frequenting house of ill-fame	2	2		
Discharging fire arms	1	1		
Disorderly conduct	9	4	5	
Drunk and disorderly	35	34	1	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated	13	13		
Indians having liquor in possession	2	2		
Indians, supplying liquor to	15	8	7	
Offences against administration of justice—				
Obstructing peace officer	9	9		
Offences against public works—				
Fencing road allowance	1	1		
Offences against N. W. T. ordinances—				
Masters and servants	2	1	1	
Insane	4	2	2	
School	1		1	
Prairie and forest fires	1	1		
The liquor license	5	3	2	
The livery stable	2	2		
The game	1	1		
The hide	1	1		
Totals	202	154	40	8

Department of Agriculture.

Owing to the compulsory dipping order being rescinded the work has not been so heavy this year. The inspection of all stock for Winnipeg and points east of there, at Winnipeg, has also lessened the work. Staff-sergeant Gallivan of this division left for Winnipeg on the 2nd August to examine cattle at that point, he was replaced by Dr. Townsend, who left to-day for his home in the east. Three range riders were employed in the spring to ride the range in search of diseased animals, especially cases of mange and maladie du coït; they were sent to the experimental station and instructed in the different symptoms; they were discharged after about two months service. I am inclined to think that maladie du coït is on the decrease, while mange though in no wise stamped out is certainly not as bad as last year. A number of cases of glanders have been found, but fortunately confined to a ranch south of Pendant D'Oreille and at Raymond.

Our veterinary sergeants at Coutts and Pendant D'Oreille still continue to inspect all stock.

The following is the number of stock entered, and fees collected for the eleven months ended October 31, 1906, at Coutts:—

No. of stock entered.	Free.	For Duty.	Total.
Horses	988	4,191	5,179
Mules	13	2	15
Cattle	191	3,217	3,408
Sheep	2	6,616	6,618
Goats	...	5	5
Swine	1	.....	1

Amount of fees collected, $2,273.05.

Number of cattle dipped, 966, and fees collected, $483.

Number of cases which were refused on account of disease, 1; and Mr. J. L. Peacock's horses, 728 head and 159 colts.

At Pendant D'Orielle—

No. of stock entered.	Free.	For Duty.	Total.
Horses	240	3,182	3,422
Mules	1	6	7
Cattle	34	217	251
Sheep	...	.....	.....
Goats	...	.....	.....
Swine	...	.....	.....

Amount of fees collected, $1,105.40.

Number of cases of stock being refused admission on account of disease, nil.

WINDMILL AND DIPPING PLANT AT COUTTS.

We have had endless trouble with the windmill at this point, it has been continually breaking down and almost always when wanted. The cost of repairs would have put in a new mill of sufficient strength to withstand the high winds, it is now broken and I would recommend it being replaced with a gasoline engine. The vat is also in bad shape and will have to be rebuilt, the excessive rains of this spring after the continued dry weather caused the bank to force the side of the vat in. It would appear that lumber used in the construction of this vat was too light. The dipping of stock entering Canada at Coutts this season, to say the least, has been most unsatisfactory.

CUSTOMS.

We have not been called upon for any special work in connection with this department other than our boundary detachments, have patrolled the frontier. I am satisfied that considerable stock has been smuggled, but what this would be, were the detachments withdrawn it is hard to estimate.

The non-commissioned officer in charge at Pendant D'Oreille acts as a sub-collector of customs. $20,550.45 was the amount of duty collected at this post.

A seizure of horses (47) was made by me at Stettler, in possession of William Bain of Wild Horse. This man Bain was a store-keeper at Oldham, Montana, with a ranch on this side of the line. He took a bunch of 175 horses north for sale, was several times held up by the police and was able to show a let pass signed by Staff-Sergt. Greenwood for the 175 horses all branded.

Constable Tucker who was at Lethbridge, on being asked by me if there were many horses going north for sale, told me of this bunch being at Stettler. I looked up the brands of horses entered, and found that no such horses were shown, so wired the police to hold the bunch. Staff-Sergt. Greenwood was brought into barracks under close arrest, and subsequently reduced to the rank of constable and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and dismissed from the force, it having turned out that he never saw the horses in question, but gave Bain the pass so that he would not be bothered by other veterinary inspectors. Mr. Stunden and I went carefully into the matter, with the result that Bain was assessed duty, paid value on 47 head of horses, which we were able to show had been smuggled, the duty amounted to $1,992, which with expenses cost him about $2,100. A bunch of yearlings were seized by my order at Coutts, they having been driven over by Chas. Farrell, of Sweet Grass. Mr. Stunden collected double duty on them and released them.

We have now a case where it is suspected about 200 head of horses were illegally imported, but for obvious reasons, I cannot go into particulars. The sheep men along the American side of the line have now placed mounds on the line so that they may not be caught in Canadian territory.

The number of American cattle on this side of the line during the past year has been small in proportion to what it once was. Two round-ups have visited Canada, both of which were accompanied by a member of this force, one reported outwards at Willow Creek and the other at Coutts. As a member of our force cannot be expected to be an expert brand man, and his duties being to see that the Canadian cattle are not needlessly disturbed on their range or driven out of Canada, and this being especially for the protection of the ranchers, I think it is incumbent on them to appoint a man to accompany the round-up parties and advise the police if any Canadian brands are being driven off their range. The expense of this man might be borne by the Americans in charge of the round-up.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We have not much to do with Indians in this district, the Blood reserve being in the Macleod district, a number of them trade in Lethbridge, and there have been about the usual number of offences under the Indian Act.

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.			
												Total.
Lethbridge	1	1	1	3	1	8	1	16	8	6	1	15
Coutts			1	1		2	1	5	4	2	1	7
Writing on Stone						2		2		2	1	3
Pendant dOreille			1	1		1	1	4		4		4
Wild Horse						1		1		1		1
Milk River Ridge						2		2	1	2	1	4
Grassy Lake						1		1		1		1
Little Bow				1				1		1		1
Stafford Village						1		1		1		1
On command			1					1				
Totals	1	1	4	6	1	18	3	34	13	20	4	37

Drill and training.—The men in the post were put through a course of setting up drill. During the summer it was impossible to get sufficient men for drill purposes. The whole division, with the exception of Staff-Sergts. Gallivan and Dennis, and Constable Lunn, completed the annual target practice.

Nine non-commissioned officers and constables in this division are entitled to wear crossed revolvers. Sergt.-Major Raven and Constable Ashe tied for first place in the revolver shooting with a score of 331.

The scores with the Ross carbines were very poor.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct on the whole has been good, although there has been a number of serious charges during the year. I attribute this largely to want of sufficient time for outdoor sports and recreation.

Health.—The health of the division has been good. Constable Kirk was operated upon for appendicitis. Staff-Sergt. White and Constable Figgins of 'D' Division, were attached for treatment under Acting Assistant Surgeon Mewburn, F.H., so also Supt. Deane, of 'A' Division, and Constable Milner, of 'F' Division.

Horses.—There are 33 horses and 4 pack ponies in this division, a loss of seven during the year. The following have been transferred to Regina in September: Reg. Nos. 2573, 2574, 2665, 2753, 2955, 2956 and 2996. While horses Reg. Nos. 2070, 2333 and 2379 have been cast and are to be sold by public auction on the 10th proximo. This leaves me very short and I hope they will soon be replaced. The horses, considering the work required of them have stood the work well, being under horsed is false economy. One horse per men for detachment duty is not sufficient, each man should at least have two horses, in order to cover the country properly. Team horses Reg. Nos. 2058 and 2882 are about done. Inspector Burnett recommended turning them out for the winter, they were consequently turned out, but as I found it impossible to get along without them, I had to bring them in, they will not last another season's work. The remainder are in good working condition, with the exception of Reg. No. 129, which has been turned out for the winter having strained the muscles of the back.

The mileage for the year is as follows:—

	Miles.
December	8,912
January	9,074
February	10,659
March	8,224
April	9,937
May	10,111
June	9,207
July	9,419
August	9,915
September	10,583
October	11,823
Total	107,864

Transport and harness.—The transport and harness is getting old and should be replaced.

Canteen.—Owing to the reduced strength of the division the canteen was closed on September 11, the expenses exceeding the sales. The cash in hand with no liabilities amounts to $613.47. The grants given to the division from canteen profits amount to $161.24 for the past eleven months.

Reading and recreation room.—A small circulating library has been started and a supply of sporting goods were purchased by the canteen, but have not been used as a sufficient number of men could not be had for outside games.

Stores.—The clothing and kit supplied has been of good quality. The provisions, also of good quality and according to contract, with the exception of bacon and jam.

Forage.—No contract has been let for oats, but purchased as required, the quality was good. The contract for hay was very unsatisfactory, it being of poor quality, and the contractor also failed to complete his contract.

General remarks.—Something will have to be done with the men's barracks here, as you are aware it is in a most delapitated condition.

No. 2 officer's quarters requires a foundation. We have the stone on the ground.

I trust, sir, that you will recommend that an appropriation be made for the installation of the water and sewerage system into the barracks, when everything is taken into consideration, the first cost would be saved in a short time, we now keep a man and team to haul the water, while we are unable to enjoy any of the comforts of modern conveniences which, outside of the force are considered an absolute necessity.

Inspector Belcher, C.M.G., has relieved me of nearly all of the magisterial work, a work he is especially adapted for.

I wish to bring to your favourable notice Reg. No. 1,128, Sergt.-Major Raven, C.C. This non-commissioned officer has proved himself to be a hard working and efficient non-commissioned officer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON,

Supt. Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, November 10, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render you herewith the annual report of 'F' Division and District under my command for the year ended October 31, 1906. I assumed command in February last.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The large increase of settlers this year over all previous years, who have come to settle down in this district, either to take up land or follow commercial and other pursuits of life, establish the fact that this part of the country is arousing interest and is becoming recognized as an important and central point of the province.

In the absence of any unforeseen circumstance, to the detriment of the country, this district will, in the course of a few years, be one of the most prosperous centres of the west.

The exceptionally large yield of farming products in the district this year is due to the ideal weather which we have experienced throughout the year.

CRIME.

The criminal record in my district for the past eleven months shows an increase on the previous twelve months, but considering the immense increase in the arrival of immigrants in this part of the country, people of all nationalities, and including, in many cases, the tougher element, the increase is not remarkable. The classified list of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 380; convictions, 286; dismissals, 78; and awaiting trial, 16.

The more important cases during the eleven months are as follows:—

1. Murder.—On 17th May, 1906, 'Jumbo' was arrested, charged with killing one Isaac Mitchell. It appeared that the two had had a brawl together, and that Mitchell had died a week later through the effects of the fight. He was tried on the 31st July and acquitted by the jury.

2. G. E. Olsen; obtaining money under false pretenses.—In November and December, 1905, this man made out a number of cheques for small amounts and proceeded to change them at different business houses in Prince Albert, knowing that he had nothing in the bank. Getting over-bold, he then went to Saskatoon and wrote one out for $55, which he cashed at a store. A complaint was made and Olsen speedily arrested. Unfortunately, in cases like these, most business men would sooner put up with the loss than admit that they had been fleeced. Afterwards some of the others

came forward, and there were five charges against him. He was sentenced to nine months imprisonment in Prince Albert jail, with hard labour.

3. Joseph Boyer.—This lad is only about 19 years old, yet he managed to escape twice from custody. He first stole a horse and steer. He was arrested on the 9th December; charge of stealing horse was dismissed, owing to his returning the horse. He was committed for trial on the 11th, but escaped same night. He was soon re-captured. He was tried and got nine months for the offence and nine months for escaping from Prince Albert jail. On the 12th May he again escaped from the jail and was again recaptured. He got another twelve months for this offence.

4. David Jones, alias William Howard, forgery.—On the 27th June this man wrote out a cheque on the Bank of Hamilton, Saskatchewan, and forged the name of John Vance thereto. He then presented the cheque for payment. The teller being suspicious, ascertained that it was a forgery. Jones, in the meantime, made himself scarce. He was arrested at Saskatoon. At July sitting of the court he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Prince Albert jail.

5. Alf. Corden was arrested on the 7th June for obtaining a buggy and harness at Prince Albert under false pretense. He was arrested at Duck Lake. This seems to be a failing with this man, as previously he was wanted on four charges of a similar nature in other towns. He, however, was dismissed on the above charge, and was re-arrested on the others and sent to Regina, where he awaits trial.

6. Byron Johnson, alias James French; theft of horse and saddle.—On the 19th May this man walked into a livery stable at Saskatoon and cooly took out a horse and saddle and rode off. When it was discovered, chase was given and he was eventually arrested on trying a similar game at Lloydminster. He awaits trial.

7. Laroque and Lafleur; horse stealing.—These two men, in company with another, stole a number of horses in 1903, afterwards selling them. They managed to escape to the States. Search was made for them everywhere. Sergt. St. Denis went to the States at the time, but could get no trace of them. After being free for over three years, they were at last captured in Montana and brought back to Duck Lake, where they were committed for trial. They are awaiting trial now. These are the only important cases that I have to report.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, convictions made and dismissals, in the Prince Albert district. There is a number of cases in the city of Prince Albert, which are tried by local justices, and I have no record of them.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Waiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	55	40	15	
Assault, common	10	9	1	
Assault, aggravated	1	1		
Assault, indecent	2	2		
Threatening to do bodily harm	3	2	1	
Wounding with intent	1		1	
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Intimidation	1	1		
Neglect of wife	1			1
Libel	1		1	
Murder	1		1	
Offences against the property—				
Theft	50	25	21	4
Fraud	9	3	4	2
Forgery	3	1	1	1
False pretences	11	7	3	1
Horse stealing	6		2	4
Trespass	4	4		
Unlawfully detaining property	1	1		
Throwing stones	1		1	
Possession of stolen property	2		1	1
Appropriating cattle	1		1	
Cruelty to annimals	6	5	1	
Selling property without disclosing a prior sale	1		1	
Offences against the public order—				
Pointing a gun	3		3	
Carrying concealed weapons	5	5		
Offences against morals and religion—				
Adultery	1	1		
Mischief and nuisance	10	9	1	
Vagrancy	40	29	11	
Attempted abortion	1			1
Drunk and incapable	56	56		
Obscene language	1	1		
Carnal knowledge	1			1
Gambling	5	5		
Keeping a bawdy house	1	1		
Inmate of bawdy house	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from jail and custody	3	3		
Voting illegally	1	1		
Against administration of justice—				
Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians	3	3		
Offences against the N. W. ordinance—				
Game	3	3		
Sabbath day	4	4		
License Act (liquor)	9	8	1	
Prairie fires	11	10	1	
Master and servant	29	24	5	
Herd	4	4		
Estray animals	3	3		
Interdictions	3	3		
Medical	1	1		
Peddlers license	1	1		
Fence	1	1		
Setting out poison	1	1		
Noxious weeds	1	1		
Allowing bull to run at large	1	1		
Total	380	286	78	16

There were no prisoners kept in the guard-room here, all prisoners being taken direct to the common jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The country has been markedly free from prairie fires this season. With the exception of small fires, which were soon put out, there has been none at all. Two men were committed for trial for setting fire to crops, were convicted, but let off on suspended sentence.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.—We have been able to render little assistance to the Customs Department, with the exception of the case of Willet and Fisher, where we seized a number of horses which had been brought into this part of the country by them without paying duty. The Customs Department are attending to the disposal of these at the present time.

Indian Department.—Every assistance possible is given. All the reserves are patrolled regularly, and on the occasion of treaty payments a constable is always present.

Saskatchewan Government.—Assistance is rendered in enforcing the ordinances.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians on the reserves in this district are usually very quiet and occasion little trouble. Some was caused, however, when five Indians died suddenly on the Duck Lake reserve. Upon investigation it was shown that the deaths were caused by their taking internally some Florida water, which they were in the habit of buying in the town of Duck Lake. An inquest was held and the jury gave an open verdict that the deaths had been caused by their taking certain brands of Florida water which contained a large amount of alcohol.

DISTRIBUTION.

Station.	Assistant Surgeon.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	3	16	23
Duck Lake					1		1	1	3	3
Saskatoon					1		1		2	3
Hanley							1		1	1
Rosthern					1				1	1
Batoche							1		1	1
Gillies							1		1	1
Warman							1		1	1
Melfort							1		1	1
Tisdale							1		1	1
Cumberland House						1			1	
Goose Lake							1		1	1
Puckahn							1		1	1
Humboldt							1		1	1
	1	1	1	2	4	2	17	4	32	39

DRILL AND TRAINING—MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Owing to the shortage of men in the post all the year, there has been little time to devote to drill, and the detachment men have been all too busy to come into the post for it. However, we were able to have the annual target practice this year, and all men received a few days' drill previously. They have all been shown the new method of drill.

The Ross rifle was used, also the Colt revolver, which are a great improvement and up to date.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

This has been very good, and there was only one case in which imprisonment was imposed.

HEALTH.

I am glad to say that the health of the division has been splendid, there being no case of sickness of any importance, except in the case of Constable Milner, who had appendicitis. He was sent to Lethbridge, where he recovered after an operation.

HORSES.

There are now 39 horses in the division, eight of which are remounts. These have all been sent to various detachments, the old horses being brought into the post. There are six horses here which have been condemned and awaiting casting. All the horses in the division are in good condition. They are all well branded and well shod.

The mileage of the horses of this division for the past year is as follows:—

	Miles.
1905—	
December	6,543
1906—	
January	9,082
February	7,760
March	8,264
April	7,401
May	9,798
June	7,002
July	5,824
August	7,233
September	6,599
October	7,853
Total	83,359

CANTEEN.

We were unfortunate enough to lose our canteen building and furniture last April by fire. It was a comfortable place, made of logs and very old, and it was intended to soon abandon it. The contents of the room, including the billiard table and piano, etc., were all destroyed. They were, however, with the stock, covered by insurance.

Two of the spare barrack rooms have been utilized and fitted up as a canteen and recreation room, which is adequate for present purposes. The recreation room requires a new billiard table and piano in place of those burnt.

STORES.

Including the kit supplied by the department during the last year have been of good quality. Provisions are supplied by contract locally and have been of good quality. Oats were supplied from the district and were of excellent quality. Hay was shipped in bales from Duck Lake, and was of good quality.

GENERAL STORES.

Only a very small supply of general stores are kept on hand, and they are purchased locally when required.

GENERAL.

On the 17th August, 1906, I left Prince Albert with two constables for duty, with Commissioner J. McKenna, to make treaty with Indians in the Isle à la Crosse country. The party arrived at Isle à la Crosse on the 27th instant. Treaty was made with the English River and Clear Lake Indians. The treaty commission party left Isle à la Crosse for Portage La Loche on the 30th instant, arriving there on the 5th September. Natives at that point took scrip; they, from proofs under oath, were found to be half-breeds. We left Portage La Loche on the 11th instant for Isle à la Crosse, stopping at the Narrow of Buffalo lake to conclude treaty with the Clear Lake Band, arriving at Isle à la Crosse on the 17th of the month. Treaty was made with the Canoe and Lake Indians and scrip was issued to half-breeds. We left for Prince Albert on the 26th of the month and arrived at that point on the 9th of October.

On this trip I had the advantage of making myself acquainted with the inhabitants and places of interest in this northern part of the country, which is in my district. I saw in this trip the great necessity of establishing police detachments in the following places, viz.:—Green Lake, Isle à la Crosse and Portage La Loche.

His Excellency the Governor General visited the district in September last. He visited Prince Albert, Saskatoon, and the country around Melfort and Tisdale. Teams were provided and police were in attendance at the different places required.

During the year five new detachments were established, namely:—Gillies, Goose Lake, Tisdale, Warman and Cumberland House.

Inspector Genereux was transferred in September from this division to Battleford.

Inspector Pennefather and Assistant Surgeon Madore were transferred from the Yukon to this division in September last.

Sergeant-major Parker was pensioned in August, and Sergeant-major Richardson, V.C., was transferred from Battleford to this division, also in August.

All the buildings of this post require painting.

The strength of the division should be increased to 50 rank and file. One or two duty men in the post is not enough to do the police work efficiently and keep the post in order.

All the new settlements on the railway lines and the interior of the district ask for police protection, and no doubt they are as much entitled to protection as other places. But, with the reduced strength of my division, I have not been able yet to comply with their requests.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN,

Supt., Commanding 'F' Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended October 31, 1906.

On April 18, 1906, I took over the command of 'C' Division and the Battleford District from Supt. A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The long promised spur line of the Canadian Northern Railway from the Junction has at last been completed, and a certain amount of freight is now being hauled on this line.

This branch line will be of great convenience especially in the fall and spring. Formerly when the ice formed we were unable to get across the Saskatchewan, and the same in the spring when the river broke up; now we will be able to go west or east from here by rail without having to wait until the river is safe.

All the small towns along the Canadian Northern Railway are growing slowly, and each town's future is painted in glowing colours by its inhabitants.

The town which has made the largest growth in the way of buildings is North Battleford, and it seems to me that every day has seen a new building go up, an elevator has also been built this year which will be a great boom to the farmers.

Battleford has also made considerable progress this year, and one large up-to-date hotel has been built, and from all accounts it is as good as any west of Winnipeg for accommodation. Yet with three hotels in this town it has frequently been found necessary by the hotels to furnish private buildings with beds so that they could provide their guests with sleeping accommodation.

A large colony of Germans arrived in the district this spring and have settled in the Tramping Lake district. All of these colonists are well to do and had good horses and cattle, as well as the necessary implements. Almost as soon as they reached here a certain number went to the Tramping Lake district and started farming operations, the remainder staying here and hauling their goods to a little camp they had below the barracks.

A fair crop was harvested by these people considering that the crop was sown on breaking, and some of it was put in late.

Any one would be surprised at the improvements these people have made in their homesteads in the short time they have been there.

A good many of them also took teams and went out and worked in the railway construction camps to make enough to see them through the winter.

A great deal of work has been done on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway grades. The Grand Trunk Railway grade is almost completed from Saskatoon to a place called Desmond, where they have already graded a large siding.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have not got the grade as far as the Grand Trunk Railway. All of the grading camps have particularly the same complaint, a scarcity of labourers, and more especially during the harvest time, when a great many hands left the railway to work in the harvest fields, where wages were better. Messrs. Foley Bros. and Larson intend wintering their teams in the Round Valley, and have already contracted for 300 tons of hay to keep their teams.

The large contractors have built store-houses at the Canadian Northern Railway Junction, where they haul their supplies to the various camps.

The hospital has been crowded practically all the year, and it has been difficult to find sufficient room for the many patients they have had, a new part was added this year, but it was not large enough to meet the requirements. This is not to be wondered at considering the large tract of country that at present depends on the Battleford hospital. Typhoid fever was the principal cause of filling the building, and the majority of the cases were from the various railway and survey camps throughout the district. One is not surprised at such being the case, when on examination of the various camps it is found that the water the camp depends upon is some slough, that cattle and horses have been watered at for years.

There is another small hospital in the district which is at Lloydminster. This has also been full, and the accommodation found insufficient.

A steel bridge has been contracted for by the provincial government which will join the north side with the south. This will be one of the greatest boons to the district as it will allow farmers to haul their supplies to Battleford at any time of the year, and not have to wait until the Saskatchewan river freezes up.

All the small towns along the Canadian Northern Railway from Warman to Lloydminster have hotels, and some elevators.

At Langham there is a good flour mill and elevator; they are also boring for oil on the banks of the Saskatchewan, and on account of the indications the engineers seem hopeful of striking oil. If oil is found in paying quantities it will make Langham one of the towns of the province.

Ranching is extensively carried on in the Sounding Lake country and along the Battle river, but many of the ranchers are now being forced to look out for new feeding grounds, on account of settlers taking up homesteads in their grazing lands.

On April 21, an information was laid by Clyde B. Smith against R. C. Pettypiece for fraud by obtaining $160 by false pretences. He was committed for trial on May 3 and was released on $1,000 bail.

He appeared before Mr. Justice Prendergast and was remanded until the October sitting of the court, as the Crown were unable to get the witnesses there in time.

On October 26, he appeared before Mr. Justice Prendergast and was remanded until sitting of court in December. The same reason being given that the Crown were unable to get witnesses in time.

Witnesses in this case are all over the country, some in Manitoba.

The facts of the case are that Pettypiece has been in the habit of locating homesteaders and charging so much for locating them on government lands. In Smith's case he charged him $160, being one dollar per acre for a homestead that belonged to the government, and one that he had no right to deal with.

This has apparently been the scheme practiced for some time, and the government will produce other witnesses to prove that they also paid Pettypiece so much per acre for location on government lands.

It will lay a great many homesteaders liable to a criminal prosecution for perjury taking the affidavit that they had paid no one for the right to this homestead that they have entered for.

Rape, August Ludke.—On May 30, August Ludke was arrested on charge of rape in the town of Battleford, and was committeed for trial. He was sent to Prince Albert jail for safe-keeping, and on October 26 appeared before Mr. Justice Prendergast

and jury. This case was remanded to the sitting of the Supreme Court in December on account of the principal witness being too ill to attend. He was released on $2.500 bail.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Attempted murder	1	1		
Assault	21	17	4	
Indecent assault	1		1	
Rape	1			1
Seduction	1			1
Wounding with intent, &c.	1	1		
Assaulting peace officer	2	2		
Procuring defilement of woman	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	13	3	6	4
Horse stealing	10	3	7	
Cattle stealing	1	1		
False pretences	7	2	4	1
Forgery	1		1	
Fraud	2	1	1	
Mischief	3		3	
Cruelty to animals	3	3		
Theft of trees	1	1		
House breaking	1		1	
Conspiring to steal	2		2	
Embezzlement	1		1	
Injuries to stock	3	2	1	
Wounding and killing cattle	2		1	1
Offences against public order—				
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	15	13	2	
Drunk, creating disturbance	143	142	1	
Frequenting house of ill-fame	2		2	
Defamatory libel	1	1		
Indecent act	3	3		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	1	1		
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	5		
Indians drunk	2	2		
Indians drunk on reserve	4	2	2	
Ordinances—				
Master and servants	5	4	1	
Game	3	3		
Prairie fire	8	7	1	
Illegal sale of liquor	2	2		
Insanity	5	5		
Pound	3	3		
Interdicted from use of liquor	6	6		
Liquor to interdicts	2	2		
Drunk while interdicted	18	18		
Gambling on licensed place	1	1		
Public health	1	1		
Breach of ferry ordinance	3	1	2	
Stray animals	4	3	1	
Charles II. Act	4	4		
Grand total	324	270	46	8

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Several prairie fires have occurred in the district during the year and seven convictions were secured. One was set by an Indian named Baptiste Kruger, for which he was awarded 20 days imprisonment.

Four cases were against the Canadian Northern Railway for engines setting prairie fires. These cases I believe will all be appealed on the grounds that the magistrates have no jurisdiction to try them, and that the service was irregular in serving the station agents in place of the engineers or firemen. Several smaller fires have also happened in the district, but owing to the large numbers of settlers passing to and

fro, as well, as the freighters hauling supplies to the railway camps, it has been hard to find out who started them.

The majority of the cases have happened where the country is not as well settled. One can notice that as the country settles up the fires are not so dangerous as they were of old, on account of being stopped by so many trails and new breaking. I noticed that in travelling throughout the district that the majority of the settlers have ploughed round their hay stacks and farm buildings.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

INLAND REVENUE.

It was reported to me that one Roberge, a barber in the town, was using Sweet Caporal cigarette boxes that had been used, and filling them with a cheaper brand of cigarettes, and fixing on an inland revenue stamp.

The matter was reported to the department at Winnipeg and on their advice a search warrant was issued, and six packets were found in his shop. Dr. Barrett came up and interviewed Mr. Roberge, who pleaded guilty to using the stamps again. He was fined $60 for the offence, which he paid. Where he made any profit I am unable to see.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

A high fence has been put at the back of the guard-room, making an inclosure which is used for an exercise yard for prisoners awaiting trial.

The guard-room has also been connected with the barrack-room with an electric bell.

The cells have frequently been found inadequate during the year, and frequently we have had to put two prisoners in one cell. Unless a jail is to be built here in the near future the guard-room should be enlarged.

A day room should also be built for the prisoners on account of the crowded condition of the place at times. It frequently happens that a witness and prisoner have to be confined in the guard-room, this especially in Indian cases, and owing to the smallness of the building it is almost impossible to keep them apart, so that they have no communication with one another.

Another great drawback is in the case of lunatics having to be kept here until the warrants arrive permitting them to be removed to the asylum.

Three lunatics have been confined here who have been noisy and have kept all the other prisoners awake at night by shouting and singing.

One man was committed here as a lunatic, but was released as harmless. He was subsequently arrested and sent here as a vagrant. This man died in the guard-room on July 20. The coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest, and gave an order for his burial. I attach the provost's report.

BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1906.

The Officer Commanding 'C' Division,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'C' Division guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1906.

Three were confined in the guard-room in the beginning of the year.

The number confined during the year was 183, classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	111
Half-breeds	48
Indians	7
Lunatics (3 released)	6
Negroes	1
Chinamen	4
Syrians	1
Poles	1
	179

Females—

Half-breeds	4

The daily average was 6½; the monthly average, 16; maximum, 12; minimum, 1.

Of the male prisoners, 12 were transferred to Prince Albert, 5 sent to other places.
13 awaiting trial were confined for an average of 34½ days.
Released on bail, 3.
Awaiting trial, 1.
Sentenced for minor offences, with optional fines, which were paid, 85.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. SULLIVAN, Corporal,
Provost.

Agriculture.

Our assistance to this department comes under the heading of quarantine work. S.-Sergt. Meakings has been constantly employed during the year testing horses, and it was found necessary to employ Dr. Ovens for a time to try and get the work finished. S.-Sergt. Meakings is at present in the Round Valley testing horses for glanders in the railway camps, and reports that he has discovered a nest of this disease.

I have been informed by you that Dr. Hoggan, of Saskatoon, will take over the work of the railway camps. This means that I will be able to put S.-Sergt. Meakings to work in other parts of the district that requires his attention.

Customs.

During the year, duty has been collected from settlers who have brought in stock and been anxious to sell them. In one case a settler sold all his effects and went back to the States. Dues so collected were sent to the sub-collector at Saskatoon.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Is satisfactory, and this year I notice several are working with teams in the towns on the new buildings going up.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The only place where the police attended the Indian treaty payment was at Onion Lake, S.-Sergt. Hall going with the Indian agent all round the various reserves in his district.

DESTITUTION.

Very little relief has been issued during the year. One man was issued with relief at Goose Lake for four weeks. This man was a Belgian, and had small children, his wife working in one of the hotels, but not making enough to keep the family at home.

DISTRIBUTION.

Three new detachments have been opened during the year, viz.:—
Tramping Lake, 1 constable.
60-Mile bush, 1 constable.
Radisson, 1 constable.
The other detachments in the division are:—
Onion Lake, 1 s.-sergt.
Lloydminster, 1 corporal, 1 constable.
Wardenville, 1 constable.
Sounding Lake, 1 corporal, 2 constables.
Jackfish, 1 constable.
North Battleford, 1 constable.

Owing to the way in which the country is settling up, I think it would be advisable to reduce the strength of the Lloydminster detachment to one man, and place the other constable at Maidstone. In this way I consider that the district would be much better served.

Let the constable stationed at Lloydminster board his horse at the livery stable, then in the event of his being away on duty by train we are certain that his horse will be attended to.

——	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.	Horses.
Battleford	2*		1	2	1	3	4	13	11
Onion Lake			1					1	2
Lloydminster					1	1		2	3
Wardenville						1		1	1
Sounding Lake					1	2		3	4
Tramping Lake						1		1	1
60-Mile Bush						1		1	1
Radisson						1		1	1
Jackfish						1		1	1
North Battleford						1		1	1
Command		1	1		1	3		6	3
Total	2	1	3	2	4	15	4	31	29

* On leave, Supt. A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O.

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

During the winter lectures were given on police duties. All last winter and until the early part of the year the men were put through a course of drill in the gymnasium. Weekly parades have been held whenever possible, but it is extremely difficult to do this on account of so many of the men being constantly absent on police duty.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The division has been armed with the Ross rifle and Colt's revolvers, equipment for same being received during the year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been good, with the exception of five constables being imprisoned during the year; drunkenness was the cause. One constable was dismissed.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good during the year. Two constables were confined in the hospital with measles. I am sorry to report that Inspector McGinnis died from Bright's disease.

HORSES.

I am sorry to say the wastage in horses has been large for such a small division. Two horses died.

Twelve horses were destroyed for glanders.

Fifteen horses were received from 'D' Division.

The total mileage for the year is 68,792.

RECREATION AND READING ROOM.

The recreation room is supplied with papers from Ottawa, and we have also a good library which is kept up by a monthly subscription from the men.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Clothing received during the year has been of good quality and the kits in the division are practically all complete.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions are supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co. and are of good quality.

FORAGE.

Oats were supplied during the year by A. Speers; they were of good quality. The contract for hay in the barracks was completed early this year, the hay being of good quality.

GENERAL STORES.

General stores are purchased monthly.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General visited Battleford and was driven from North Battleford to Battleford where he visited the barracks and the Industrial School, and an address was presented to him at the Forrester's Hall on the 31st August.

The division was also inspected by the Assistant Commissioner during the year.

The increase in cases tried shows that the division has been pretty well employed during the year, and hardly a day went by that a constable was not required to investigate some minor complaint.

The detachments have been inspected every month it was possible to do so.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McGIBBON,

Supt., Commanding 'C' Division...

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. J. A. DAVIDSON, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, October 31, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'A' Division for the year ending October 31, 1906.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been a favourable one both for farmers and stockmen. There was a plentiful fall of rain in the spring, and the crops turned out well, conditions have been favourable for stock and the grass is well cured, and the general outlook good for the coming winter. The flow of new settlers into this district has gone on steadily all summer.

CRIME.

From the attached summary of cases tried, crime would appear to somewhat on the decrease; but this year's report only covers 11 months instead of 12 as in former years. The number of thefts has fallen from 49 last year to 29, and vagrants from 53 to 21. This last is to be accounted for by the fact that the construction work on the Canadian Pacific Railway now being carried out in this neighbourhood offers employment to the class of men who usually swell the ranks of the unemployed.

The following are classified summaries of cases entered and disposed of during the past eleven months, being made out separately for each of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan:—

The following is a classified summary of cases entered and disposed of during the last 11 months in the province of Alberta:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Undiscovered.	Warrants not Executed.
Offences against public order—							
Carrying pistol	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Offences against administration of justice—							
Interfering with peace officer in execution of his duty	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against religion, morals, &c—							
Vagrancy	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and disorderly	55	54	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inmates "	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frequenters "	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Using insulting language	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent exhibition	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the person—							
Carnally knowing imbecile	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault	19	16	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the property—							
Theft	18	6	6	3	.....	2	1
Horsestealing	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Cattlestealing	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fraud	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mischief	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Forgery	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Arson	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Offences against Indian Act—							
Indians drunk	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against Railway Act—							
Stealing rides	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against North-west ordinances—							
Drunk while interdicted	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplying liquor to interdicted person	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor without license	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" out of hours	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prairie fire ordinance	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masters and servants ordinance	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Game	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estray animals ordinance	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunatics	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ordinances	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	207	172	13	7	5	4	6

The following is a classified summary of cases entered and disposed of during the last 11 months in the province of Saskatchewan:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Undiscovered.	Warrants not Executed.
Offences against public order—							
Carrying pistol	1	1					
Offences against religion, morals, &c.—							
Vagrancy	8	8					
Drunk and disorderly	15	15					
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	1					
Inmates "	3	3					
Frequenters "	1	1					
Offences against the person—							
Assault	11	10	1				
Indecent assault	1		1				
Attempted suicide	1	1					
Offences against the property—							
Theft	11	4	1	1		4	1
Robbery and burglary	3				2	1	
Horsestealing	5	1	2		1	1	
Cattlestealing	1	1					
Fraud	2		2				
Mischief	4	1		2		1	
Forgery	1						1
Offences against Indian Act—							
Indians drunk	1	1					
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	1					
Offences against Customs Act—							
Evasion of customs	2	2					
Offences against Animals Contagious Diseases Act	2	1	1				
Offences against North-west ordinances—							
Drunk while interdicted	1	1					
Supplying liquor to interdicted person	2	1	1				
Master and servant	4	4					
Prairie fire ordinance	13	3	2		1	7	
Lunatics	2	2					
Miscellaneous	1	1					
Totals, Province Saskatchewan	98	64	11	3	4	14	2
" " Alberta	207	172	13	7	5	4	6
Grand total, Maple Creek District	305	236	24	10	9	18	8

SUMMARY of Criminal Cases Committed for Trial before the Supreme Court:—

In Alberta—

Committed for trial	18
Number of convictions	6
Number of acquittals	8
Number awaiting trial	4
Number sentenced to gaol	1
Number sentenced to penitentiary	2
Number released on suspended sentence	3

In Saskatchewan—

Committed for trial	12
Number of convictions	7
Number of acquittals	2
Number awaiting trial	3
Number sentenced to gaol	4
Number sentenced to penitentiary	1
Number released on suspended sentence	2

A breach of the animals quarantine regulations is the case of the Bloom Cattle Company, who sent their round-up party from their Canadian ranch near East End

into Montana, and on their return were not content with simply bringing their Canadian cattle over with them, but also brought in five hundred head of their American cattle and thirty horses, without reporting at a quarantine station, their only excuse for this being that to have separated their American and Canadian cattle south of the line would have entailed the employment of more men and horses and thus increase the expense of the round-up. The company was convicted and fined.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The country around Maple Creek has been singularly free from this scourge during the past year. Swift Current section has suffered more severely. In several cases it has been absolutely impossible to find any clue to the originator of these fires. One is known to have been caused by lightning, and there is at present in one case a charge to be brought against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a fire caused by one of their engines. Carelessness amongst the Mennonite settlers is, I understand the cause to which so many fires in Swift Current section is to be attributed.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

The guardroom at this post is very far behind the times as a gaol, being a very old building, cold in winter, and in summer it is infested with bed bugs, which no amount of insect powder will keep under control.

Number of prisoners confined December 1, 1905	8
Number admitted during eleven months ended October 31	66
Number discharged during eleven months ended October 31	63
Number died during eleven months ended October 31	1
In guardroom serving sentence October 31, 1906	3
In guardroom awaiting trial October 31, 1906	7

Eight prisoners were confined in the guardroom on December 1, 1905, and sixty-six were admitted, making a total of seventy-four prisoners confined during the year, classified under:—

Males—

Whites	57
Half-breeds	10
Indians	2
Chinamen	1
Lunatics	3

Females—

Indians	1

The daily average of prisoners was a fraction over nine. The average number admitted monthly was six, the maximum during September and the minimum during April.

One prisoner, Louis Ferris, serving a term of two months for vagrancy died in the guard-room from consumption on January 30, and was buried in the police cemetery.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the fact that there was no compulsory dipping this year, the assistance rendered by us to the Department of Agriculture has been extremely light as compared with last year. The quarantine inspection at Willow Creek has been attended to by one of our veterinary staff sergeants, and during the summer Staff Sergeant Busselle has been stationed at Winnipeg on animal quarantine duty.

Very little mange appears to be on the range, and any cases reported have been promptly attended to by a veterinary inspector.

Extensive and necessary repairs were made to the dipping plant at Willow Creek during the spring.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

We have not during the year been called upon to render any special assistance to this department.

Staff-sergeant Allen acts as sub-collector of customs at Willow Creek.

ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE PROVINCES OF ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

As usual the greater part of the work done to assist the provincial governments has been in connection with the liquor license, the prairie fires and the insane persons ordinances.

INDIANS.

The non-treaty Indians living in the vicinity of Maple Creek are well-behaved and give no trouble. They are poorly off, but will not go on any reserve.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The actual strength of the division now is thirty-seven of all ranks.

The distribution of the division on October 31, is shown on the following table:—

Place.	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Horses. Team.	Horses. Total.
Maple Creek	1	2	1	1	10	3	18	10	11	21
Medicine Hat	1		1		2		4	4		[illegible]
Swift Current				1	1		2	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Town Station			1				1	1		1
Medicine Lodge				1	1		2	2	[illegible]	4
Ten Mile				1	1		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Willow Creek		2			[illegible]	1	4	2	[illegible]	4
East End					[illegible]		2	2	[illegible]	4
Winnipeg		1					1			
Calgary								1		1
Discharged					1		1			
Totals	2	5	3	4	19	4	37	27	23	50

DRILLS, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

I am sorry to say that owing to our being so short-handed it was utterly impossible to carry out any drills in spring. Musketry practice was started; but discontinued by orders from headquarters. The whole division with the exception of four men were put through the prescribed course of pistol target practice.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been on the whole very good during the year. Four men were sentenced to be dismissed, but in the case of two of them the sentence of dismissal has been cancelled. One constable deserted from east end detachment on April 23.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent.

DEATHS.

I regret to have to report the death of one member of the division Reg. No. 4119, Constable T. R. Jackson, who was accidentally drowned in Battle Creek on June 8, when it was in flood.

Constable Jackson was very popular with all his comrades. His body was not recovered for two days, and was buried in the police cemetery at Fort Walsh.

HORSES.

The division is on the whole well horsed; but there are several horses which on your next visit to Maple Creek, I would like to bring to your notice as being unfit for our work. No deaths have occurred amongst them. One remount was purchased by you on your visit here in June last. Two cast horses, Reg. Nos. 1735 and 2017 were sold by public auction during the year.

TRANSPORT.

Owing to our having no painter in the post, I found it impossible to have the transport painted this year. It is on the whole in good order.

SADDLERY.

Our saddles are in good order, and we have sufficient for our requirements.

HARNESS.

The harness is in good repair.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a good sound footing. A supply of articles required by members of the division is kept on hand, and it is a very great convenience.

STORES.

We have received 123 tons of excellent hay in stack here under contract at $12.50 per ton. At Willow Creek 25 tons of hay is being supplied at $12 per ton. At East End, 24 tons at $10. At Ten-Mile the hay put up by the contractor was not up to the standard called for by the terms of the contract, and it has been rejected by a board of officers. At Swift Current we pay $7.50 per ton, delivered as required.

At Maple Creek we have only succeeded in securing 350 bushels of oats on contract at 35 cents per bushel, which leaves a deficiency of 3,500 bushels to be supplied in some other manner. Swift Current, as at present arranged, will be supplied from here. At the other detachments we have obtained by contracts delivered on the spot; at Willow Creek, 15,000 lbs. at 75c. per bushel; at Ten-Mile, 10,000 lbs. at 42½c. per bushel.

The rations delivered under contract by the Hudson's Bay Company are satisfactory.

GENERAL.

Extensive alterations and repairs have been made in the main barrack building at this post. The two barrack-rooms, mess-room, kitchen, sergeants' mess-room and bath-room have all been replastered and painted. New ceilings were put in the mess-room, kitchen, &c. No. 1 barrack-room which was not used, has been converted into a canteen and recreation room. You kindly authorized a grant of $150 from the fine fund for the furnishing of this room, and the necessary fittings have been ordered, and when they arrive we will be able to occupy the room. I think I may safely say that the barracks are more comfortable and more presentable than they have been for years past.

At Medicine Hat the building has been lately painted inside and out.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. J. A. DAVIDSON, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. A. E. STRICKLAND, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA., November 1, 1906.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of 'G' Division and district for 11 months ended October 31, 1906.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The R.N.W.M. Police district assigned to the supervision of 'G' Division extends from the Red Deer river north to the Athabasca Landing and from the eastern boundary of the province to the western line on the borders of British Columbia, a tremendous stretch of country when one considers the few men at my disposal.

During the past year the rush into this district has been beyond the expectations of the most optimistic; the magnitude of the increase being hard to realize. This rush has gone before the railways, spreading out all over the district, and I deem it safe to say that within another year, there will be no free lands left.

As we anticipated, there has been a large increase in the more serious crimes, which, of course, is natural with the influx of people from all over the world, and it has been our care during this most critical period, to be ever vigilant and maintain the reputation for law and order that is synonymous with the Northwest Territories, and the conviction is forced upon me, that never before were the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in more demand to safeguard the whole country, than they are now.

The great feature of this district, is its numerous resources. The richest soil, grains, timber, gold, gas, oil, coal, salt, fine rivers, and above all its most beautiful climate, mild and balmy, with plenty of sunshine, all go to entice the home-seeker, and, as soon as he sees the country, he makes up his mind to stay in Alberta with its high elevation and dry clear atmosphere, sunshiny days, cool nights, beautiful summers and mild winters when the balmy breath of the Chinook tempers it to almost summer warmth. In soil and climate, the opportunity for mixed farming is unsurpassed. The big ranch has never been a feature of this northern portion of Alberta. For the small, medium or large farmer there is the stock raising, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. We have very few flies to pester them. The dairy should be, and is beginning to be, a large feature of every farm, for with the nutritious grasses and pure mountain-fed streams of water, there is nothing to deter.

On the agricultural side, there are the spring and winter varieties of wheat, oats, barley, flax and of hay, we have the timothy, alfalfa and bromus. Of vegetables, we have all the known kinds grown anywhere in a temperate climate. Small fruits of all varieties do well and the government proposes to establish a fruit farm at Wetaskiwin in the near future. Lands that were selling at less than $5 an acre four years ago, are now bringing from $12 to $35.

The total number of immigrants, officially, are 21,500. Our arrivals are principally from the United States, where great numbers of farmers are selling out their farms and coming in here, where they take up a homestead and also buy what they

require, where, for the amount he sold his farm for in the States, he can get double or triple for his money. The average farmer nowadays is looking to the future, and there is no greater opportunity offered by any country.

In speaking of the duties our men perform among these people, I have particularly noticed the respect and courtesy accorded our men by all the new arrivals. One Royal Northwest Mounted Police constable appears to have more prestige, and able to accomplish more among them, than half a dozen civilian constables.

Edmonton.—The capital of Alberta is our chief town, and bids fair to be one of the most progressive and largest cities of the west. The growth of this town for the last few years has been marvellous, both in building and population. This growth is more plainly set forth when we make comparison of the census of 1901, which was 2,652, and 1906, when the census showed a population of 11,534, a growth of nearly 9,000 in five years. Of course, all this development has occurred during the last two years, but, rapid as it has been, the town presents, under the circumstances, a good appearance. In the building line, one is struck by the number of very fine buildings all over the city, and more especially in the business district. Real estate has reached a very high figure in the heart of the city, where it is on record of $1,000 per foot frontage being paid for a lot. Property suitable for residential purposes is also very high, and the city is plotted in lots for several miles each way. The new government buildings are to be erected upon the site of the old Hudson Bay post, a very fine site indeed in the west end, and commanding a splendid view from all sides. The surrounding country is well wooded and most suitable for residential purposes, and is therefore held very high in price. Rents are very high, and quite a number of people are living in tents because of their inability to secure dwellings. The town has also water, electric light and sewer connection, which is being extended all the time to meet the demand, which has been trebled in a very short time. It is proposed to have electric street railway facilities under municipal control, as is also the telephone. At the time of writing Edmonton has—

41 miles of plank sidewalk.
4½ miles granolithic sidewalk.
22 miles of sewers.
21 miles sewer mains.
16 miles graded streets.
550 telephones in operation.

And the experiment in municipal ownership has been very satisfactory. In site and climate, Edmonton is especially well favoured, there being nothing finer in Canada.

Strathcona, across the river from Edmonton, is a fine progressive town of some nearly 5,000 inhabitants, and growing by leaps and bounds. It is situated on the south side of the river, and will eventually be joined to Edmonton by one or more high-level bridges suitable for all kinds of traffic, and thereby making the two cities practically one. The advent of three great transcontinental railways into the vicinity, no doubt, has been the impetus, of course, never loosing sight of the fact of the great natural resources of the country. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs into Strathcona and connects with Edmonton by a spur, but their $1,000,000 high-level bridge will give them terminal facilities in Edmonton. The Canadian Northern Railway is already into Edmonton and steadily building westward. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad has been surveyed into the city, and will pass through Strathcona, entering by way of Clover Bar. The company will also build an immense high-level bridge, still further joining the interests of Edmonton and Strathcona.

Wetaskiwin, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a busy town and growing rapidly. There is also a branch line running east from there, tapping a new country that is

rapidly filling up with settlers. Fine towns are springing up along this branch, and some of them, though not a year old, would be a credit as towns of years standing.

Fort Saskatchewan.—The old town does not appear to have received the impetus that all the other towns in this district have, yet withall, it is growing steadily, and many improvements are noted in the buildings and street work.

Vegreville is a town that one marvels at. Last October there was nothing there but the barren prairie, and it was in November, 1905, that the first lot was sold. Now there is a large thriving town of some 700 inhabitants. All the buildings and sidewalks new, and a 'go' about the people that bids fair to make it one of the finest towns in the province. This town boasts of everything a town should have in the way of hotels, stores, elevators, &c., besides a full array of professional gentlemen.

Vermilion is our farthest town east, and is one of the best towns on the Canadian Northern Railway line. It was started June, 1905. It is a divisional point of the railway and has a very fine station. This town also has a block of land laid out as a park, which promises in a few years to turn the present bare surroundings into a beautiful spot. The banks have very good buildings, especially the Bank of Commerce, which have both in Vermilion and Vegreville substantial buildings built in a pretty colonial design, adding a charm to the locality. There are several hotels, which are always full, making accommodation difficult to procure at times. There is also the usual array of other business and professions. This is going to be a very prosperous and well settled section within a short time.

The above mentioned towns are a few of the larger, but we can also point to some twenty smaller towns, all having the same aspect of newness and hustle apparent in the larger ones.

CRIME.

In the Edmonton district the record of crime for the eleven months ended 31st October, 1906, amounts to considerably more than it did for the twelve months of 1905. Below is a comparison for the last three years, showing considerable increase each year:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Cases entered	426	461	502
Convictions	315	335	371
Dismissed or withdrawn	111	113	115
Waiting trial	6	13	16

In the matter of serious crimes, that of murder still appears on our returns, besides crimes of horse-stealing, cattle-stealing, forgery, rape, incest, unnatural offences and bigamy. The convictions under the Indian Act have increased during the year. A large seizure of contraband liquor was made at Athabasca Landing, and the smuggler fined $200 and costs. I would like to have done more in the detection of horse-stealing and cattle-stealing, but as you know the ramifications of an illicit deal in an animal are so frequent that it would keep two smart detectives busy on that alone. Of course, the constant patrolling and watchfulness of the district, and the resultant heavy sentences when caught, has proved a fairly effectual bar to the traffic. The new towns are continually crying out for police protection, which I endeavour to find, either a man stationed there or a regular patrol.

The following table gives a classified summary of cases entered and convictions obtained in 'G' Division for the eleven months ended 31st October, 1906:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	2		2	1 found insane
Poisoning	2		2	
Rape and attempted rape	7	1	5	1 waiting.
Attempted suicide	2	1		1 "
Aiding and abetting suicide	1	1		
Assault	81	63	18	
" indecent	3	1	2	
Stabbing and wounding	1		1	
Shooting "	1		1	
Pointing firearms	1	1		
Threatening	2	1	1	
Intimidation	1		1	
Defamation of character	1	1		
Offences against the property—				
Theft	55	41	13	1 waiting.
" of registered mail	1			1 "
Horse-stealing	17	9	7	1 "
Cattle-stealing	3	2		1 "
Arson	2	1		1 "
Burglary	1	1		
Embezzlement	1		1	Sent to Calgary.
Fraud	4	3	1	
False pretenses	9	4	5	
Housebreaking	2		2	
Shopbreaking and theft	1			1 waiting.
Forgery	3	1		2 "
Killing dog	2	1	1	
Theft of dog	4	2	2	
Wounding cattle and horses	4	3		1 "
Fraudulently selling cattle	1			1 "
Mischief	6	2	4	
Fraudulently holding horses	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	3	3		
Breach of contract	1	1		
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying sling-shot	1	1		
Pointing loaded gun	1	1		
Offences against the administration of justice—				
Perjury	2		2	
Escaping from custody	2	1		1 "
Obstructing peace officer	2	2		
Offences against the religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	86	78	8	
Vagrancy	13	13		
Bigamy	2		2	
Indecent exposure	3	3		
Gross indecency	2			2 "
Prostitution	1	1		
Keeping disorderly house	1	1		
Using obscene language	1		1	
Working on Sunday	4	4		
Obstructing highway	1		1	
Gambling	1	1		
Buggery and attempted buggery	3	2		1 "
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Selling liquor to Indians	17	16	1	
Liquor on reserve	3	2	1	
Drunk on reserve	14	6	8	
Liquor in possession	4	3	1	
Selling painkiller	1	1		
Giving liquor to Indians	2	2		
Offences against the Northwest ordinances—				
Masters and servants	26	20	6	
Drunk while interdicted	4	4		
Entire animal ordinance	1	1		
Estray ordinance	7	6	1	
Game ordinance	8	8		
Liquor ordinance	10	7	3	
Horse-breeders' ordinance	1	1		
Prairie fire ordinance	24	18	6	
Liquor in prohibited territory	4	4		
Insanity	23	18	5	
Harbouring vicious dog	1	1		
Mechanics' ordinance	1		1	
Total	503	371	116	16

The number of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court during the eleven months was 46, of these, the following is a summary:—

Convictions	20
Dismissed	10
Waiting trial	16
Total	46

Of the convictions, ten were sent to the penitentiary, nine to jail and one found insane.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the great influx of settlers into a new country, the inevitable prairie or bush fire is bound to occur, and notwithstanding our great efforts to lessen this evil, quite a number of cases have been reported, but I am glad to say, that our work in this direction has availed so far, as to reduce to one-half the number of cases we had last year. Of course some of these were no doubt caused by sparks from the engines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway trains, but unfortunately we did not make a conviction under the act, for the simple reason, we could not prove by a veritable eye-witness that the fire had been set out by an engine. These prairie fires are a source of great harm to the public as well to private property, and a small fire is hardly a deterrent, but to my mind, a large civil suit involving some thousands of dollars for damages, would no doubt prove a wholesale check provided the railway company was mulcted to the amount involved. With the average farmer or small rancher, I have noticed that in nearly every instance, rank carelessness has been the cause of fires getting away from them, and therefore when we prosecuted, we did so with the firm intention that this carelessness would be clearly shown to the magistrate who would accordingly inflict a fine, that would be a reminder of such negligence in the future. The work entailed on the post or detachment by these fires is very heavy at times, as men must ride and rouse the farmers out to assist in putting the fires out. From the time they go to a fire, there is no cessation of the work of subduing it. I firmly believe that if a moiety of the fine in all prairie fire cases was awarded the informant, the increased number of convictions would soon result in the lessening of the evil. At present, we find it hard to prove our cases; neighbours of the accused being naturally loth to appear as evidence against them.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Fort Saskatchewan has the only common jail in this district, it being our guard-room. We have of course the administration practically of the criminal law, besides the work of escorting prisoners to and from the courts and to the jails and penitentiaries. Guards and escorts have been furnished, jail kept, orderlies detailed for Supreme Court sittings in the district, escorts for prisoners working gangs, and as we have to furnish numerous returns and reports, the clerical work is heavy. Ticket-of-leave men report to us, and we in turn notify the Commissioner of the Dominion Police to that effect. Reports required by the Department of Justice in connection with any prisoner, are also furnished by us.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Services in connection with the Department of Agriculture are very satisfactory, and though glanders has appeared in a number of different farms, the disease is

certainly being stamped out. Black-quarter still prevails to a considerable extent, and the results of vaccination have not been altogether satisfactory, but this may be due to the inexperience of the persons vaccinating. One outbreak of mange appeared on a farm in the vicinity of Ponoka, but it was confined to this one farm. Influenza appeared among horses during the winter months, but it was not of a serious nature and occasioned very small loss.

CUSTOMS.

We have had very little work to do for this department this year, except the seizure of 105 horses for evasion of duty, from a man named Bain. This outfit was released on the payment of the duty, which amounted to some $1,900.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We have several Indian reserves in this district, but so close a watch has been kept on them, that quite a number of Indians have been brought before the magistrate for infractions of the Indian Act. They were liquor cases and the culprits either fined or imprisoned. The persons who furnished the liquor, were in nearly every instance, arrested and severely dealt with. There have been no serious crimes or improper dances among them this year. The Indians, I have always found, are more amenable to the law than the white men, and in all my experience as a magistrate, I have never known one of them, if released to procure a fine on a given date, to fail to turn up at the time set. If it were not for his appetite for liquor, the Indian would give no trouble whatever.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

Our guard-room at the fort, we find too small for the number of prisoners we have to keep. At the present time there are 32 prisoners, where we have accommodation for only 15, and of course we are driven to the necessity of putting two and three in a cell, which, on the face of it, as far as prison discipline is concerned, is a bad practice. Again, owing to the lack of sufficient men for duty in the post, prisoners escort has become a very arduous tour, especially when the escort is on guard the same night. It is very trying to keep awake for twenty-four hours and be on the alert the whole time, yet it has to be done under the circumstances.

I desire to call attention to the stockade around the jail yard. It is of poplar, old and rotten, and, as the prisoners exercise in this yard, it is altogether unsafe.

I would recommend that an addition of fourteen cells be built, at as small a cost as possible, to be used for short term prisoners. I would also ask that the stockade be renewed with plank, 12 feet high. Reg. No. 3493, Corporal Joyce, is the provost, and has performed those trying duties in a most satisfactory manner, having maintained perfect prison discipline.

The following is the acting provost report for the eleven months ended October 31, 1906 :—

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA., October 31, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
'G' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of 'G' Division guard-room for the eleven months ended October 31, 1906.

Twenty-one prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 128 were admitted, making a total of 149 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows:—

Males—

White	124
Half-breeds	12
Indians	4
Lunatics	8
Females—	
White	1
Total	149

The daily average of prisoners was 23·44. The average number of prisoners admitted per month was 11·63. The maximum during October, 32, and the minimum during July, 15.

Of the male prisoners, Ludwig Lilge, who was twice tried for murder, but was acquitted at the last trial, was rearrested on a charge of burglary, and duly tried and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Thirteen prisoners were sent to the penitentiary with an average sentence of three years and three months. Eight were lunatics, six of whom have been transferred to the Manitoba Asylum at Brandon, and two released as cured. The female prisoner confined here was Louise Mangleman, who was suspected of the murder of her husband. She was confined for forty-seven days and was acquitted at the preliminary hearing. Thirty-one male prisoners were awaiting trial for an average of seventy-three days, nine male prisoners were released, on bail. One prisoner, John Schultz, was released twenty-six days before the expiration of his term by order of the Department of Justice.

The health of the prisoners has been fairly good; three prisoners suffering from measles, rheumatism and pleuresy were confined in the hospital for an average period of twenty-six days.

Very few punishments have been inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

The guard-room has been painted during the summer, both inside and outside and it is in good repair, except the flooring, which is in very poor condition.

The guard-room is very small considering the number of prisoners we handle, only being fitted with sixteen cells; this means that, at the present time, two prisoners are confined in every cell, and quite frequently when lunatics are in the guard-room, we are compelled to allow prisoners to sleep in the kitchen and corridor, which is very unsatisfactory.

The stockade at the rear of the guard-room is in very poor condition, the posts being quite rotten; it is by no means safe. I would beg to suggest that something be done to better the condition of the yard.

A great improvement has been made by converting the old police wash-room into a prison laundry and bath-room; cupboards have been fitted up in this building for keeping prisoners clothing in; this is decided improvement.

A fair amount of clothing has been supplied during the year, but as many prisoners are serving from six to twelve months, I beg to suggest that a proper prison uniform be supplied.

The attached table gives detail of prisoners who have served and who are at present serving sentences.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. A. JOYCE, Corporal,
Acting Provost.

Crime.	Number.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	12	1	14
Cattle wounding	1	1	
Carrying concealed weapon	1	1	
Drunk and disorderly	13	1	11
Drunk while interdicted	4	1	
Indecent assault	1	6	
Indecent exposure	1	6	
Obtaining money by false pretenses	3	5	
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	1		20
Obstructing peace officer on duty	2	1	
Theft	27	2	27.5
Vagrancy	12	1	9.7
Indian Act.			
Drunk	3	1	
Drunk on reserve	1	1	
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	6

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The buildings in the barracks are in a very satisfactory state of repair, considering their age. Every care has been taken to promptly make any repairs that proved necessary. As this work has been performed by prisoners, only a small outlay has been required for material. Every building in the square received a coat of paint, but the appropriation was not large enough to cover the cost of painting the roofs, I hope, however, that this may be done next year as it is a badly needed improvement. A hydrant has been erected in the barrack square from which we can receive an unlimited supply of river water. In case of fire, the Canadian Northern Railway tank enables us to throw a stream of water to a height of 45 feet over every building in the reserve.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses of this division has been good throughout the year. Horse Reg. No. 2675 was destroyed on account of sub acute laminitis. Horse Reg. No. 2550 received a complicated fracture of a small bone in his pastern and had to be destroyed. Horse Reg. No. 82, having thrown his rider, was found dead in some bush some days after. Four horses were cast and sold during the year, and seven were transferred from Depot Division on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to Edmonton in August. The total number of horses in 'G' Division is forty two. The total mileage made by them during the year was 109,774, an average of about 2,600 miles for each horse.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

The carrying out of the different ordinances, of a necessity entails a great deal of work on the post and various detachments. Of these, the stray animal, prairie fire, liquor, entire animal, horse breeders and game are the most important. All the moneys collected for fines for infractions of these ordinances, are forwarded to the Provincial Attorney General's department. In all cases of destitution, we at once communicate with the Department of Agriculture and means are at once used to alleviate the distress. The officers of the force, who are justices of the peace, try a great number of cases and take many of the preliminary examinations. We report to the proper department, anything radically wrong with roads or bridges which our men may notice while on patrol . We also act as fire and game guardians.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians in this district are very quiet and give us no trouble beyond the arrest of an occasional drunk. Reports from the different detachments near the reserves, show them to be comfortable, well fed and clothed. There has been no epidemic of any kind among them this year.

DISTRIBUTION.

The actual strength of the division now is forty-seven of all ranks. With Fort Saskatchewan as headquarters, we have sixteen detachments out as the following summary shows.

I would recommend the following changes:—St. Albert detachment be moved to Morinville and Hurry detachment to be withdrawn. A constable being stationed at the latter place during prairie fire season only. Ponoka detachment was temporarily closed last year owing to shortage of men, but I found it necessary to reopen it, on account of the numerous reports and complaints made in regard to the supplying of liquor to Indians of the Ermine Skin, Bobtail and Sampson reserves. I am glad to say that the numerous convictions recorded, crime reports on which have been sent you, have resulted in putting an end to this sort of thing. Daysland, on the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Wetaskiwin, has also been opened and is a very important detachment. A constable is also stationed at Vermilion now, a divisional point of the Canadian Northern Railway 100 miles east of Fort Saskatchewan.

The following is the distribution state of 'G' Division :—

Station.	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.			Total.
								Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	
Fort Saskatchewan	2	3		3	11	2	21	9	10	1	20
Edmonton	1			1	2		6	4	2		6
St. Albert				1			1	1			1
Lac Ste. Anne					1		1	1			1
Wetaskiwin			1				1			1	1
Camrose					1		1	1			1
Daysland					1		1	1			1
Sedgewick				1			1	1			1
Ponoka					1		1	1			1
Alix					1		1	1			1
Stettler					2		2	2			2
Athabasca Landing					1		1	1			1
Andrew				1			1	1			1
Saddle Lake					1		1			1	1
Vermilion					1		1	1			1
Vegreville					1		1	1			1
Hurry					1		1	1			1
On command			1		1		2				
On furlough					2		2				
	3	3	2	7	28	4	47	27	12	3	42

DRILL, TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC., ETC.

Having so many detachments in the district whose time was principally taken up in police work and frequent patrols, rendered absolutely necessary by the rush of settlement, together with the very large number of prisoners to look after, made the matter of drill and the proper training of the men a difficult proposition, but never the less, a fair amount of both was done. The inspecting officers always make it a point to refresh the men's knowledge in this respect when going their rounds, and every opportunity is taken at headquarters. At different times it was necessary to call the men in from the detachments to form mounted escorts. Inspector Walke was in

command of the mounted escorts for His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for the opening and closing of the first legislature of the province of Alberta. He also took command of the escort formed for His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught during his visit to this district. Inspector Worsley acted as A.D.C. on both these occasions.

Rifle practice at the butts was impossible this year owing to the fact that our old rifle range was cut in two and occupied by the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway. We, however, accomplished our annual revolver practice, the returns of which were forwarded to you at headquarters. We had a difficulty with the revolver cartridges, making many misfires; this defect has been remedied by a change of cartridges.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am glad to report that the conduct of this division, for the year has been exceptionally good. The few sentences entered, are for minor offences and against the younger members of the division who had hardly sufficient experience of discipline to keep them from committing themselves by their thoughtlessness.

HEALTH.

The health of the members of 'G' Division throughout the year has been good, and although there has been a considerable number of infectious and contagious diseases in the neighbourhood, we have up to the present, escaped it. The water in our well was analysed this year and pronounced pure, which is a fortunate thing for us. Being below the city, it was impossible to use the river water owing to contamination from the sewers emptying into it. The sanitary arrangements are as good as we can make them, and are carefully attended to. The doctor reports regularly.

CANTEEN.

The canteen at this post has done very well in its small way, for as we have very few men to patronize it, extreme care must be taken in its management.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading room is supplied from Ottawa with the principal illustrated papers, also leading weeklies and dailies.

The library consists of some 400 books of fiction, &c., and is supported by monthly subscription by the members of the division who wish it.

STORES.

Clothing and kit as received during the year has been very serviceable and the supply has been kept up very well. The uniform has been altered by the tailor to satisfaction. The tailor is also our interpreter in German and Galician.

GENERAL STORES.

General stores are only purchased when required, locally, so there is hardly any stock on hand. The contracts have been filled very satisfactorily.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport on charge in this division is in good repair. In regard to harness and saddlery we are well supplied, almost new and in good repair.

GENERAL.

As will readily be seen by the crime reports forwarded to you during the preceding eleven months a great deal of work has been performed by the members of this division. Crime is steadily on the increase, but when account is taken of the number of immigrants who have settled in this northern part of Alberta during the year, this cannot be wondered at. Our men have large districts to patrol and I have no hesitation in saying that I consider they have done their duty well.

It is extremely gratifying to read the complimentary remarks made by travellers from all over the world on the law and order maintained by our men.

The absence of Inspector Walke during the summer months in charge of the Lake Winnipeg patrol, was greatly felt on account of the extra work, magisterial and otherwise, which therefore fell to our share, and we found it extremely difficult during the year to keep up to date with the crime reports and other returns.

It is very gratifying to mention the amicable relations existing between ourselves and the members of the provincial government of Alberta. We have been assisted by them in every way.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in acknowledging the hearty support received by me from all ranks in carrying out the various duties during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. A. E. STRICKLAND, Inspr.
Commanding 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON G. P. BELL, M.D., REGINA.

REGINA, November 26, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of the force outside Yukon Territory, for the eleven months ending October 31, 1906.

The number of cases treated was 906, which compared with last year shows a decrease of 179, largely due to the annual reports being made up a month earlier than usual. The deaths numbered 4, a reduction of one on the previous year. The average number constantly sick was 16·03, which was less by 2·92 than last year. The average sick time to each man was 10·73 days, which is less than in 1905 by 1·11 days. The average duration of each case of sickness, 6·45 days, is higher than in the previous year by ·06 days.

General Diseases.—Eruptive fevers were represented by five cases of measles, and one of chicken-pox. There were 41 cases of influenza and 2 of diphtheria. Enteric fever furnished 2 cases and dysentery accounted for 6 cases.

Of malarial fevers there were 2 cases of ague, both imported.

Septic diseases furnished 1 case of erysipelas.

Gonorrhœa caused 10 admissions. There were 9 cases of parasitic disease, comprising 3 cases of scabies, 2 of ringworm, 2 of pedicute, and 2 of worms.

Rheumatism furnished 36 cases, but there was no case of rheumatic fever. There were 2 cases of debility and of other general diseases there was 1 case of mumps.

Local diseases.—For diseases of the nervous system there were 39 admissions, which included one each of impaired memory, mental debility, melancholia, and in-

somnia, fourteen of neuralgia, one of epilepsy, two of nervousness, fifteen of headache, vertigo two, and convulsions one, the last named ending fatally.

Diseases of the eye.—There were 22 cases, conjunctivitis furnished fifteen cases, corneal ulcer one, and defective vision three.

Diseases of other organs of special sense numbered 17 cases, of which seven were aural, and ten nasal.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 6 cases, all of varix.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 191 cases, consisting largely of coughs and colds. There were 15 cases of bronchitis, two of largnyitis, and one each of pneumonia, pleurisy, namoptysis and hay fever.

Diseases of the digestive system.—There were 261 cases. Among these were 93 affections of the mouth and throat, 18 of colic, 44 of diarrhœa, 5 appendicitis, 25 of indigestion, 1 of hernia, 35 of biliousness, and 3 of hepatic disorder.

Diseases of the sympathetic system furnished 4 cases. All were due to inflammation or suppuration of the sympathetic glands.

Diseases of the urinary system gave 2 cases, one of nephritis and one of Bright's disease, the latter proving fatal.

Diseases of the generative system were 7 in number, consisting of 3 cases of varicocele, 1 of orchitis, 2 of urethral stricture, and 1 of balanitis.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion.—There were 3 cases of synovitis, and 2 of nyalgia.

Diseases of the connective tissue gave 14 cases, and

Diseases of the skin accounted for 51 cases, the principal causes being boils 23 cases, ulcers 4, eczema 14, and herpiszoster 1.

Injuries.—Of general injuries 1 death is recorded from accidental drowning. There were 168 cases of local injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions, and abrasions. There were 3 dislocations, one each of the shoulder, toe, and thumb, and 13 fractures, among which 4 were of both tibia and fibula, 1 of the ankle, 1 of the numerus, and 1 of the hip-joint. There were 1 fatal case of gunshot wound (suicidal) and 1 accidental, which, however, was not of a serious character.

Invaliding.—There were 9 men invalided, the causes being chronic bronchitis 1, epilepsy 1, defective vision 2, mental debility 1, old fracture 1, nervousness 1, melancholia 1, and varicose veins 1.

Surgical operations.—These included operations for appendicitis 2, for hernia 1, and for varix 1. Recovery resulted in all.

Recruiting.—Of 86 recruits medically inspected, 28 were rejected as unfit. The chief causes of rejection being defective development (under height, weight and chest measurement), and defective vision.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Reports from the several divisions show that the sanitary condition of the barracks is satisfactory. The general health has been good, and few serious cases of illness have occurred in the families of members of the force. A board having recently been held upon the condition of the barrack buildings at Regina, it is unnecessary to refer to improvements which are expected to be commenced at an early date. Increased latrine and ablution accommodation are required at Regina.

A table is attached showing the principal statistics of sickness and mortality according to the various sections of disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. P. BELL,

Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

TABLE showing the Average Annual Strength, Number of Cases, Deaths, Invalided, and Constantly Sick of the Force, outside Yukon Territory, for the year ending October 31, 1906, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH, 545.					RATIO PER 1,000.			
Disease.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
General Diseases.								
Eruptive fevers	6.			20	11.00			.36
Influenza	41.			47	75.22			.86
Diphtheria	2			14	3.66			.25
Enteric fever	2			35	3.66			.64
Dysentry	6.			04	11.00			.07
Malarial fevers	2.			04	3.66			.07
Septic diseases	1.			03	1.83			.05
Gonorrhœa	10.			67	18.53			1.22
Parasitic diseases	9.			26	16.51			.47
Rheumatism	36.			.89	66.05			1.63
Debility	2.			.12	3.66			.22
Other general diseases	1.			.02	1.83			.03
Local Diseases.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	39.	1	4	.59	71.19	1.83	7.33	1.08
Eye	22.		2.	.46	40.36		3.66	.84
Other organs of special sense	17.			.14	31.19			.25
Circulatory system	6.		1.	.35	11.00		1.83	.64
Respiratory system	191.		1.	2.13	350.45		1.83	3.90
Digestive system	261.			2.37	480.73			4.34
Lymphatic system	4.			.35	7.33			.64
Urinary system	2.	1		.26	3.66	1.83		.47
Generative system	7.			.05	12.84			.09
Organs of locomotion	5.			.14	9.17			.25
Connective tissue	14.			.33	25.68			.60
Skin	51.			.68	93.57			1.24
Injuries.								
General and local	169.	2.	1.	4.95	310.09	3.66	1.83	9.08
General total	906.	4	9.	16.03	1663.87	7.32	16.48	29.29

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, V.S.

REGINA, November 23, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1906.

The year just closed has been a particularly hard one for the horses of the force. The tremendous inrush of new settlers, a good many of whom have gone into outlying districts, and the unprecedented mileage of railway construction throughout the new provinces, has necessitated an increased mileage for our horses; and while the horses have stood the extra work well, the effects of it are plainly noticeable, in some few instances painfully so, some good, well seasoned horses having been reduced to mere skeletons in the course of a few months with the work they have had to do on

some of the detachments, making continual changes of horses absolutely necessary. A hard summer's work does not appreciably affect a fully matured, well seasoned animal, as it only means the loss of flesh which can soon be restored, but with young horses the result is different, as they often receive injuries such as sprain of the tendons, or ligaments of the fetlocks (usually caused when a horse is tired), or a slight inflammation of the sensitive structures of the feet, and from such mishaps they never fully recover. Very often a man on detachment will start out in the morning with the intention of making a fifteen or twenty mile patrol; during the day some matter is brought to his notice that requires immediate attention, and at night he finds that he has travelled fifty or sixty miles instead of the fifteen or twenty. To the fully matured and seasoned horse the extra mileage does not make much difference if he has been used in a careful manner, but to the young green animal it means that his strength has been overtaxed, and the result is a setback if nothing more serious.

Sixty-one remounts were purchased during the year, all good serviceable animals, and as they were badly needed they were at once put to hard work, it being impossible to give them any preparation for the work they would have to perform.

Horses suitable for our work are gradually growing scarcer, there being quite a demand for the class we purchase, the majority of farmers keeping one or two light horses for driving, while a large number are used for livery purposes and light delivery rigs, and a great many are used for work which should be done by heavy horses, the price, however, of the latter precluding their purchase by many. (There is a growing demand for light drivers, which is met by importations from the east, trotting bred horses being most favoured. Numerous inquiries are heard for fancy draught teams, well matched dapple greys the class most wanted.)

It was found necessary to destroy no less than 18 horses this year on account of glanders, 12 at Battleford, 1 at Regina and 5 at Yorkton, the last contracted the disease in a livery stable at Kamsack, but where the Battleford horses became infected is not known. The one case in Regina was known as a ceased reactor, it having been tested about three years ago. When last tested the reaction to the mallein was so well marked that it was considered not advisable to take any further risks, and slaughter was therefore ordered. All of the horses of 'C' Division were submitted to the test, and the premises thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, so that we may be reasonably certain that the disease no longer exists among the horses in 'C' Division stables. All of the horses on detachment in the Yorkton district were also submitted to the mallein test, and every precaution taken to prevent further spread of the disease from that source. Of course, an outbreak of glanders may occur at any time and place, so many infected animals having been brought in from the other side by settlers and taken to all parts of the country, and a man is very apt to put his horse in a stall in some of the feed stables that has just been vacated by an infected animal.

I would again point out the advisability of starting a breeding farm, where suitable horses for our use could be raised, something of the kind is badly needed, not alone for our benefit, but as a help to the horse raisers of the country. A great amount of money need not be spent on a farm of this kind. Twenty-five thousand dollars would, if carefully expended, be sufficient to stock the place and pay for necessary buildings, fencing, &c. This in a few years would be a very valuable asset.

The stabling at the different posts which I have visited during the year, with the exception of those at Calgary and Maple Creek, I have found fairly comfortable, none of them modern by any means, but answer our purpose. I would recommend the building of new stables at the two points mentioned.

In some of the large eastern stables the grooming is done by machinery, a revolving brush driven by a small gasoline engine being the power used. While I have never seen one of the machines at work, I have heard them spoken of very highly, both for the work performed and the saving in labour. I consider this a matter well worth looking into.

The shoeing throughout the force has been satisfactory where our own men are employed and can be looked after by our own veterinary staff, but where we must rely upon outside blacksmiths a good deal of the work is pretty crude, and I regret to say that I can see no way of bettering conditions.

The oats and hay delivered throughout the force have been fully up to the average. There is, of course, more or less variation in every district each year. For instance, the oats in the Regina district, though good, are not so plump or as good coloured as those delivered last year; while at Battleford they never got as good hay as has been put up at the post this year.

The drugs (now purchased locally) supplied have been invariably of good quality.

A list of cases treated during the year is herewith attached.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, Insp.,
Veterinary Surgeon.

List of cases treated during the year.

Digestive system	29
Respiratory system	22
Circulatory system	1
Nervous system	1
Osseous system	16
Muscular system	68
Tegumentary system	17
Plantar system	52
Glandular	1
Contagious (destroyed)	18
Wounds	
Incised	8
Lacerated	23
Punctured	18
Contused	48

CAST HORSES.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Date of Sale.	Realized.
1934	D	Macleod.	Dec. 23, 1905..	$ 42 00
1995	D	"	" 23, 1905..	51 00
2126	D	"	" 23, 1905..	41 00
2144	D	"	" 23, 1905..	[illegible] 00
2203	D	"	" 23, 1905..	41 00
2254	D	"	" 23, 1905..	37 00
2528	D	"	" 23, 1905..	53 00
2012	Dep.	Yorkton	" 9, 1905..	20 00
2873	G	Fort Saskatchewan	Feb. 17, 1906..	79 00
2823	G	"	" 17, 1906..	71 00
2837	G	"	" 17, 1906..	66 00
P 39	G	"	" 17, 1906..	31 00
P 166	N	Lesser Slave Lake	May 1, 1906..	[illegible] 00
154	E	Calgary	April 26, 1906..	115 00
2500	D	Macleod	July 21, 1906..	35 00
1735	A	Maple Creek	Aug. 18, 1906..	60 00
2017	A	"	Sept. 8, 1906..	24 00
107	D	Macleod	" 15, 1906..	35 00
P P 16	D	"	" 15, 1906..	11 00
107	N	Lesser Slave Lake	Dec. 1, 1905..	20 [illegible]

DEATHS.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Date of Death.	Disease.	G. O.
144	N	Fort St. John.	Jan. 31, 1906.	Pneumonia	118
19	N	"	" 30, 1906.		1171
11	N	"	" 27, 1906.		1171
70	C	Battleford	Mar. 26, 1906.	Self-inflicted injuries	1236
54	N		Dec. 12, 1905.		1237
206	N		Feb. 2, 1906.		1237
35	N		Dec. 12, 1905.		1237
2833	Dep.	Regina	May 3, 1906.	Broken neck	1257
2558	E	Calgary	April 25, 1906.	Blood poisoning	1270
21	N	Fort St. John.	May 11, 1906.	Debility	1402
36	N	"	Dec. 10, 1905.	Missing, cause unknown	1402
63	N	"	April 20, 1906.	Debility	1402
41	N	"	Mar. 22, 1906.	Cause unknown	1402
82	G	Fort Saskatchewan	May 10, 1906.	Accident	1403
2819	F	Duck Lake	June 2, 1906.	Internal hemorrhage	1580
132	Dep.	Regina	Aug. 26, 1906.	Injury to spine	1585
65	N	Deep Creek	June 30, 1906.	Debility	1700
145	N	Ospika River	July 26, 1906.	Debility	
2742	C	Battleford	Oct. 21, 1906.	Aneurism of the posterior æorta	1719

HORSES DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	What Destroyed for.	Date.	G. O.
2766	C	Battleford	Glanders	Feb. 12, 1906	1120
2726	C	"	"	" 12, 1906	1120
2608	C	"	"	" 13, 1906	1120
125	C	"	"	" 14, 1906	1120
2537	Dep.	Regina	"	Mar. 5, 1906	1129
2621	C	Battleford	"	Feb. 21, 1906	1144
2078	C	"	"	" 24, 1906	1144
2611	C	"	"	" 26, 1906	1144
2798	C	"	"	" 26, 1906	1144
2802	C	"	"	" 26, 1906	1144
2675	G	Fort Saskatchewan	Sub. Acute laminitis	Jan. 25, 1906	1154
2550	G	"	Comp. fracture os corona	Mar. 3, 1906	1185
2671	C	Battleford	Glanders	April 11, 1906	1272
122	C	"	"	" 11, 1906	1272
2757	Dep.	Yorkton	"	" 5, 1906	1288
2530	"	"	"	May 2, 1906	1288
2542	"	"	"	" 2, 1906	1288
2830	"	"	"	Mar. 20, 1906	1288
2610	"	"	"	" 24, 1906	1288
2911	E	Calgary	Fracture	Sept. 8, 1906	1702
127	C	Battleford	Glanders	Feb. 8, 1906	

HORSES PURCHASED.

From whom.	Address.	Number.
J. Larose	Edmonton	10
F. Groat		4
R. Newbold	Calgary	2
J. Poisier		1
Michael Marley	Mosley	1
T. Howard	Okotoks	1
Herbert Millar	Pekisko	7
A. E. Hunter	Meadow Creek	1
J. G. Brown	Kootenai	1
H. G. Lang	Stand-Off	1
W. Furman	Meadow Creek	1
W. M. Hardy	Pincher Creek	1
A. H. Kroesing	Dry Fork	1
H. Riviere	Pincher Creek	1
J. W. Schurtz	Mountain Mill	1
H. Riviere	Pincher Creek	2
H. C. Glasgow	Twin Butte	2
D. Warnock	Pincher Creek	1
H. H. Jenkins		1
R. S. Smith	Cardston	1
Frank Pedigo		1
Frank Tatham	Macleod	1
D. F. Johnston		1
J. McNab	Slide Out	3
Chas. McCarty	Skibbereen	1
Herbert Millar	Pekisko	13

APPENDIX L.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, OF VOYAGE FROM HALIFAX TO CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY.

SS. 'ADVENTURE,' PORT BURWELL, August 11, 1906.

The Comptroller,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the ss. *Adventure* left Halifax on August 1, at 10 a.m., with all supplies on board except gun powder which did not arrive before we were ready to sail.

She commenced loading on the morning of July 30, the agent not being able to obtain men to do so on Saturday. The cargo was ready and no delay was occasioned on the part of the police.

North Sydney was reached at 10.30 a.m., on August 2, and coaling was completed about midnight. We sailed at 6.30 a.m., the next day.

The fourth was fine but on the fifth thick fog was encountered and we were going slow nearly all day.

Monday the 6th was fine. Some large bergs passed. About 10 p.m. weather thickened and at midnight ice was met, and at 4 a.m., we were going half speed. On the 7th, we were in ice until noon and weather was very thick. Worked in towards land and got abreast of Cape Migford at 1 p.m., nice and clear, and ice not so close packed. Towards evening came on to blow hard from north-east closing the ice in on the land. We were then nearly up to Hebrun. With every indication of a bad night with fog and a lee shore the captain decided to put into Hebrun which we reached at 7 p.m.

Wednesday the 8th, there was dense fog all day and the ice was packed tight on shore. The morning of the 9th was the same but at noon the fog lifted, and we left at 12.30 p.m. During the night the wind had changed and driven the ice off shore.

We had a good run to Cape Chidleigh. Going along the shore but little ice was encountered. Port Burwell was reached at 10.30 a.m., on August 10.

The Moravian Mission steamer *Harmony* was here unloading supplies and lumber for a church and another dwelling house for the missionary. She reported great difficulty in making Burwell on account of the ice, but states that she could have gone into the straits without any difficulty.

When we arrived the inner harbour was jammed with ice and two large bergs aground in outer harbour. The coal had to be landed on the north side of a small cove to the east of the station. I inclose a rough sketch of the harbour showing the cove where the coal is, as a guide to the *Rouville*.

The *Arctic* was not sighted by us and we have received no news of her.

The small launch purchased in New York has proved of the greatest service and does her work well, towing with ease two loaded boats. I would suggest that the electrician of the *Rouville* makes himself thoroughly acquainted with the mechanism and working of the gasoline launch purchased in Toronto as we have had a good deal of trouble with her. She ran splendidly on her trial in Halifax when in the hands of an expert.

About thirty-five tons of coal have been landed at Burwell and this should be ample for the *Rouville*. If we landed more it would mean that we had to remain here until Monday night at least and we cannot afford the time. The ice in the harbour makes landing very slow.

Interpreter Lane reports a long and hard winter and late spring, although the straits were open about the end of June. Last year the straits were open for navigation until November 23. The Moravian clergyman here reports the same thing.

All are well on board and very comfortable. The *Adventure* is a fine vessel and very steady.

I would suggest that a further supply of spare batteries for the launches be sent up next year by the *Rouville*.

I am taking advantage of the *Harmony* returning to St. Johns in about three weeks to forward this short report just to keep you posted as much as possible as to our whereabouts. I got some extra hay at Sydney to feed the stock until the weather was cold enough to kill them and preserve the meat. By mistake the suppliers sent down two tons hay instead of one as ordered, but if not used it can be kept and will come in useful if ponies are taken to Churchill next year, as I hope will be the case.

Full reports will be sent home by the *Adventure* when returning.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE,
Superintendent.

P.S.—I would bring to your notice the way in which S. M. Dee performed his duties in Halifax. He had hard and almost continuous work checking the goods as received at the wharf, and the work could not have been done better.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, September 30, 1906.

The Comptroller,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to reportthat we arrived at Fullerton on August 18, and immediately commenced landing supplies. We succeeded in obtaining the assistance of a good number of natives with several boats and made good progress. The weather

was rather against us, and but for the harbour being completely landlocked the work could not have progressed as well. Knowing the nature of Chesterfield inlet and bearing in mind that there would be no men there this winter to look after the supplies, on consultation with Captain Couch and Captain Bartlett, I decided to land the Chesterfield inlet supplies at Fullerton including coal. For coaling the *Rouville* Fullerton will be more convenient than Chesterfield as she can get close up to the rocks where the coal is lying. This decision has turned out to be most fortunate as had we spent time in going to Chesterfield even the whole of the lumber and supplies would not have been landed at Churchill. At the latter place there were no natives to be had. Mr. Boucher in charge here told me that he had hurried them away purposely when he heard that we were coming so that we should not detain them helping to unload the vessel. Had these natives been here all the cargo would have been landed long ago. One of our boats was also away and both of the boats belonging to the company. The crew of the steamer should have been much stronger so that there could have been one gang loading the boats and another discharging at the same time.

Launch.—Both of these gave satisfaction but require a person fully instructed in the working to run them. We had a great deal of trouble with the large one for some time and it was not until I had offered $50 to any one who could work her and keep her working that the engineers got her going. I have written Messrs. Harvey asking them to pay this amount to the second engineer and charge it to the police. After this the launch gave no trouble and is a fine boat and powerful.

Site of barracks.—A fine site has been got a little over a mile up the river from old Prince of Wales fort.

Coal.—As before reported the bags are poor and the sewing the same. There will be a considerable loss in the weight. Such bags should not have been received. Nearly the whole of that landed will have to be put in new sacks of which we have some 500 or 600, before it can be put on the *Rouville*.

Squatters.—A large number of claims have been staked out along the river, but a Mr. Beech is the only one living here. One man, he was born up here, is living about a mile from the barracks. He, I presume, will be allowed to retain a small piece of land although inside the government reserve.

Whale boat.—Some of the police, engine-room staff and crew came on board the steamer one night at Fullerton in a native boat and it was not made fast properly and went adrift during the night. A strong off-shore wind and ebb tide swept her out to sea and although searched for next day was never recovered. As this boat meant the living not only of the owner, but of several families, I had to replace it. I gave the native our large 28-foot canoe taken up on the *Arctic* in 1904. Although not as good a boat for native purposes, the man was quite satisfied to take it at least until we can procure a whale boat for him. In consequence of this, one of the new whale boats had to be left at Fullerton. These are splendid boats and we should have at least two more, viz., one for Churchill, and one for Chesterfield.

Boats on Adventure.—There were five boats on this steamer, but of these only two were used for landing. Of the other three two were life boats and unfit for the work and the third was a 'jolly boat' and only fit for landing passengers, being too small for anything else. This work of landing is very hard on boats and they are badly knocked about. .

With three men off duty the work of building has been hard, and I was compelled to stop rendering assistance in unloading. The men are working ten hours a day on the buildings, viz., from 7 a.m., to 6 p.m., with an hour for dinner.

Weather.—This has not been bad for building although rough at times for landing.

Photographs.—I inclose one showing the graves of the late Staff-Sergt. Hayne and Constable Russell at Fullerton. The relatives might perhaps like to have copies.

Since we arrived here I have been so busy that I have had little time for any office work. All the men are contented and working with a will and except for strains and minor things are well.

Constable Verity has been laid up with an abscess on the knee, but is almost well again. It was brought on I fancy by the heavy and unusual work of carrying coal, &c.

I expect to leave for Norway House, if dogs are sent up about the beginning of February.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE,
Supt. Commanding 'M' Division.

COPY OF DIARY.

Saturday, August 11.—319 bags coal landed at Burwell altogether. Ice drifting into cove and harbour delayed work. Left Burwell at 7 p.m.—fair night, strong east wind. Fog came down about 10.30 p.m., and had to go slow and half-speed most of night. Heavy pans of ice met. Ungava bay apparently full of ice towards the south.

Sunday, 12.—Fog and clear alternately, with some ice, but nothing to stop vessel, when no fog. Very little ice after passing Apatok and Cape Hopes Advance.

Monday, 13th.—Made fine run along coast, keeping to south shore. Foggy most of day, with intervals of clear weather. At 1.30 p.m. got up to Préfontaine, where we intended to put in. When abreast of entrance a thick fog shut out the land, making it unsafe to go in. Made Cape Wolstenholme at midnight.

Tuesday, 14th.—Splendid day, sea like glass. Ran down between Mansfield and Coates islands.

Wednesday, 15th.—Strong southeast wind with choppy sea all day. No sight of land. Stopped from 8.45 a.m. until 11.10 to fix condenser, going slow head to wind part of afternoon; then lay our course until about 5 p.m., when it came on thick again and we lay-to head to wind. Supposed position about 20 or 25 miles southeast of Fullerton.

Thursday, 16th.—Thick all last night. 40 fathoms of water where we lay-to. Drifted into 30 fathoms, and then at 3 a.m. into 17, when the anchor was dropped. Rain and dense fog all day until 4 p.m., when it cleared up somewhat, and anchor was hove up. Fog came down again about 4.45, and we anchored once more. At 5.45 it cleared, and land was seen, but it again became thick, so that it was impossible to locate any land marks, and at 7 p.m. anchored for the night. Frequent rain squalls during the day. At 8 p.m. wind from west northwest—smooth sea and all well.

Friday, 17th.—Foggy all day—when it cleared in p.m. found we were off Southampton, and had to anchor until 10 p.m., when steamed west.

Saturday, 18th.—Made the beacon on Barrel island, at entrance to Fullerton, about 5 a.m., and got into outer harbour about 7 a.m., and entered inner harbour at 9.30 a.m. Commenced unloading coal after dinner. Fine day.

Sunday, 19th.—Went through books and found that nothing had been entered since July last year in ledger or journals except part of the provisions left there when the *Arctic* sailed and the articles traded to natives.

Monday, 20th.—Crew, police and natives landing coal at Barrack landing. Started work on books. Fine, but windy. Native boat lost this p.m. (see separate letter).

Tuesday, 21st.—Same routine.

Wednesday, 22nd.—All hands unloading coal on 'store island.' Scottie returned from hunting; brought in 9 deer. Constable D'Amour off duty.

Thursday, 23rd.—Fine day. Landed 813 bags coal. Same routine. The doctor left with some natives hunting.

Friday, 24th.—Fine day, east wind. Same routine. Total number of bags coal landed to this p.m., 3,752 bags.

Saturday, 25th.—Strong east wind and thick fog. Same routine.

Sunday, 26th.—Wet all day. East wind and thick weather.

Monday, 27th.—Blowing and cold. Same routine. Hunting party returned with 8 deer.

Tuesday, 28th.—Landing coal, &c. Same routine. Blowing hard.

Wednesday, 29th.—Landing coal, &c. About 5,000 bags coal landed in all, including broken bags.

Thursday, 30th.—Fine day. Finished returns as well as possible. Men transferred to and from shore. Sergeant McArthur, Constables Macmillan and McDiarmid to shore. Finished landing necessary stores. Spoke to Mr. Caldwell *re* going with us to Chesterfield: that I would take him to the entrance of the inlet, but could only carry three boats, and these would not be sufficient to carry his supplies. Also that if it came on to blow from the west or thick weather came on the steamer could not go in, and that I could not afford the time to lay off that place. It had been decided not to land cargo there. He decided not to take chances, but to go from Fullerton by boat. This would only take him two days, one to Depot island and one to Chesterfield.

Friday, 31st.—Steamer went out and anchored in outer harbour about 11 a.m. I was ashore paying off the natives for unloading, &c.; cost of this to be charged to steamer—this at captain's request. Got aboard about 12.30, and steamer sailed at 2.15 p.m. Fine bright day and clear night; made good run.

Saturday, September 1.—Clear, bright day, making good progress.

Sunday, 2nd.—Anchored about 1 a.m. off Churchill. Steamed in and anchored off Battery beacon about 9.30 a.m. Beech and his son came down to the shore and a boat was sent for them, Beech has his wife with him and is living in a small shack about three miles up the river on the east side. He has staked out a large number of claims. In the afternoon landed and walked up to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, about 4 miles from where the steamer is anchored. Saw Mr. Boucher, the officer in charge. The company's steamer *Pelican* left here on August 22. All the natives have left, in fact Mr. Boucher told me he hurried them away purposely when he heard we were coming, so that they should not be detained helping us to unload. One of our boats has been sent to York Factory, and the two large boats belonging to the company have gone up the coast.

Monday, 3rd.—Left at 7 a.m., with the doctor and Mr. Thibideau, for the company's post to go with Mr. Boucher to look at a site for barracks. This is about 4 miles above the post on the same side of the river (west side). It is a nice place right in the bush, but too far away. Constable Donaldson slipped on a ladder going to main deck yesterday and is off duty and in great pain to-day. I did not know of the accident until after my return to-day.

Tuesday, 4th.—Wet day. Total sacks landed here to p.m. to-day, 362. Sent whale boat and police crew to the company's post to get a pilot to move steamer to a better place.

Wednesday, 5th.—Thibideau went to east side of river with Constable Heaps. Police carrying up coal from where it had been landed. Crew landed 170 bags in a.m., making raft in p.m. Wet day, extra strong tide, fully 6 knots. Wind changed to northerly.

Thursday, September 6.—Loaded one of the company's boats, which had returned, with provisions and went up to the post at 6.30 a.m. with police, and put supplies in the warehouse with other police stores. Returned with Boucher and his clerk at 11 a.m. In afternoon went ashore on east side, and looked over the ground. Nothing suitable for building within 7 miles of anchorage. Crossed river and finally selected site almost opposite Battery beacon. It is almost adjoining what is marked on charts as 'Sloop cove.' It is a fine, dry plateau, and fairly well protected. Two fresh-water ponds are close to where the buildings will be located and scattered spruce within a

mile or two, but these are small. At 6 p.m. police and crew towed in raft loaded with lumber, but could not make the right landing and had to beach it higher up. Went ashore and got tents pitched, and later the company's boat came in at high water with about 10 tons of supplies. Police unloaded her and we got back to the steamer at 9.30 p.m. A good day's work.

Friday, 7th.—Left steamer at 7.45 a.m., with large boat *Strathcona* loaded with lumber. Police and company's men discharged her by 10 a.m. Crew brought in two lashed boats with lumber, and after discharging went to assist police in bringing in the raft, then carried up most of the lumber to above ordinary high water mark, but had to return to ship on account of tide. Had to leave the lashed boats anchored, and had great difficulty in making back to the vessel. Blowing too hard to do anything on evening tide. Men worked hard. D'Amour fit for light duty, and sent him with Thibideau. Lent the latter an 'A' tent. Constable Donaldson returned to light duty. Rain and wind most of day.

Saturday, 8th.—Left steamer with *Strathcona* loaded with lumber at 8.10 a.m., and had her unloaded by 9.20 a.m. Two loads lumber on lashed boats landed. Raft put in position to act as landing stage and made fast. Two more tents put up for stores. Marked out position of buildings with stakes, and returned to steamer at noon. The other boat of the company returned from Egg island. Tide does not suit for landing more to-day. Steamer moved over to west side of harbour about 3 p.m. Fine day. Thibideau, D'Amour and a half-breed ashore surveying.

Sunday, 9th.—Pouring with rain all day. The Captain, Dr. and I went to Hudson's Bay Company's post to see about the two large boats. Boucher promised they would be down on the evening tide.

Monday, 10th.—Fine day. Landed 7 loads on police and ship's boats (2 boats lashed together). Company's boats only arrived on afternoon tide to-day. Loaded them ready for to-morrow. Police commenced working on buildings and some assisting in discharging boats. Big launch working well.

Tuesday, 11th.—Bad day, easterly wind causing quite a swell at the landing. Only got one large and two of our boats in. Police on buildings, and will not be able to render further assistance in landing cargo.

Wednesday, 12th.—Landing lumber and supplies. These are only landed clear of present high water, but not of the fall ties, which are much higher. Fine day and made good progress. Got sills laid and part of frame of barrack-room up. Constable Verity off duty with abcess on knee.

Tuesday, 13th.—Again a beautiful day, and made good progress. Finished frame and commenced boarding in barrack-room.

Friday, 14th.—Again fine, with westerly wind. Work, both building and landing, progressing well. Called the captain's attention again to the fact that goods were not being landed above reach of tides at this time of the year (that is fall tides), and in the afternoon we had them put up above this mark. He reiterated a former statement made to me that he would not risk the ship here after the first of October, and wanted to know if he could land the coal at high water by merely throwing it overboard from the boats, and I could hire natives at ship's expense to carry it up later. If natives could be got this might be risked, but I told him that I would not be responsible for coal so landed, as there was no certainty of getting it up, and ice would most probably come and cut the bags all to pieces. He said then the coal will have to go back, to which I replied that it was the ship's business and I could not take any responsibility, and that he knew the terms of the charter.

Saturday, 15th.—Blowing nearly a gale from the southeast, causing heavy swell on shore. Only landed one double boatload in a.m.; too much surf to take the large boats in; they were loaded and lay off at anchor. In p.m. had to take part of the cargo off the *Strathcona*. Raining heavily most of day, but men working on buildings until 4 p.m., when they had to stop.

Sunday, 16th.—Water smooth and light wind. Men coming on board to write letters. Sergeant Nicholson off duty with badly swollen wrist; Constable Verity some-

what better. Hudson Bay Company's men went up to the post to church, and in the afternoon came down to take back the *Strathcona,* although she was loaded. This means that we have to haul her load back to barracks later on.

Monday, 17th.—Splendid day. One large and two double boats landed in a.m. and same in p.m. Doctor and I laying floor in barrack-room. All men working on same.

Tuesday, 18th.—Eight double boats landed to-day. Tide very high; splendid day. Doctor and I finished floor of barrack-room.

Wednesday, 19th.—Fine day. Men working on barrack-room. Doctor and I laying floors in kitchen and porches.

Thursday, 20th.—Men off work on barrack-room except the carpenter. All hands carrying up flour and provisions above high water. The high tides this week came up to some of them.

Friday, 21st.—Boucher sent down our boat which had returned from York, and instructed them to take back the company's boat. I wrote to him, and he agreed to leave it another week.

Saturday, 22nd.—Crew landed 426 bags coal last night and to-day by throwing it into the water, and afterwards they carried up part of it; balance still in the water where it was dumped. There will be considerable loss in coal from the poor condition of the bags and the bad sewing. Can do no better with means (men) at our disposal. Constable Veritz better; D'Amour off duty. Splendid weather all week.

Sunday, 23rd.—Fine day. Verity up to meals; walking with a crutch.

Monday, 24th.—Strong northeast wind, which prevented the large boat being loaded. Two double boatloads of coal got off on 8.30 a.m. tide; tide not suitable earlier.

Tuesday, 25th.—Fine day and calm. Doctor and I with all hands working on building. Crew landing coal, &c.

Wednesday, 26th.—Very stormy. Landed two double boats. Went ashore and had to remain all night. Working on buildings.

Thursday, 27th.—Fine day. Working on buildings. Crew landed stores, baggage, &c., and some coal. Raining and blowing hard all night.

Friday, 28th.—Dull morning, but no sea or wind. Crew were going ashore at 5 a.m. to carry up coal but too much sea on. Doctor and I went ashore, working on buildings. Had to remain all night.

Saturday, 29th.—Dull morning, clearing in afternoon. Got launch ashore and hauled up. On recommendation of Assistant Surgeon Flood, Constable D'Amour is being sent back on steamer. We land finally to-morrow afternoon, and the steamer sails for home on Monday morning.

Wednesday, 26th, continued.—Whale boat and one of the *Neptune* boats lashed together were moored astern of the Hudson Bay Company boat. They broke adrift in the storm and went ashore on the boulders. The former can be repaired, but will never be as good as before. The latter is not worth the cost of repairs; she is almost useless. These boats were lent to the ship and were handled by her crew.

J. D. MOODIE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX M.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL J. ROWLEY, FULLERTON TO BAKER'S LAKE, HUDSON'S BAY,

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FULLERTON DETACHMENT, February 3, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
'M' Division.

SIR,—According to instructions received, I left here on January 8. for Baker's Lake, with team of 10 dogs, H. Ford, interpreter and 'Poke,' native. I was accompanied by G. Caldwell, en route to Churchill, whom I had orders to assist in every way possible, his plan being to secure dog team and guide from Chief Atungilah at Baker Lake, as the team with which he left Fullerton, being composed partly of police dogs and partly borrowed from natives, was to be returned to Fullerton by our patrol.

The route we took was from Fullerton along the coast to Winchester inlet, which we followed from the head, and thence due west across country to head of Chesterfield inlet. I estimate we covered about 350 miles altogether in direct line from point to point.

On January 13, we struck some hills and rough ground. Caldwell's dogs were unable to pull his load and all the mud broke off his sleigh runners in p.m., which made it necessary for us to lay off next day to repair it. We were making such slow progress that I decided to leave some of our provisions behind and take some of Caldwell's load on my sleigh, as this was the only way we could get him through with enough provisions to reach Churchill.

On January 25, we reached a camp of two Igloos and about 25 natives on Lake Ta-si-tuak. They were fishing in lake, and had a good supply of deer meat. They appeared in good health. It was here, about 60 miles inland from the coast, that deer began to be numerous. From here on we saw fresh tracks every day.

On January 19, we reached Chief Atungilah's camp, which was located on a small lake a few miles inland, and north from head of Chesterfield inlet. Atungilah and his men were all absent deer hunting, and it was five days before we could complete arrangements for Mr. Caldwell to proceed to Churchill.

From Chief Atungilah I recovered the mail which was sent from steamer *Neptune* in winter of 1903-4 and failed to get through. The native who had it was afraid to come near us. Atungilah said he thought the parcel had been opened up by natives to see if there was any tobacco in it, and sewed up again.

Mr. Caldwell secured 10 dogs and a good guide known as 'Mr. Atungilah,' also another native assistant. I handed over our mail to Mr. Caldwell before I left. Owing to his guide not being ready, he was not to start for Churchill until about 5 days after our departure. While waiting for arrival of Antugilah I made a trip to Chesterfield inlet, where our cache of meat and biscuit had been left in summer. I found it safe, but most of the biscuit had been damaged by water. I left Mr. Caldwell some meat and biscuit, so that he would not be in danger of running short on his way to Churchill.

On January 25, I left Antugilah's and arrived at Fullerton on February 2. The weather was fine, but cold, during the whole trip, a little wind every day, but no storms. I lost one dag, frozen the night before arriving at Fullerton. He was one of the dogs purchased at Churchill and had always seemed in poorer condition than the others.

COPY OF DIARY.

January 8.—Left Fullerton 10 a.m. Party consisted of Corporal Rowley, H. Ford, interpreter: Poke, native, accompanied by Mr. Caldwell, and Joe, native, two teams, 10 and 9 dogs. Camped about 18 miles from Fullerton at 3 p.m.

January 9.—Broke sleigh runner on leaving camp. Sent Poke back for another sleigh, with which he returned at 5.30 p.m.

January 10.—Left camp at 8.45, weather rather thick. At noon started overland on cut off to Winchester inlet. Camped at 2.30 on small lake. Made about 20 miles.

January 11.—Left camp 8 a.m. Delayed over an hour by rough ice. Good running in p.m. to head of Winchester inlet. Saw fresh sleigh trails of natives en route to Fullerton. Made about 22 miles.

January 12.—Left camp 8.30 a.m. Very cold. Uphill pull until noon. Made fairly good time in p.m. Camped 3 p.m. Blowing a little. Made about 20 miles.

January 13.—Mud broke off runners on Caldwell's sled. Camped early as dogs could not pull Caldwell's load. Only made about 8 miles. Cold, with wind.

January 14.—Remained in camp and repaired sleds. Decided to leave some of my load to use on return trip, and to take some of Caldwell's on my sleigh. Fine, but cold.

January 15.—Left camp 8.15 a.m. Very good trail. Reached Blanket's camp 2.30 p.m. Two large Igloos. Bought some dog feed. Made about 24 miles.

January 16.—Lay off at camp. Caldwell hired two natives and four dogs to lighten his load.

January 17.—Left camp 7.30 a.m. Saw fresh deer tracks. Made 24 miles and camped at 2.45 in old Igloos.

January 18.—Left camp 8.30 a.m. Clear and cold. Northerly wind. Saw some deer. Followed them with Poke and shot one for dog feed. Made about 15 miles.

January 19.—Made about 16 miles and reached Atungilah's at 1 p.m. All men absent deer hunting. Seven Igloos and about 60 natives belong to camp.

January 20.—Went to Chesterfield inlet with dog team and got case of meat and case of biscuits from our cache. Atungilah arrived.

January 21.—Mr. Atungilah arrived from direction of Shultz lake and promised to take Mr. Caldwell to Churchill.

January 22.—Got chief to send for two deer which he had cached for us for dog feed.

January 23.—Handed over mail to Caldwell to take to Churchill.

January 24.—Blowing rather hard. Decided to leave next day. Gave Mr. Caldwell 24 pounds beef and some biscuit. Offered him case of pemmican which he refused and which I then left in our cache.

January 25.—Left camp 9 a.m., 16 dogs and 2 sleds. Camped in our Iglo 16 miles out.

January 26.—Made about 19 miles, met dog team and natives returning from Fullerton. Lost about 2 hours chasing deer.

January 27.—Made about 20 miles and reached Blanket's camp. Weather stormy. Saw some deer quite close. Joe and Poke fired, but missed.

January 28.—Stayed at Blanket's to give dogs good rest and good feed. Bought dog feed and some fresh fish.

January 29.—Made run of 24 miles to where we left our cache. Met 3 natives en route to Fullerton. Weather fine.

January 30.—Made about 24 miles on our return route, but went farther actually, owing to making detour to avoid hills.

January 31.—Travelled down to mouth of Winchester inlet, and camped in sight of Depot island. Made 22 miles. Saw 2 deer.

February 1.—Reached our first camp out of Fullerton. Made about 24 miles. Dogs tired. Had one on sled part of time.

February 2.—Left camp 6 a.m. One dog lost. Frozen during night. Arrived at Fullerton about noon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN ROWLEY,
Corporal.

APPENDIX N.

PATROL REPORT, CONSTABLE L. E. SELLER, FULLERTON TO LYONS INLET.

FULLERTON, May 1, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
'M' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Fullerton.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Scotch ship *Ernest William,* Safety Harbour Lyons Inlet, latitude, N. 66·20; longitude, W. 83·40, about 20 miles north of the place Parry wintered in 1821, with the *Fury* and *Hecla.*

My orders were to proceed to the ship supposed to be wintering at 'The Islands,' Repulse bay. On arrival there I found that she had left. From some Nitulick natives I learned that the ship had been towed by the ss. *Active,* Captain A. Murray, to 'Melachusutuck.' Fortunately I had heard of this place, and had had it pointed out to me on the map. Tupealock knew the way, so I decided to enlarge my orders and proceed to the ship, which I found at the above named place. Interpreter Ford and Native Tupealock were detailed to accompany me. The rough sketch attached will show the route travelled as near as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. E. SELLER,
Constable.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FULLERTON, May 1, 1906.

'M' Division.

The attached is a rough sketch showing the route travelled, &c., which the following will explain. (See page 127).

A. Where deer were killed.
B. Caches.
C. Natives (Nitulicks and Iviliks.)
D. Picked up native guide.
E. Broke sleigh.
1-17. Shows days actually travelled, going.
1-13. Shows days actually travelled, returning.
15. Ships anchorage, Repulse bay.
17. Position of *Ernest William,* Lyons Inlet.
8. Shows cache made going up.
.. Shows route travelled going up.
—— Shows changes in route travelled returning.
F. Shows where Capt. Comer got seven whales last summer.
11. Shows where walrus meat was cached.
B. 10 7. Shows where Cleveland's House was.
A. Scotch station now abandoned.

COPY OF DIARY.

February 21, 1906.—We left detachment at 9.30 a.m., and made a fairly good day's work. The weather was cold but very little wind. We had rather a large load for fast travelling, but made fully 25 miles.

February 22, 1906.—Broke camp 8.30 a.m., and reached Whale Point at 2.30 p.m. The rough ice damaged our sleigh considerably by knocking off the mud, and it will necessitate laying over to-morrow to fix it. Dull day. Scarcely any wind. Made fully 20 miles.

February 23, 1906.—Fixing sleigh and other odd jobs. Slight fall of snow towards evening. No wind.

February 24, 1906.—Broke camp 8 a.m., the travelling was very rough for a few miles and very heavy as there had been quite a fall of snow during the night. Made 15 miles.

February 25, 1906.—Very bad storm; wind blowing from N. E. Dogs in good condition.

February 26, 1906.—Still storming. Wind from same direction. Cleared towards evening. Had a hard job to get out of our Iglo, as it was covered over by a large bank of snow.

February 27, 1906.—Broke camp very early, 7 a.m. The going was excellent, the weather all one could desire. No wind. Reached the place where we take the land, making 35 miles.

February 28, 1906.—Weather very dull, with light fall of snow, clearing towards evening. Saw ten deer shortly after leaving camp about 9 a.m. We followed the course of a small river for ten miles, and then took the land which was very hilly and rough. About 1 p.m., we sighted another herd of deer and I sent Ford and Tapealock after them. They were fortunate enough to kill one each. I had camp made where the deer were killed. I fed the greater part of one to the dogs, the remainder I kept for ourselves. The other I cached for our return. I had a shot at one that wandered near the sleigh, but only wounded it. The .303 hard nose has very little effect, unless hit in a vital spot. Made 15 miles.

March 1, 1906.—Very bad storm in a.m. Clearing in p.m. Tupealock went out in the evening and shot a deer, caching it in the rocks for ourselves on our return should we require it. The dogs are all in good condition, and everything ready for an early start in the morning.

March 2, 1906.—Broke camp 7.30 a.m., and about three miles from camp had a bad accident, breaking the nigh runner of our sleigh about four feet from the nose. The country through which we were travelling was very hilly and full of deep cuts down which we would have to lower the sleigh. I had the dogs hitched to the hind end and we continued our journey. About 3 p.m., the same runner broke again. It was the first really rough day's travelling to-day, but the wood in the runner was no good, simply rotten and it is no wonder that it broke. Made camp where we broke down, making only the short distance of ten miles. The weather was clear, but very cold.

March 3, 1906.—Very bad storm. Cold wind from northeast all day. I had Tupealock build a snowshed to enable us to work on the sleigh. I had the sound runner cut in two equal parts and using the hind end for the nose of the nigh runner. This made the sleigh rather short, 10 inches, but I would have no splicing, as the wood was not good enough. Until we reach the Wager, we will use a short outrigger behind, where we will put all the light articles, such as bedding, &c. Our alcohol is finished, so we will have to cook our meals with wood.

March 4, 1906.—Bad storm, wind from northeast. We did not leave camp. Cooked our meals with wood.

March 5, 1906.—Broke camp 6 a.m. Lovely calm day. Travelling fair, although very rough in places. About 10 a.m. we struck the course of a small river, and we followed it to the Wager, which place we reached about 3.30 p.m., but alas, nothing but running water a mile or so from shore. Saw a bear, and Ford and Tupealock went after it, but did not get it. Our sleigh is very much stronger, but the load being so high it keeps continually upsetting, even with a man on either side. Every small snowbank the nose digs in and holds on like grim death. Made fully 35 miles.

March 6, 1906.—Broke camp 8 a.m., and worked up the coast for 10 miles or so before we could find a place to cross. The crossing was terribly rough, and took us

until nearly 8 p.m. before we reached the other side. It is only about 10 miles wide where we crossed, making a total of 20 miles for the day. Very calm day, but cold.

March 7, 1906.—I had a cache made of everything except our bedding and two days' rations for ourselves. We had one small feed for the dogs. It was our only chance of making time, as the country was very rough and the sleigh too short for a big load. I expect to reach cache at mouth of Wager in two days if weather holds good. The deer tracks were very numerous, but as the day was very calm we did not get near any. We had to unhitch the dogs three times to-day, as the descents were very long and steep. We also had some high hills to climb. Our supply of biscuits was finished last evening, and we had been on small rations for some days. Made 30 miles in a northeasterly direction. One dog, 'Major,' was badly bitten last night on the off hind paw. It was very sore to-day.

March 8, 1906.—Broke camp at 5 a.m., and kept same direction for a short time, when I thought we were getting too far north, so I changed the course to east. Shortly after noon we ran across a small river and followed it to the coast. The general direction was east and southeast. We reached the coast about 5 miles above the cache, and found the cache about 7 p.m. We only took a few biscuits out to-night; to-morrow I will overhaul everything, and take what I require. All the dogs are in good condition except 'Major.' Made 40 miles. Calm day, but very cold.

March 9, 1906.—I had the cache taken out and checked. Found everything in good condition with the exception of biscuits; they were slightly damp on top. I took out the following for use between here and Repulse bay: 25 pounds biscuits, 30 pounds pemmican and 36 pounds of canned meat. I closed it again. Found some wood where Cleveland's house stood and promptly annexed it, as we had nothing else to cook with, I also took all the wood from the cache, that is, the boxes. Turned very cold, with heavy drift towards evening. The sleigh was remudded and everything fixed up. Our sleeping bags are getting very damp. Fed the dogs 20 pounds of pemmican to-night.

March 10, 1906.—Cold, stormy day, with heavy wind from north right in our faces, and we found it very hard travelling. We reached the walrus meat cache about 2 p.m. and camped. Most of the meat had been eaten out by bears and other small animals, so we had to take some meat belonging to 'Sam,' one of the Ivilick natives. I will pay him for it, or leave something at the Scotch ship for him. It has been by far the coldest day we have had so far (it was 47 below zero at the ship, as I found out afterwards). Made 20 miles.

March 11, 1906.—Very bad storm. Took out some meat and had it cut up for use between here and ship. All the dogs except 'Major' are in good condition. His sore leg has been badly frozen, but he hops along on three legs. Terrible job trying to cook in a blizzard with wood.

March 12, 1906.—Still storming and very cold. Wind from northeast.

March 13, 1906.—Still storming and very cold. Clearing towards evening. All ready for an early start in the morning.

March 14, 1906.—Broke camp 7.30 a.m. Wind from southwest. Made a fairly good day's work, 35 miles, and camped at mouth of small river, where we take the land. Tupealock not feeling very well, the result of a bad chill.

March 15, 1906.—Terrible blizzard. Wind from north. Made a warm breakfast, but finished the day on dry biscuit and pemmican, as our wood is nearly finished

March 16, 1906.—Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., and followed the course of a small river for nearly 15 miles. Shortly after leaving river we sighted deer. I sent Tupealock after them, as we were badly in need of grub-stake both for ourselves and the dogs. He had splendid success, as he got three. We needed them badly. I fed one to the dogs and cached another for our return. The other one I will take along. Our biscuits are all finished, but in a couple of days at the most we expect to reach the ship. Used the last of our wood to-night.

March 17, 1906.—All ready to break camp at 9 a.m., when it came on to blow. I decided to wait for an hour or so, but it got worse and I had the outfit put back. The storm was very bad in p.m. Wind from northwest.

March 18, 1906.—Broke camp 8 a.m. Very heavy wind from north right in our face. Soon after leaving camp it came on to drift and by noon it was a terrible storm. Both Ford and myself were badly frozen in the face. Made 10 miles.

March 19, 1906.—Broke camp at 4 a.m., having slept in our furs all night. We reached salt water about 7 a.m. About 3.30 p.m. we reached the anchorage in the islands, Repulse bay, and to our surprise no ship could be found. We had a look around for some sign of natives and to see if our cache had been left. We saw a block of snow with a stick in it pointing towards Beachy Point, and Tupealock told me he thought it quite probable that some natives would be found between here and Beachy Point. We have only 50 pounds deer meat and 2 pounds pemmican and 6 pounds boiled beef for ourselves and dogs, so we must find natives. Very cold day. I had both my feet badly frozen. My footgear is in a very bad state, wet and worn out. We were compelled to break up some barrels, &c., and cook some food, as we had been existing on frozen meat for the last three days. These barrels I found out later belonged to the Scotch ship *Ernest William*. Made 35 miles. The travelling was good, all down hill to the salt water.

March 20, 1906.—Terrible snow storm; impossible to go out looking for natives. Our dogs are getting hungry, as they have had nothing since the 16th instant, and we cannot possibly give them anything out of what small supply we have for ourselves. My feet are very sore, the result of frost burns.

March 21, 1906.—Bad storm, but not nearly so bad as yesterday. I sent Ford and Tupealock out to have a look for natives. They travelled in large circles all day, and towards evening, about 2.30 p.m., the dogs scented the native camp. I had told Interpreter Ford to inform the natives if he found any that I would purchase quite a quantity of dog meat and some deer meat for ourselves. He had also to make inquiries regarding the ship, what had become of her, &c. They returned at 5 p.m., bringing information that cheered us quite a little. The ship was at 'Melachuseetuck' (The-place-where-ghosts-chase-women), about three days from here. He brought in some meat for the dogs, and said that the natives, who belonged to the Nitulick tribe, would come to us in the morning with as much meat as they could spare. I had no chart or map of any description by which I could locate the place, but fortunately Tupealock said he knew the route well. I decided to try and make it in two days if at all possible. Made 35 miles.

March 22, 1906.—Still storming. Finished up all our meat for breakfast. About noon the natives came in bringing in about 400 pounds meat, which I purchased from them. It was nearly all seal meat, very little deer meat, and we found it rather high all by 'tself, but hunger is a great sauce. I also purchased two summer deerskins from them, and had a woman stay with us to make them up into socks, &c. The woman was well known at Fullerton last winter as 'Myria,' and belongs to the Ivilick tribe. Our sleeping bags are so wet that we are sleeping in our furs (clothing).

March 23, 1906.—Still storming, but cleared up nicely towards evening, and we are all ready for an early start in the morning. Ford and Tupealock were cutting up the meat for use between here and the ship. I have had 200 pounds meat cached for our return. The dogs are picking up. 'Major' is still very lame.

March 24, 1906.—Broke camp at 5 a.m., and made good fast time all day until dark, when we made our camp in an old iglo. Cooked our grub with wood taken from the islands. We had a narrow shave to-day. While navigating a sloping bank along a very narrow river bottom, the sleigh began to slide down on us, and despite all our efforts, it carried us all down over a cutbank fully 20 feet in height. Nothing damaged except a pot, which was flattened like a pancake. Made 45 miles. Nice calm day. Wind northeast. Travelled southeast and east. Very cold towards evening.

March 25, 1906.—Broke camp 2 a.m., after a very short sleep, and were fully 15 miles on our journey before the sun was up. The dogs worked very well all day. About 8 a.m. we picked up a native who was going to the ship, so I took him along, as he could show us the exact position of the ship. The wind was very cold, with light drift, and it was 8 p.m. before we managed to reach our destination. We made fully 60

miles, a good day's work considering we had nothing very luxurious in the grub line for the last few days, and we had lost some of our surplus flesh. No sooner had Capt. Murray been informed of our arrival than he was out welcoming us in true Scotch style. We went aboard directly, where after a short space we sat down to a warm supper to which we did ample justice. Our baggage, &c., was taken on board by ship's natives and carefully stowed away. Capt. Murray made us welcome for such time as I cared to stay, and informed me that the cache was aboard; his reason for not leaving it at 'The Islands,' Repulse bay, was that he was afraid the natives would steal it. We were given comfortable bunks, &c., and everything possible was done by the captain to make us comfortable.

March 26, 1906.—Our furs were all taken up to-day and dried on deck. I spent the day talking to the captain, feeling too tired to do any work.

March 27 and 28, 1906.—Taking things easy and collecting information regarding natives, whaling, &c.

March 29, 1906.—Commenced taking list of goods, &c., *re* customs.

March 30, 1906.—Finished list of goods, &c.

March 31, 1906.—Took a list of the furs, &c., on board, this a.m. Walked out a few miles with the captain and took a look at the country in the afternoon.

April 1, 1906.—I sent Tupealock down to the Wilik camp and told him to tell some of the natives I would like to see them. 'Albert,' one of Capt. Comer's harpooners, came back 40 miles.

April 2, 1906.—I had a long talk with 'Albert' concerning the whales they had caught during the last season at the mouth of Lyons inlet. I also paid him for the meat I took from the cache of walrus near the Wager, as it belonged to his father, 'Sam.' I found out quite a lot of interesting information which I will note in a separate column at the end of my report. Made arrangements for a supply of food with Captain Murray for our return. I gave him what biscuits and meat I didn't require, and he furnished me with all necessaries, such as tea, coffee, sugar, beans, cheese, and fresh meat, marmalade, butter, &c. I had only 36 pounds canned meat and 40 pounds of biscuit to give in exchange, so it was almost a mere nothing. He also presented me with a bran new sleigh, with wide iron shoeing. I had the iron coated with blood and iced over, the same as the natives do when they are travelling. Will leave 'Major here' here, as his foot is not better, and I gave him to 'Tom,' Scotch native, as he said he would look after him. Everything ready to leave to-morrow.

April 3, 1906.—Very bad storm; wind from the northwest, stayed at the ship.

April 4, 1906.—Left the ship 8.30 a.m., very cold, light drift. Made 35 miles. Captain Murray, crew and natives gave us a hearty send-off, wishing us a pleasant journey, &c. I must say that we had a very pleasant stay and felt much better when we decided to resume our journey. Captain Murray certainly did his utmost for us. We had practically nothing with which to return, and he furnished us with every necessary article he could possibly spare. In fact, he put himself out by giving me his sleigh which he used for hauling ice to the ship. Cooking our food with wood, as we brought a small supply with us.

April 5, 1906.—All up-hill to-day, against shore wind from northwest. Made 25 miles and camped in our old iglo, taking two days to complete our last day's work to ship.

April 6, 1906.—Broke camp 5 a.m., and made 'The Islands' about 4 p.m. 45 miles. Camped in old iglo. The bottom fell out of a small box to-day and we lost all our knives, forks, spoons, &c., also a rasp which we had for fixing the mud on the runners. The dogs are in good condition.

April 7, 1906.—Broke camp about 7 a.m., made a long day's work, considering we had a much heavier load, 200 pounds dog meat and 100 pounds wood (old barrels), which Capt. Murray said belonged to him and told us to take. Made 30 miles. Slight breeze from the west.

April 8, 1906.—Broke camp 7 a.m. and crossed the neck of land to our iglo on the coast (No. 12 and 5). I was very sick to-day, as I suffered terribly from cramps

throughout last night. Feel better to-day. Made 30 miles. Calm, clear day. Saw deer in the distance; picked up cache of deer meat since noon.

April 9, 1906.—Broke camp 8.30 a.m., and made a good run 35 miles, camping in old iglo at Walrus meat cache. Everybody and everything in splendid trim.

April 10, 1906.—Took out some more meat from cache and broke camp about 9 a.m., making old iglo at Cleveland's place about 2 p.m. Will stop over to rest our dogs and dry clothes, &c. The sun is very strong now at mid-day, very calm, warm day. Saw one seal on the ice to-day. Made 20 miles.

April 11, 1906.—Stopped over to-day and opened cache and put in 36 pounds of meat. I fixed up the cache as good as possible; there remains there at present 70 pounds biscuits, ½ pound tea, 36 pounds boiled beef, 170 pounds pemmican. I also took ½ pound tea and 20 pounds of pemmican. Will start early in the morning, as everything is in shape. Light breeze from north.

April 12, 1906.—Broke camp 7 a.m., and took land a couple of miles above cache, steering an almost westerly course. Tupealock took sick after a few miles on the trail, so he rode for the day. Saw deer towards evening. Calm, clear day. Sun very strong. Wore glasses to-day for the first time. Made 30 miles.

April 13, 1906.—Broke camp 7 a.m., taking west and southwesterly course. Tupealock killed two deer about 11 a.m., about a mile or so out of our course. He herded a wounded one down to the sleigh and we took it along with us. We made camp on an island about 3 miles from shore. I sent Ford, with the dogs, to bring our cache down, which was a few miles further up the coast. He succeeded in finding the place, but it was covered over with snow, so he could not get at it. Ford became snow-blind shortly after he returned. I bandaged his eyes, putting some cold tea-leaves on them. I decided to stop over to-morrow. Warm, with very strong glare. Light breeze from west. Made 35 miles.

April 14, 1906.—Tupealock and I went after cache and dug it out. Very heavy fall of light snow. Heavy wind and a blizzard in the evening. 10 miles. Found the cache in good order. Dogs in splendid condition. Two bitches are very heavy in pup.

April 15, 1906.—Broke camp at 4.30 a.m. Ford riding on sleigh as he has a bandage over his eyes. Made a fairly good day's work. Crossing the Wager was much easier than going as we kept up farther. Where we took the land it was much rougher. Made 30 miles.

April 16, 1906.—Broke camp 4.30 a.m., making a long day's run, reaching the coast about 5 p.m. Made fully 40 miles. Picked up one cache about 3 p.m. We didn't need the other, as we had plenty of supplies. Ford working to-day as his eyes were better.

April 17, 1906.—Broke camp 7 a.m., and made whale point about 8 p.m. Saw some seals on the ice to-day. Also saw a great number of bear tracks. Everybody feels tired to-night, and I have decided to lay over to-morrow, as it is a long run from here to Fullerton. Made 45 miles. Camped in the house. Warm day-light breeze from east.

April 18, 1906.—Stayed over to-day to rest ourselves and dogs. The dogs are in splendid condition, but very little life, as the last few days have been very hard on them.

April 19, 1906.—Broke camp at sunrise (about 4 a.m.), and made detachment about 2.30 p.m. Some few miles from barracks I noticed the flag at half-mast, which told me plainly that what I feared had come to pass. On arrival my fears were confirmed on hearing that Staff-Sergt. Hayne had passed away the night before. We were just in time to attend the funeral. Calm day. Light breeze from northeast and very warm. Made 45 miles.

MILEAGE.

Number of miles travelled going	465
Number of miles travelled returning	455
Looking for natives in Repulse bay	35
Ship to Ivilick camp, Winter island	40
Total mileage for the trip	995

DOGS.

I had the following dogs on the trip: 'Bruce,' 'Smoker,' 'Blackhead,' and 'Stump' (leader) purchased in Labrador. 'Sport' and 'Major' purchased in Fort Churchill. 'Onionuck,' 'Tuchewetuck' and 'Tuckquetook' purchased from Fullerton natives. 'Ijuck' belonging to 'Poke.' I had nine police dogs and one on loan.

DOG FEED.

I used 30 lbs. pemmican for the dogs and ten pounds for ourselves. I left detachment with 150 lbs. meat. Meat purchased from natives, 1,160 lbs. Deer killed on trip and fed to dogs about 500 lbs., making a total of 1,740 lbs. This gives an average of 3 lbs. per dog per day.

RATIONS.

I had six week's rations with the exception of biscuits and meat. Of the former I had 30 lbs., of the latter 25 lbs. These rations lasted us very little more than a third of the time for which they were intended, and we were forced to exist on the produce of the country, deer, with some small help form the cache at the Wager. Capt. Murray gave us a complete outfit to return with.

CACHES.

One cache still remains at Cleveland's place, near the mouth of the Wager. Its contents are as follows: 70 lbs. biscuits, 170 lbs. pemmican, ½ lb. tea and 36 lbs. canned meat.

LAMPS, ETC.

I had one small alchohol lamp with one gallon of alcohol. This lamp was so poor it took fully three hours to boil three pints of water. I had also a smudge lamp, using coal oil, but the dirt and stench nearly killed us, so I had to pitch it away. After the alcohol was finished, in 12 days we used wood when we could get it, otherwise we were forced to eat our food frozen and raw. This is very poor accommodation for persons working hard, especially in such cold weather, when one needs the best of food and plenty of it to keep out the cold. Two good lamps would add to the comfort of a party travelling, and no patrol should be made without them.

DEER SKINS.

The deer skins furnished us for the trip, with some exceptions, were very poor. They had been made by the natives for trade and just stuck together, besides being made out of inferior skin. The one pair of extra socks and boots issued me lasted one day, and then I had to rely upon my own clothing which is not warm enough for this country. Our sleeping bags were good, but they soon got damp, as we had no sealskin covers. Our 'Korlitangs,' &c., were all one could desire.

NATIVES.

The Nitulicks at Repulse bay were the first that we had ever seen. There would be probably 40 men, women and children all told. These live on the ice all winter. They manage to subsist on seal, which they harpoon when he comes to his hole to breathe. They build a small wind break of snow and stand in the shelter with their harpoon all ready to strike at the seal when he pokes his nose through the hole. They frequently spend a whole day in this attitude before they are successful. Even then the seal may not come to that hole as they generally have seven or eight of these blow-holes. The dogs are trained to smell out the holes. These natives are the largest ones I have seen and much bolder than any other tribes. The Ivilicks may be divided into two tribes, the Scotch and the American. The Scotch natives were living near the

ship, with the exception of some out hunting. The Americans had their camp near the Winter island at the mouth of Lyons inlet. They live entirely on seal like the Nitilucks. There are some Ivilicks on Vansitland islands. These left the tribe some few years back on account of having eaten some of their people during a famine on the Wager river. They number about 20 all told. Capt. Murray had all the Ivilick natives at the ship Christmas week and he counted them, 242 men, women and children was the result. These 242, with the 20 on Vansitland and 9 at Fullerton would be a fairly approximate number of Ivilick natives, total 271. Shortly after arrival at the ship, some natives came in from Igoolik. They are of slighter build than the other tribes and much fairer. Their cast of features is more European than eastern or Asiatic. I took considerable pains trying to find out how many there would be in the tribes, but I could not come to any definite total. I should say in round numbers, 125 in all. They did most of their trading at Pond's inlet with Captain Mutch, but this year they brought all their furs, &c., to the Scotch ship. Bear skins and ivory were the principal articles they brought. I had Interpreter Ford try to explain to them the reason the police are in the country, &c., and also about the muskox. They said they killed very few muskox as the walrus were very plentiful. The only deer hunting they did was to supply them with clothing. Their deer skins are very much darker than any I have seen on the other natives. Some of their skins are almost black, and they told me they have killed snow white deer in midsummer.

There is a rumor amongst the natives to this effect: That on a ship wintering in the Arctic ocean last winter, 1905, one white man was killed by some Nitulick natives (living inland), and that the white men retaliated by killing off three natives and all their dogs. They described the ship as follows: Small auxiliary sloop with seven or eight men, who all wore big boots with wooden soles. This, as I have mentioned, may be only a rumor. I could find out nothing that could be strictly relied upon as credible. It may be possible that some such thing happened in connection with the *Gjao,* Norwegian sloop.

One Nitulick native committed suicide last fall by shooting himself. I might also mention under this heading that Harry, Ivilik native, has been doing quite a lot of trading for Captain Comer, he having supplied him with the necessary articles before leaving last fall.

MINERALS.

Captain Murray informed me that the natives informed him there was copper at the head of Lyon's inlet, and also some dull looking mineral like silver in that vicinity. He showed me a fine specimen of mica taken from their mines at Ash inlet, Big island.

FEATURES OF COUNTRY TRAVELLED.

The first neck of land crossed between Roes Welcome and the Wager river was very rough, deep, narrow valleys, very small lakes through which we kept winding in and out. We followed the bed of a creek for some distance, cut over some high lands, and luckily found another small stream which gradually widened until it reached the Wager about two or three miles above the narrowest point, which I should judge is about three miles wide at the most. The second neck between Wager and Roes Welcome is a much nicer country, big valleys, large lakes and high hills. One valley crossed I should judge to be fully 10 miles wide, stretching as far north and south as the eye could see. It looked like a small bit of prairie hemmed in between the hills. It was covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and heather. We followed the course of a small river after we had reached what seemed to be the height of land. This must be a very rapid river, as the descent is very sloping. It has also two small rapids, from 20 to 30 feet in height, where we were forced to unhitch and lower our load in pieces.

The third neck of land between Roes Welcome and Repulse bay we followed a small stream, crossed over a divide and followed down another small stream. This is much the same as the first neck only more barren, if it were possible.

We crossed small necks of land between Repulse bay and Lyon's inlet. They were practically barren, not so hilly as the other necks, but one characteristic that stands out more than any other is its mass of small rocks and stones. Very seldom could we see a small rock or boulder which was the chief characteristic of the other necks.

GAME.

We saw deer on every neck of land, and once from the salt water along the coast. Tupealock killed seven, and Interpreter Ford one. We saw one bear, and plenty of fresh tracks on the Wager. Fox tracks could be seen almost in any direction. I got one at Whale Point. Saw several wolf tracks. A few seal were on the ice on our way back. Interpreter Ford shot a rabbit near Cleveland's place. Saw a wolverine on our way back while crossing the Wager.

VESSELS.

The *Era,* Capt. Comer, made a splendid catch of whales near the mouth of Lyon's inlet. They captured seven. I made inquiries from natives that had seen them to try and ascertain the approximate weight, but as I could not do so with any accuracy, I took the length as near as they could give it to me. It is as follows: Two large whales, length of bone 8 to 9 feet; 3 from 6 to 7 feet; 1 about 5 feet; 1 about 2 or 3 feet. Capt. Murray gave what he thought to be a fair estimate, taking the length as a basis to work on. Two largest ones estimated weight 1,600 to 1,800 each; 3 large ones, 1,200 to 1,400; 1 medium, 1,000; 1 small, 400 to 500, smallest aproximate weight, 8,200 bone. This gives the *Era* for her voyage 11 whales, weight of whalebone in vicinity of 6 tons.

SS. *Active,* Capt. A. Murray, arrived at Repulse bay on the evening of August 24. They left on the evening of the 25th, with the *Ernest William* in tow, after having transhipped stores, supplies, &c., for a new crew of 1 officer and 3 men. The *Active* arrived Lyon's inlet on August 27, and left on September 11, having on board the following: 3 small whales weighing in the vicinity of 2,000 pounds bone, 38 large walrus hides, 1 bear skin (green), also the amount of furs, &c., on hand on the *Ernest William* before August 24. I could not obtain a list of these, but I understand that the late Staff-Sergt. Hayne took a list of them. Cleveland, Scott, and the late crew of the *Ernest William* went home on board the ss. *Active.* The *Active* broke her tail-shaft off Resolution island, June 29, and it took her until July 27 to make Lake Harbour, where she was beached and the shaft fixed. This is the reason of her being so late in her arrival at Repulse bay.

The *Ernest William* was frozen in November 7, latitude N. 66.20, longtitude W. 83.40, near Cape Edwards, about 20 miles north, with the following crew aboard: Capt. A. J. Murray; Webster (harpooner), Thompson (ship's carpenter) and Lemon (cook). List of furs, &c., on board March 31 as follows: 150 white fox, 13 dried bear-skins, 1 wet bearskin, 1 walrus hide, 100 pounds ivory. They have seven boats crews working during whaling season, employing 40 natives with their families.

MUSKOX.

I ascertained from some natives that Capt. Comer, of the *Era,* purchased the following skins from the Nitulicks while at Repulse Bay last summer: 8 skins from Nid-juck, 9 from Kim-ik-sha-raa, 10 from Co-toon-i-o, 3 from Tood-lo-li, 8 from Mucks, and some others which I could not obtain definite information about.

TRADING.

I did no trading with the exception of purchasing meat, and two small summer deerskins which I had made into footwear.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On our journey to the ship we had to contend against some terrible stormy weather, but coming back it was splendid. I found the sleigh with mudded runners a nuisance, as the mud was all the time coming off, and impeded our progress considerably. The sleigh we returned with had iron shoeing, seal blood coating, and iced over. We had to fix this only once coming back, for which purpose we carried a small tin of blood. The sleigh was only 15 feet in length, but much wider than the sleighs used here. The nose dipped in a little more than the 20-foot sleigh but didn't upset near so easily.

One could not wish for two better men to take on a trip than Special Constables Ford and Tupealock. They are certainly willing workers. Tupealock is a splendid deer hunter, though he is a very poor shot. He had never been over a considerable part of the route before, that is from the time we left Roes Welcome, this side of Wager river, until we reached Roes Welcome, at the north side of the mouth of the Wager, but I must say he did not take us out of our route very much. On February 20, 1906, I received the appointment as acting assistant collector of customs from the late Staff-Sergt. Hayne. A separate report will be found attached under the heading of customs. Some natives told me that Capt. Comer and Cleveland had a fight over a boat, in which Comer got the worst of it. I tried to find out the truth of the matter, but the 'Scotch' natives told me one yarn and the 'American' natives another, so I do not place much reliance in the rumour.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. E. SELLER, Constable,
Reg. No. 3501.

CUSTOMS OF CANADA,
FULLERTON, H.B., May 1, 1906.

The Collector of Customs,
Port Fullerton, H.B.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

The ss. *Active* arrived at Repulse bay on August 24, 1906, and transhipped provisions and supplies to the *Ernest William,* both for ship's use and for use in trading with natives. On p.m. of the 25th the ss. *Active* left for mouth of Lyon's inlet with the *Ernest William* in tow, arriving there on the 27th inst. Left Lyon's inlet on September 11 for Ash inlet, Big island, where they have mica mines.

Attached to this will be found invoice of goods for import duty. I could not get a list of prices or even a complete list of stores, but the list will be found to be as near correct as possible, it having been sworn to as such. I found the *Ernest William* about 20 miles north of Cape Edwards. Latitude, N. 66·20; longitude, W. 83·40.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. E. SELLER,
Constable and Acting Assistant Collector of Customs.

LYONS INLET, March 29, 1906.

List of supplies, stores, &c., transhipped to the *Ernest William,* Captain J. W. Murray, by the ss. *Active,* Captain A. Murray, on August 24, 1905, at Repulse bay, District of Keewatin, Canada, for use in trading with natives:—

PROVISIONS.

8960 lbs. biscuits.
3 casks peas.
2 casks oatmeal.

1 cask barley.
3 casks molasses.
112 lbs. coffee.
168 lbs. butter.
448 lbs. marmalade.
600 tobacco.

AMMUNITION, RIFLES, ETC.

4,000 cartridges, Martini Henry.
4,000 primers, Martini-Henry.
8 rifles, Martini-Henry.
5,000 primers.
2,000 caps, Rifle No. 18.
3,000 caps, Rifle No. 12.
1,000 lbs. lead.
100 powder.

HARDWARE.

6 doz. enamel mugs.
6 doz. plates, tin.
4 doz. pans, oval, cooking.
4 doz. flagons, assorted.
4 doz. knives, sealing.
4 doz. knives, snow.
4 doz. knives, pocket.
1 doz. files.
1 doz. files, saw.
6 doz. spoons, iron.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20 gross matches.
½ lb. needles, glovers.
½ lb. needles, sewing.
3 doz. combs, dressing.
3 doz. combs, small tooth.
6 doz. thimbles.
3 doz. mirrors, small.
2 doz. pipes.
6 doz. pencils, lead.
½ gross, thread linen, reels.
16 lb. beads, assorted.

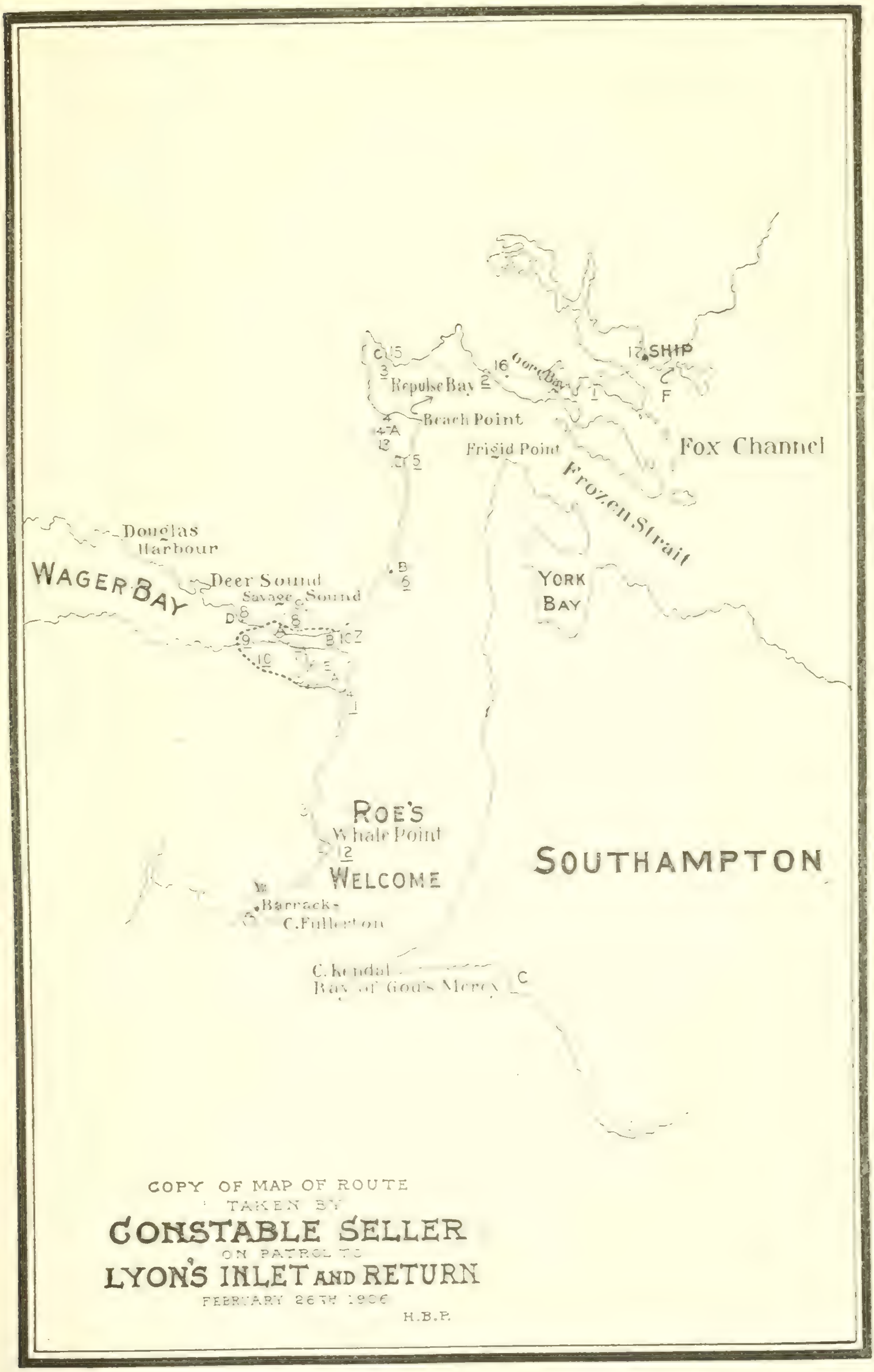
CLOTHING.

4 doz. drab mole trousers.
4 doz. drab mole vests.
5 ends wool tartan.
8 ends indigo prints.
4 doz. swan drawers, mens.
3 doz. shirts, tweed, mens.
3 doz. sauson shirts.
3 doz. caps, cloth, mens.

I, J. W. Murray, master, solemnly declare upon oath that the above is, to the best of my belief, a complete list of stores and supplies taken on board the *Ernest William* from the ss. *Active* for use in trading with natives.

Sworn before me this 29th day of March, 1906.

(Sgd.) L. E. SELLER, Const.,
Acting Assistant Collector of Customs.


Repulse Bay
Beach Point
Frigid Point
Gore Bay
SHIP
F
Fox Channel
Frozen Strait
Douglas
Harbour
WAGER BAY
Deer Sound
Savage Sound
YORK
BAY
ROE'S
Whale Point
WELCOME
Barrack-
C. Fullerton
C. kendal
Bay of God's Mercy
SOUTHAMPTON
COPY OF MAP OF ROUTE
TAKEN BY
CONSTABLE SELLER
ON PATROL TO
LYON'S INLET AND RETURN
FEBRUARY 26TH 1906
H.B.P.

APPENDIX O.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. M. HOWARD, HERSCHELL ISLAND.

HERSCHELL ISLAND, May 3, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report with regard to the state of the ships' crews now wintering at this place. After seeing the mail off for Dawson, I returned to Herschell island by dog team, taking Sergt. Fitzgerald with me, I arrived at Herschell island on April 16, 1906, and put up on one of the ships. Finding that Rev. Mr. Whittaker, who had lost one of his children during my absence, intended to go to Macpherson, I made arrangements to use the house occupied by him pending instructions from you as to whether you had been successful in purchasing it, at the same time I took over what supplies he had on hand, replacing them by an order on our supplies at Macpherson, and paying for those I could not replace. The supplies above what we required for our own use, I distributed among the different ships.

There have been no deaths and no cases of serious illness amongst the crews up to this date, one man on the *Karluk* had an attack of scurvy, but is now recovering. At this date the crews are in good health, and the ships have enough supplies to last them until the arrival of the tender. I supplied the doctor with what medicines I could from my medicine chest. The last accounts from Baillie island (March 15), state that at that time all the men down with scurvy were getting on well. These ships have sufficient supplies to last them until the arrival of the tender. There has been only one death among the men there during the winter, a boat-steerer of the *Narwhal*, named Thomas Westway, dying from consumption. The schooner *Olga* has not been seen since last September, when she was in the neighbourhood of 'Banks Land.' The general opinion amongst the captains here seems to be that she will turn up in the summer, but is wintering too far away to communicate with the other ships. It will be impossible for me to be at Macpherson in July, when the *Wrigley* arrives, but I have made arrangements for the forwarding of men and supplies from that point with Mr. Firth, of the Hudson's Bay Company, when the river opens. I would like to call your attention to the fact that so far I have not received my commission as a Commissioner of Dominion police, giving me magisterial authority in this district.

This places me in a very awkward position as far as my work here is concerned. I will try to get a later report up to Macpherson from this place in time to meet the July boat.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD, Insp.,
In Charge of Herschell Island.

HERSCHELL ISLAND, May 27, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this report up to the end of May on the condition of the whalers now wintering at this point. At this date the men of the ships are all in good health and the captains have sufficient food to last them until the

arrival of the tender. During the last month the deer meat has come in in large quantities and the ships have now all got a reserve supply sufficient to last them. Word has been received from Baillie island dated May 18, and as the captain (Leavitt), does not mention anything about scurvy, it is to be presumed that the men have recovered and are now all right. The ships expect to get out from here about July 6, and will come back about August 10, to meet the steamer carrying in supplies. I have made arrangements to send Sergt. Fitzgerald on one of the steamers so that he may report on Baillie island.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD, Insp.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

HERSCHEL ISLAND, August, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report on conditions at Herschel Island:—

The vessels wintering here last winter were the *Bowhead, Alexander, Jeannette, Thrasher* and *Karluk*. The crews are composed of a very mixed lot of men, although nearly all are American subjects, they are of different nationalities: American, Portugese, German and Scandanavian, and are a very rough lot. Most of the ships have one or more men who have 'done time' in prison for different offences. There are a few of the better class mixed among them who have had some education, but the general run are very rough. Owing to the way these men are engaged, the feeling between the officers and crews is not of the best, and ships very seldom get the same men twice. The men do not receive regular pay, but are engaged for the voyage on a lay (a certain percentage or share of the catch). A man's lay is a very small one, and at the end of two years it is not often they have anything coming to them after paying for their clothing from the ship's stores. When they engage they fancy they can easily come back to San Francisco with five or six hundred dollars in their pockets for the voyage, and naturally when they find they have worked for nearly two years and have nothing coming to them at the end of that time, they are very much dissatisfied, and do not work willingly, but are inclined to give all the trouble they can. They have given a certain amount of trouble during the winter, complaining of their rations. The crew's time on the *Bowhead* was up last March, and they refused to work, and complained. I told them they would have to work the ship back to San Francisco, and explained to them the exceptional conditions they were under, and that the courts in San Francisco would look into their case, and award them whatever wages they were entitled to for the time they were forced to work after their time was up. They then said they would work the ship home, but would not go from here to the eastward to meet the ships at Baillie island or whale on the way there. I explained to them that it was necessary for the ship to proceed to that point to procure flour enough to last them until the end of August, when the tender would arrive, and they only had flour enough to last them until the end of July. The captain offered them $20 a month, clothing and tobacco, and a share in anything they might take while proceeding to the eastward, but they would not accept it, and served the captain with a protest, signed by all the foremast hands, refusing to get wood or whale. These men complained that they were physically unfit to to do the work (they had done no hard work during the winter). The captain had them examined by the doctor, and he pronounced them in excellent condition, except cases of men with chronic disease, mostly syphilis. I took the evidence of the officers and the doctor, and examined the rations, and refused to interfere. The men have been in no way starved this winter; they have had a very fair daily ration, and there is no case of illness amongst them that can be attributed to shortness of rations. The cases of illness now on ship can be attributed

to accident or old complaints of long standing. There had been no deaths among the crews up to this time, which in itself speaks well for the rations and treatment they have received. They complained of ill-treatment when on the high seas, and sent letters out by me in February, but there has been no case or complaint made to me of men being abused here, and they have been fed as well as it was possible. Besides the salt meat, fresh fish and wild fowl (ducks and geese) they began to get in May, they have had, during the winter, fifty thousand pounds of deer meat.

When the captains were caught here last winter, they divided all the stores and made arrangements to procure deer meat during the winter, hiring natives with their dogs and sleds, and feeding their families on the ships when they were out in the country hunting. Captains Tilton and Newth were appointed to look after the dogs and natives getting the meat, and their families were apportioned to each ship for meals, the women living ashore and getting their meals on the ships. The men out hunting also got their meals on the ship when they came in from hunting. In December, Captain McComber had some disagreement with the others, and left the combination, and got his own natives and dogs and sleds and procured his own deer meat. This man is of a curious disposition, and apparently could not get on with any one for any length of time. Corporal Haylow had some difficulty with him in December when collecting some duty, as he refused to pay duty on some rifles he had for trade purposes. Captain Tilton, of the *Alexander,* took over the rifles from him and paid duty on them himself to save trouble. In April last, Captain McGregor, having got a supply of meat ahead, left the combination. The trouble arose when he refused to let Captain Tilton have his dogs to procure meat, and Captain Tilton told him he could not supply him with meat unless he had the use of the dogs. I settled the dispute, Captain McGregor turning over his dogs, and getting his meat at about 10 cents per pound, which was about the cost of procuring it. This dispute made Captain McGregor bad friends with the other captains. It happened that amongst the foremast hands of Captain McGregor's crew one was a doctor, and he had been attending the crews of the other ships, the captains having made an agreement with him to pay him so much a season. Captain McGregor forbade the doctor to go to the other ships, and sent a notice to the other captains that they would in future have to pay 30 pounds of meat per visit. This was practically depriving the ships of the doctor's services, as no ship could afford to pay meat for his visits. The doctor deserted the ship, and joined another, the *Alexander,* and continued to visit the ships as usual. Captain McGregor wanted me to arrest the doctor and put him back on the ship. I refused to do this, pointing out to him the foolishness of his action in trying to deprive the other ships of the doctor's services. He also wanted me to see that he got his meat as usual, and I settled it as previously stated.

On my return to the island in April, I found Mr. Whittaker, who had just lost one of his children, preparing to leave the island, and made arrangements to take over his quarters and what stores he had. This helped me greatly, as there were no quarters for us on the island, and we were unable to bring sufficient supplies to last us, on the dog sleds.

I have been in an awkward position, not having received my commission as a magistrate for the McKenzie River district, but so far have managed without any trouble, and expect it will arrive with the Steamer next month. (*Note.*—Since writing this, it has arrived from McPherson.)

I think we should have a strong detachment at this point, and also at Baillie Island, as they are both important points, ships wintering at both places.

I tried to arrange with the captains to take Sergt. Fitzgerald to Baillie Island, but was unable to do so. Next year I fancy I will have no great difficulty. I fancy it was the shortness of supplies that prevented the captains from taking him. It is necessary to assert our jurisdiction over this northern coast line as the Americans seem to have a very hazy idea of the boundary here. One of the officers told me that he thought it was a great pity that at the time of the boundary award the United

States did not claim all the land about the Arctic coast and hold it, and then there would have been no trouble with regard to customs, &c. There has been no liquor given to natives at this point during the winter, the ships not having it, and no trading, owing to the ships having to use their trade articles, calico, flour, &c., to pay the natives hunting for them, and feeding families during their absence.

With regard to immorality, the customs of the Esquimaux lend themselves very easily to that sort of thing. They think nothing of immorality among themselves, men often changing wives for hunting trips, and even when at home. Of course a certain amount goes on amongst the women of the beach one way and another, but there has been no case of any women having been ill treated or abused. Hardly any of these natives belong here, but come over from the American side. Most of the captains bring in women from the American side and take them back when they go out. These women live on the ship and make skin clothing for the crew during the winter.

I have heard nothing from Baillie island since my last report I sent out to meet the steamer at McPherson. The whereabouts of the schooner *Olga* is still unknown. Some of the captains think she will turn up in the spring all right, others are of the opinion that she is lost.

QUARTERS.

If we succeed in purchasing the buildings we are now in, they would be large enough for a detachment of six or seven men and a sergeant, and cells could be fitted up by carpenter of ships wintering here. The climate is severe, but with the quarters we are in now, we will be able to make ourselves comfortable for the winter, if we are able to secure some coal from the ships.

Capt. McGregor turned a negro hand belonging to his ship loose on the beach last April, and said he was afraid of him when I spoke to him about it. This negro had stabbed one of the crew in a fight during the winter of 1904 when Sergt. Fitzgerald was here, and had been in irons on the ships, but the captain had turned him loose. I had him arrested and taken on board and handed over to Captain McGregor, who took charge of him and confined him. We have no way at present of confining and feeding a prisoner and I could not allow this man to run on the beach and become a charge on us when the ships left. Capt. McGregor complained to me just before the ships left that he had had some native boots stolen from his ship and sold on shore. I made inquiries and found that Captain Newth had bought these boots from one of Capt. McGregor's crew who told him he had won them in a poker game. I saw this man and found out that he had got them from Capt. McGregor's son, who had stolen them from the ship's stores. I got the boots from Capt. Newth and returned them to Capt. McGregor, he returning the money Capt. Newth had paid for them. Naturally he did not wish to lay a complaint against his own son.

I have travelled this winter with dogs, seven hundred and eighty miles, making the trip from McPherson and back in February and coming down again in April. This entailed a good deal of exposure in a climate like this without tent or stove, and one robe each instead of blankets. We had not room on the sleds for any of these articles.

WHALING.

The whaling season in these waters is a short one, lasting from about July 10 to the end of August or early in September. Whaling in these waters dates from about 1879, when there were two or three vessels engaged in the business. These have increased from time to time. (I forwarded a list of the vessels with names of captains and crews last March.) The captains and mates of these vessels are Americans. The crews are made up of a very mixed lot of many nationalities, many of them are not sailors at all, and have never been to sea before signing on, some are men who have come to sea to get away from the drink habit, and a few of the men in the vessels now here have done time for some offence in the United States.

These men have a bad influence on the better men. Altogether they are rather a rough lot, and require to have a firm hand over them to keep discipline amongst them. These men are engaged on lays, or shares in the catch during the voyage. These lays are graded from the top. The different lays, as near as I could find out are captains, $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$; 1st mate, $\frac{1}{18}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$; 2nd mate, $\frac{1}{18}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$; 3rd mate, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$; 4th mate, $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$. Boat steaders and boat stearers about the same as 3rd mate. Seamen, $\frac{1}{170}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$. The men's lay is a very small one, and it only a very lucky season that they earn enough to pay for the advances given them before sailing and their account owing to the slop chest of the ship for clothing. Whales are now killed with bomb guns consisting of a stockless gun barrel which holds the powder and bomb attached to the harpoon in such a manner that on striking the whale, the bomb is discharged, driving the iron further into the whale, killing it. The whale is then brought alongside, hoisted on to the ship and cut up, the blubber boiled for oil, and the bone extracted from the head, washed, and tied in bundles. The price of the oil and the bone varies, being regulated by the supply and demand of the market in San Francisco. The head of the whale yields from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of bone, and the average whale varies between $10,000 to $12,000 in bone and oil. The catch varies very much from year to year, the seasons being regulated by the movement of the ice and whales in the artic. A successful season may be followed by a very poor one and visa versa. It is almost impossible to tell at the commencement of a season how it will turn out. There is also a great difference in the luck of the different ships, some will be very successful, while others will come out with nothing. The amount of money yearly taken out by these whalers is very large, all going to San Francsco. I think this industry should be well worth the attention of vessel owners in Victoria and Vancouver who are so much closer to the whaling grounds. Having a ship, the cost of fitting out for whaling should not be very large.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) D. M. HOWARD, *Insp.*

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
HERSCHELL ISLAND, August 26, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that whale boat belonging to ss. *Alexander* arrived at 12 last night and reported the ss. *Alexander* lost on reef at Cape Pony. She ran on reef in fog at 6.55 a.m., of August 13. They had only time to get away in the boats before the ship broke up and lost everything. They had time to provision the boat to take them to the island, and I am giving them what I can from our stores to take them to Point Barrow, when they will be able to get sufficient supplies left by the tender. Whatever I let them have I will show on special ration issue. The remainder of the boats, five, turned up during the day, and no lives have been lost.

This ship was owned by H. Liebig & Co., of San Francisco.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD, Inspector.

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, October 31, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of 'N' Division for the year ending October 31, 1906.

The year just completed has been one of continued prosperity in almost every district which this division covers, extending as it does from Athabasca landing, northeast as far as Lake Athabasca, and west from that point to the Rockies. This immense area is for the most part entirely uninhabited, except, of course, for the bands of Indians, who live entirely on the proceeds of their hunting, bringing in their fur to the different trading posts which are scattered freely all over the country at points usually accessible from the outside, which enables traders to bring in their merchandise and to carry on the immense fur trade for which this country is so well known. The yield of fur in this district this year has been exceedingly good, and much money has been earned by the native trappers, the prices, I understand, have, in some lines of fur, been exceptionally high, and so both the traders and the trappers may be said to have done well, as far as the latter are concerned, in many cases I fear they have done too well. The Indian, as a general rule, has no thought or idea of saving or preparing for a bad season, and their prosperity of the past few seasons has the effect of making them utterly indifferent to anything during the summer months, and in consequence the freighting and boating interests frequently suffer much.

The crops have been good (where cultivation of land is attempted), Lesser Slave lake, Peace river crossing, and Vermilion, being the only points where farming to any extent is carried on, Lesser Slave lake (which includes Prairie river and Salt prairie settlements) has had a very good season indeed, although at one time we were threatened with drought. Harvest was well through by the middle of August, good barley, oats, and some wheat have been grown and fortunately have not suffered from the frost, which in past years has been so prevalent during the summer months. The farmers at present around Lesser Slave lake, however, do not cultivate grain to any great extent but rely on their stock and hay crop as their principal means of livelihood. The hay crop this year has been the best for a number of years, and fine hay is to be had reasonably everywhere. The male portion of the community here earn a good living during the summer months by working for traders, freighting, and on the rivers where an immense amount of freight of all sorts is constantly coming in to the country from Edmonton.

At Peace River crossing a good season has been experienced, the largest individual yield of wheat being about 1,600 bushels, the output from the whole settlement being close upon 10,000 bushels of wheat and oats, this considering that there are but a dozen or so who attempt grain raising is a very fair result. All the grain is grown on the north side of the Peace river and about 10 miles from the police detachment, the Roman Catholics and English missions, A. L. Brick, M.P.P., and W. H. Carson, J.P., have their farms here. Hay at this place except actually near the missions, is scarce, and we have to pay $20 to $25 a ton for that used at a detachment which is brought across a very bad road some 25 miles from Little Prairie. The country northwest of Peace

River crossing, which for a great number of miles is rolling prairie, has this season been parched up, practically no rain having fallen, and the creeks and small rivers have been almost all dried up, hay is therefore scarce.

Garden produce both at Lesser Slave lake and Peace River crossing this year has been disappointing owing to the early ravages of the cut worm. Good crops of potatoes and other cereals have been seen, but as a general rule garden vegetables have been a failure. At Vermilion (some 300 miles below Peace River crossing) where there is the largest settlement there has been a good season, and some excellent crops harvested, the yield of wheat is placed at about 20,000 bushels. This wheat is bought as a general rule by the Hudson Bay Company who also buy that at Peace river crossing, converting it into flour at their own mill at Vermilion where the price landed is $1.50 a bushel. the Vermilion district, like Peace river, has been immune from summer frosts this season.

The navigation on the Peace this summer has been general though the river is considerably lower than last year, the Hudson Bay Company's steamer made three trips from Vermillion to St. John's and back, a distance of over 500 miles, on one occasion going up as far as Hudson's Hope. The Roman Catholic steamers *St. Charles* and *St. Joseph* have also made several trips taking up both freight and passengers to Dunvegan and St. Johns, and the points below Peace River crossing down to Vermilion, and down to the chutes which is as far as steamers are able to get.

At Spirit river which is a small settlement some ten miles or so south of Dunvegan on the banks of a small river of that name, some very fair crops of wheat, oats and barley have been grown, there are about fourteen white settlers here, Messrs. Brooks and English own the largest farms, the majority of the settlers who are half-breeds raise stock, horses and cattle, which roam at will all the year round, these people leave in the fall going off into the bush for their winter's hunt, in all there are about twenty-five families of half-breeds, and six Indian families at this point.

At Grand Prairie a considerable settlement is springing up, but the inhabitants are mainly those who have migrated from other settlements. This district is one which is commanding a good deal of attention from prospective settlers, it is almost entirely a grazing one, which in a good season cannot be bettered, this year however has been a most trying one, the land being parched up, and I hear there have been a considerable number of prairie fires during the summer. Should this winter prove a severe one I fear there will be a considerable loss among the stock, feed and water having been none too good all summer.

Sturgeon Lake settlement situated at the lake of that name is about ninety miles southwest of Lesser Slave lake, the settlement is chiefly half-breeds and Indians, with a small mission and a Hudson's Bay Company's post. This district is one which is likely to command considerable attention from settlers at no distant date, more especially so as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is expected to go through it. I propose to open a detachment here before the winter sets in.

Whitefish Lake is a small Indian settlement with a mission on the shore of a lake of that name about forty-five miles northeast of Lesser Slave lake, the country in all directions is thick bush, there is a trail from this place to Wabiscow which is however a very bad one, the country through which it passes lying very low, it is therefore mostly swamp and muskeg. At all of the foregoing points the traders, viz., the Hudson Bay Company and Revillon Brothers, have posts where a very large portion of the fur is bought and exchanged for the necessaries of life.

After leaving Athabasca Landing down the stream the first post of any importance is the Pelican portage situated on the north side close to the mouth of the Pelican river, there are two trading posts here, the Hudson Bay Company and Revillon Brothers, and a small Church of England mission, from six to ten families of half-breeds and Indians comprise the population, and it is from this point that goods are shipped into the Wabiscow country. The country lying between Pelican portage and Wabiscow consists of low lying swampy country with here and there small poplar

bluffs. When the water is low as it has been the last few years the blue joint grass is most luxurious along the Pelican and Wabiscow rivers, the summer travel between these two places is done mostly by canoe, the summer road is about 100 miles, and the winter road sixty when most of the freighting is done. At this point there is quite a settlement, two large trading posts and Roman Catholic and Church of England missions who have schools, there must be roughly 500 inhabitants in this settlement consisting of whites, half-breeds and Indians, no farming of any sort except a little stock raising is attempted, fairly good garden produce is raised. This country is one of the best fur producing districts, and the inhabitants work on boats in summer and hunt in the winter for their livelihood. The next place past Pelican portage is Fort Mc. Murray. This place is a trading post just above where the Clearwater river runs into the Athabasca. Some years ago the Hudson Bay Company had a fair-sized trading post here, they moved down to Fort McKay some twenty-five miles below, but I hear that they are again going to open up a post, as quite a number of half-breeds and Indians are settling there, and quite a lot of trapping is done in the surrounding district. In the event of oil being found here McMurray may become a place of considerable importance. This year there were two outfits at work, one just above McMurray and the other about five miles below on the south side of the river, both outfits had up to date machinery and piping sufficient to bring them to a depth of 3,000 feet.

Considering the hundreds of tons of valuable supplies which annually go down the Athabasca to all points as far as the Arctic ocean, it is remarkable that no other means have been employed than those at present in use, namely running scows down the rapids from the Grand to Fort McMurray, the distance between these points is about eighty miles and is one succession of dangerous rapids. This year there was exceptionally low water, and boats were continually being broken against the rocks and thousands of dollars worth of freight destroyed. A cart road could be cut from House river, four miles above Grand Rapids to McMurray. I do not know what the distance is but there is a pack trail at present and a good man can make it in a day and a half on foot, and I am told excellent feed can be obtained along this trail.

The next place of importance is Fort Chipweyan situated at the southwest end of Lake Athabasca. This is one of the oldest trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company and there is a considerable settlement of Indians and halfbreeds. The Roman Catholics have a large mission and convent and about fifty Indian and halfbreed children are educated at the school. A police detachment has been here for some years consisting of a non-commissioned officer, 1 constable and a special constable, interpreter. Hitherto the detachment has been housed in quarters rented from the Hudson Bay Company, but this year authority was obtained from you to build a detachment building, a good site has been procured at the back of the Hudson Bay Company's fort overlooking a portion of the lake, quite a lot of clearing had to be done. When Inspector West passed through in the early part of August the logs were laid to the square building, work was proceeding, and all the material with exception of about 1,000 feet of flooring had arrived from Edmonton, this had been shipped in but had been smashed up in the Grand rapids, the contractor however has promised to replace this lumber later this fall, and doubtless it has ere this arrived. The members of the detachment were in good heath and Constable Wakefield accompanied the Treaty Party No. 8 to Fond du Lac and returned, and Sergeant Field accompanied the party to Fort Smith, Smith's landing and Hay river. Patrols are made in winter from this detachment to the following points, Fond du Lac, Fort Resolution and Hay river. Smith's landing is situated about ninety miles north of Fort Chipewyan on the Slave river which is a continuation of the Peace. From this point to Fort Smith, a distance of sixteen miles, goods have to be taken by wagons across the so-called Smith's portage or down a succession of dangerous rapids. The Hudson Bay Company have transport in the way of oxen and carts and a number of halfbreeds who have settled at this point have horses and wagons, and make their living by freighting over this portage in summer, and trapping in winter. The traders, viz.:

Messrs. Hislop & Nagle, and Fulke & Swiggert take most of their goods via the rapids, and they employ a large number of the natives for this purpose, but latterly Hislop & Nagle have been employing white men, engaging them in Edmonton for the summer's work, this plan has been found to be far more satisfactory as the men are under contract and receive their wages after the season's work is over, whereas the halfbreeds and Indians start in debt, are always demanding higher wages, and often are known to desert thereby causing considerable delay and extra expense. I am of the opinion that a detachment stationed at this point would put a stop to these breaches of contract.

Smith's landing and Fort Smith are general trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company, Hislop & Nagle ,and Fulke & Swiggert and Ben Hursell. There is a small Roman Catholic mission at each and roughly 500 halfbreeds and Indians live in the neighbourhood.

It is in the country between Fort Smith and Peace point, on the Peace river, that the buffalo have their range. Wolves are reported as becoming very numerous all over the country here, and it is supposed that for this reason the buffalo are not increasing, but no doubt now that the bounty has been increased to $10 this pest will eventually be got rid of. Sergeant Field this year paid $150 in $10 bounties, he expects that in the coming year this will be greatly increased as the wolves are hard to kill, and the Indians hardly thought it worth the trouble to go after them for $5 per head.

It is rumoured that a narrow gauge road is to be run between Smith's landing and Fort Smith, and I hear that the contract for the tie tender has been let, this will greatly facilitate the transportation of goods into the northern country and be the means of saving a large quantity of valuable goods from being damaged, and should lessen the freight rates.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

The districts of this division have been singularly free from crime of all sorts, The Indian among his own surroundings, away from the white man and the halfbreed is as a general rule a most law abiding person, and has much respect for a representative of the law. I am glad to say that the white settlers, of whom there are not a great many, are for the most part very decent men, and the representatives of the big trading firms especially so, and we owe them frequently a great deal for their courtesy and assistance in the execution of our various duties in these parts which often are far from being pleasant. The majority of cases are settled amicably among the parties concerned, and it is not an uncommon thing for the policeman to act as arbitrator rather than in his official capacity. I attach the summerized schedule.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

One conviction only has been had during the past year. In this case a freighter was burning off a certain slough near here where good feed could be had during the summer for his horses, the fire got away and burnt down a shack and contents. The offender was fined, this might have been a very serious case as the fire was in close proximity to the hay land, where a large number of stacks are annually put up, and which had they been burnt would have destroyed the best hay in the district. During the summer many fires have been burning at Grand prairie, and in one of these Revillons' trading post was only just saved. There have been extensive fires in the mountains of British Columbia this summer, and the densely wooded district on the south bank of the Peace in the vicinity of Grand Prairie have been on fire; so dense was the smoke at Lesser Slave lake for some days that the sun was entirely hidden, and it was with difficulty that we could see 100 yards outside the barracks.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We are called upon very little to perform work for other departments so far in this division, this is owing to the country not having yet been opened to settlers. The Indian Department perhaps comes to us more than any other. Escorts have been provided for the treaty payment party No. 8, as usual, and there have been very few points in these districts where the police have not been represented. We do some work for the Dominion Lands and Timber Department of the Department of the Interior, too, but this does not amount to very much at present owing to the absence of settlers. Collection of customs does not affect us for the same reason, and I suppose will not until the country is opened up by a railway, entry of stock under the present conditions is well nigh impossible.

JUSTICE.

We are fortunate not to require the extreme resort to justice. What few minor cases come to our notice are easily disposed of by Justices of the Peace. It would be a good thing if a few more gentlemen could be induced to accept commissions. Owing to the great distance to be travelled to obtain the services of a Justice of the Peace when they are so few and far between, is a great deterrent to a constable to do his duty. We have, I believe, only four Justices of the Peace in the whole of this vast country. Two are at Vermillion, 1 at Peace River crossing, and (outside the force) there is not another till you reach Chipewyan, where one of our own men was last year appointed to this office. Until more people come into the country I fear things will be as they are, as the white men are almost all traders and wont accept the appointment, as it affects their trade.

GUARD ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

Outside of the detachment lock-ups there is no common jail in this district, and serious offenders have to be taken to Edmonton or Fort Saskatchewan guard-room. We are, however, able to keep short sentence men both here and at Chipewyan, where we can put them to all sorts of labour. It is, however, a rare occurrence for us to have a prisoner.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	2	2		
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—				
Masters Act	2	2		
Liquor in possession in prohibited territory	4	4		
Prairie fire ordinance	1	1		
Brand ordinance	1	1		
Insanity	2	1	1	Died before action taken
Offences against property—				
Maiming a dog	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	1			
Prostituting Indian woman	1		1	
	16	13	3	

DISTRIBUTION.

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.
Lesser Slave Lake	1	1	.....	3	1	7	2	15
Peace River Landing	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fort Chipewyan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Fort Graham (Peace Yukon Trail)	.....	1	.....	1	2	11	1	16
Discharged	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
On transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
	1	2	1	5	3	24	5	41

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture may be truly said to be in its infancy, although in places cultivation has been going on in a small way for years. That there is excellent land awaiting the husbandman there is no doubt, and any quantity of it, labour, perseverance backed by capital, will solve the difficult problem of the Peace River country without a doubt, and at no distant date.

CUSTOMS.

As stated previously all customs dues are collected in Edmonton.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Department have more to do with this country than perhaps any other department of the government. This country may truly be styled the Indians and half-breeds 'Paradise.' The work occasioned by the few bands of Indians up here (outside of the treaty) cannot amount to a great deal, as there are but few reserves and no resident agents at all, the whole country therefore is one immense reserve. The Indians are for the most part well to do, and it is seldom that cases of destitution come to our notice, there are usually relieved by us, after inquiries have been made. The Indians on the Lesser Slave lake reserve have this year been supplied with machinery and have put up a good lot of hay to winter the government stock.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

With the exception of a few grants of money to be spent on the roads, and a ferry across the Peace at Peace River crossing, we hear but little of the provincial government, and the member has not yet been up since his return to the House. We so far do not perform any duties for the Department of Agriculture as is so usual in other divisions. The census has been taken this summer but no details have yet been published.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The annual payments of treaty No. 8 were made at Fort St. John, Dunvegan, Peace River crossing, Vermilion, Little Red river, Chipewyan, Fond du Lac, Fort Smith, Smith's landing, Resolution, Hay river, Fort McMurray, Wabiscow, Whitefish lake, Sturgeon lake and Lesser Slave lake. The general health of the Indians is good with the exception of the Beaver Indians who are decreasing rapidly with scrofula and consumption . A few old people, too feeble to hunt, at different places, are housed and fed at the Roman Catholic or Church of England missions, provision by the Indian Department being made for them, but with these exceptions the Indians are in a prosperous condition throughout the country, fur of all descriptions being plentiful and the prices high. Word came to hand last winter that the Indians at Fond du Lac

on Lake Athabasca were in a starving condition, but these reports were greatly exaggerated. It is true that very few cariboo were killed in comparison with other years, but most of the Indians had lots of fish, those who had none put up got them from the Roman Catholic mission and the Hudson Bay Company, the Indian Department defraying the cost.

This year they were cautioned against depending upon the cariboo for their support and were instructed to put up lots of fish, nets being supplied to them for that purpose. They are a law abiding lot, and no infringement of the law was brought to our notice. They have a wholesale dread of the police and give no trouble, but as civilization grows northward the half-breed element has to clear out; they will mingle with the native more and more and I fear the cunning of the Indian, and the villany of the low class white will demoralize the existing conditions to a considerable extent, and we shall be more than ever called upon to exercise our prerogatives for the maintenance of law and order.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

The division being scattered over so great an area it is impossible to get the men together. The large portion of the division consists of the Peace Yukon trail cutting party, so no drill or training is attempted. The division is armed with the old W[illegible] chester rifle which is quite good enough for our requirements in these parts, the revolver in use is the New Long Colt, they are excellent weapons.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been excellent during the year and no cases of a serious nature have been brought up.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good indeed, the only case of prolonged sickness being that of Reg. No. 4279, Constable Clay, S.G., who was stationed all last winter and early summer at Fort Graham, this constable was brought to headquarters suffering from sciatica, since he has been here he has recovered I am glad to say. One or two accidents from axe wounds have occurred on the Peace Yukon trail, these though severe at first have got quite well again. The rest of the division have enjoyed the best of health.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport in this division is in good order, some painting will require to be done in the spring. The harness both here and at Peace River landing are in good repair. At Chipewyan dogs only are used. The canoes of the division also require painting and overhauling.

CANTEEN AND RECREATION ROOM.

None have been started in this division so far. I would ask that the division be supplied with the usual illustrated papers and periodicals.

STORES.

The division this year has been rationed under contract by the Hudson Bay Company and the quality of the stores are excellent.

SETTLERS.

A few settlers have come in during the year, and some have left for the outside. A considerable number of persons have been looking over the country.

LIQUOR.

There have been four convictions for illicit liquor during the year. With the present system of liquor permits it is very hard to ascertain who is bringing liquor in, there being so much freighting to keep a check on and so few men at command to do the work. The lake being so low has also been against patrol work on the lakes and rivers during the summer.

PATROLS.

Local patrols have been made in various directions from the detachments.

TRAILS.

Considerable work has been done on the trails around this district. A trail has been cut along the Little river, and I am informed that one will be cut along the north bank of the Athabasca from Athabasca landing where a ferry has been put on this season. A branch trail is to be cut to Wabiscow.

GAME AND FISH.

Game has been plentiful. Fishing is done locally for home consumption by the natives, and others. I understand that the fish company intend carrying on operations this winter at the nine mile point. The catch here is shipped out.

DETACHMENTS.

The headquarters of this division are at Lesser Slave lake and the detachments are at Peace River crossing and Chipewyan, and the party working on the Peace-Yukon trail at Fort Graham. New detachments were recommended last year but nothing so far has been done to carry out the recommendation. They were as follows :

Sturgeon lake, 2 constables and 1 interpreter ; Spirit river, 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 constables and 1 interpreter; Vermilion, 2 constables and 1 interpreter; Fort Resolution, 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 constables and 1 interpreter ; Fort Chipewyan to be increased by 1 constable.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

The barracks at Lesser Slave Lake have been completed since last year's report and are well lighted and commodious, and will house about fifteen men at a pinch. A storehouse, now that this has become headquarters is badly needed, also a wagon shed. As before mentioned new barracks have been erected at Chipewyan and should ere this be completed, the lumber to build this place was taken in from Edmonton. The building at Peace River crossing is in good repair and is most comfortable. The Peace-Yukon trail party will be split up this winter at three different camps where log huts have been built, these camps are some few miles apart, this is owing to the hay being put up in three separate localities there not being sufficient in any one place to winter the horses.

HORSES.

The horses of this division have for the most part been in good order and condition during the past year with the exception of those of the Peace-Yukon trail which for want of good hay and water suffered considerably last winter, the following horses died; horses Reg. Nos. 11, 19, 144, 206, 41, 63, 21, 35, 54, 65 and 145. Horse Reg. No. 36 is missing and pony 167 was sold at Lesser Slave Lake. Besides these horses Reg. Nos. 12, 14, 18, 57, 60 are lost and missing on the trail between Peace River crossing and Fort Graham. Inspector Camies also reports that horses 8, 34 and 43 were obliged to be abandoned before reaching Fort Graham this late summer. I expect however that some of the missing horses will be found later ; five are known

to be alive. The total is 71. Fourteen horses were purchased in Edmonton in January, 1906.

DISTRIBUTION.

Station.	Horses.			
	Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Lesser Slave Lake...	37	3	2	42
Peace River Crossing.	2	...	...	2
Fort Graham.....	15	1	3	19
Dead, not struck off..	3	.....	...	3
Missing on trail.....	5			5
Total.. ..	62	4	5	71

GENERAL.

Inspector West has as usual been away from the middle of May to the end of September with Treaty Party No. 8. Inspector Richards has gone out, his place being taken on the Peace-Yukon trail by Inspector Camies in July last. A. A. Surg. Donald also went out, coming down in May from St. Johns, B.C. A. A. Surg. Genest, L.A., took his place, but owing to lack of transport was unable to join the trail party, getting no further than St. Johns. He has since been ordered out. Five constables who have completed two seasons' work on the trail have gone out and two N.C.O.'s and one constable have been transferred during the year; all of these were from the trail party, 1 N.C.O. and 3 constables were transferred to the trail party. Outside the trail party 1 constable has been sent out on transfer. He has since left the force.

In conclusion, I should like to place on record my appreciation of the way in which the work has been done and the hearty co-operation there has been from all ranks. My report on the work of the Peace-Yukon trail party is attached hereto.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,
Commanding 'N' Division, Mackenzie District.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, PEACE YUKON TRAIL.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE, October 31, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report of the Peace River-Yukon trail for the year ending October 31, 1906.

As reported in my Annual Report of 1905, after seeing the trail party safely into their winter quarters at Fort St. John, B.C. (the party arriving from the Trail on the afternoon of September 25, 1905), and having given my final instructions to Inspector Richards, I left in the a.m. of September 26, 1905, with Sergt. Holt, F. J., Const.

Lattimore, A., and Spl. Constable Bellerose, J., for division headquarters at Lesser Slave Lake, arriving there after a good trip down the Peace river on the p.m. of October 5, 1905. After attending to a number of official matters at headquarters, I left on October 10, 1905, for Edmonton, duly reporting my arrival there to you.

The party under Inspector Richards' command consisted of 1 officer, 5 N.C.O.'s, 17 constables and 2 special constables, the whole of whom with the exception of 1 corporal and 3 constables wintered in the barracks at St. John, the four men before-mentioned being sent up to take care of the pack ponies which were put on herd about 3 miles distant, where about 125 tons of hay had been stacked and a good corral and shack built by us during the summer.

A few days after I had left, Corpl. McLeod, R.W., with two constables and 3 pack ponies returned from the Trail, they having failed to penetrate to Ft. Graham, as they were ordered to do. This N.C.O., with Constables Mansfield and Clay, were sent out a day or two later endeavoured to reach Graham by river, a guide being specially engaged to assist them, this time they got through and the guide returned to Fort St. John. On October 12, Acting Assistant Surg. Donald, W.B.L. (who I had met at Peace River crossing on my way down) arrived at St. John to attend hospital duties, and quarters were fixed up for him with the Hudson Bay Company. The party were kept busy for some time building a shack for Inspector Richards, a stable and cow-house with small corral, a good-sized water tank, a latrine and wash-house, and improvements to the other buildings, the whole when completed (with the 3 buildings already erected) making a really excellent barracks. About this time Messrs. Bredin & Cornwall, contractors, sent over 16 steers from Grand Prairie, which were to be killed for the winter supply of beef, and 1 cow with calf at foot for the use of the mess. On October 13 Corpl. Lukey, who had been sent to assist Corpl. McLeod and party on their way to Graham, returned to St. John, bringing in a foreigner who was apparently not in his right mind. He had been picked up by them in a destitute condition at Hudson's Hope. This man, who turned out to be an Italian, got quite well again, with good food and clothing with which he was supplied by the members of the party, strangely disappeared just after Christmas and has never been heard of since, although several attempts were made to obtain tidings of him.

The winter passed with little out of the ordinary routine, and the weather for the most part was very mild; the party were actively employed freighting wood and hay to the post and making a number of sleds with which I propose to lift the majority of the stores in the early spring on the ice to a point within a reachable distance from where the party left off trail work in September. Outside of fatigue work I had ordered Inspector Richards, whenever practicable, to hold rides, drills and lectures. The drills and lectures were carried out, but mounted parade was impossible owing to the poor condition of the horses. While this work was going on at the post the men stationed at the herd camp were having a hard time with some of the horses, the hay, of which there was ample if used economically, turned out to be very poor stuff for the most part and water was almost unobtainable nearer than the river, all the sloughs having frozen solid. This, in my opinion, was the chief trouble. The small party were kept at work day and night melting snow for the horses to drink, and it is therefore not surprising that we lost several. The horses, with few exceptions, lost flesh and some became so weak that they had to be lifted up in the mornings. In March I ordered Inspector C. H. West to inspect the post at St. John. He travelled up the river from Peace River crossing. This inspection took over two days ; all the horses being seen and reported upon. At this time (April) the horses were slowly on the mend, and enough were in good enough condition to commence to freight the stores to Halfway river. I omitted to mention that in January I despatched from Fort Saskatchewan 12,000 pounds of oats and other stores by Corporal Munroe and party, with fourteen horses, to Lesser Slave lake, with instructions to Inspector West to hurry the oats through to St. John for the use of the pack train before the feed commenced to get good.

This party which left here in charge of Sergeant Wilson, H.A., for St. John on January 19, reached St. John on February 17 after a hard trip most of the way, the

weather being very cold and stormy across the country from Peace River crossing. going to 63 below zero the second night out from Lesser Slave lake. The oats, however, were just in time to bring the poor and weak horses at St. John round. By the end of April all the stores for the trail party had been successfully hauled and cached at a point on the Halfway river in close proximity to where operations for 1906 were to commence, and a party of men left in charge.

On May 14 the entire party under Inspector Richards left Fort St. John to commence the season's work on the trail. Sergeant Spalding, who had been ordered out, was left with the quartermaster sergeant at St. John to assist the latter with the shipping of surplus stores, &c., for Peace River crossing. Constable Shand, G.H., who had been sick during the winter, was also left behind to go out. A. Assistant Surgeon Donald also went out by the first steamer to arrive at St. John.

During this time I was preparing to leave Edmonton I received my instructions from you *re* the next season's work, contracts, arrangements, &c., I left Edmonton on June 6, 1906, arriving after a miserable journey (it being very wet) on June 20 at Lesser Slave lake. Before leaving Edmonton I had made arrangements with the general manager of Revillon Bros., Ltd. (our contractors), to make a trip to Fort Graham together, as there were a lot of spoiled stores to be gone over both at St. John and at Hudson's Hope, which we thought could best be gone over together, so I stayed at Lesser Slave lake until the arrival of this gentleman and we made the trip to St. John together, arriving at that place on August 5. Here, according to Revillon's arrangements, a crew was to be awaiting our arrival to track us up the river to Graham. The crew, however, was found to have deserted except two, who I therefore engaged to track me up in a canoe as far as Hudson's Hope where I expected to meet a hired pack train to take me over the portage. I duly arrived at Hudson's Hope and after waiting there for two days was obliged to turn back, no means arriving to take my outfit over the portage, 12 miles. I soon got back to St. John (the stream being very swift here), when I set to work to try and hire sufficient pack horses therewith to reach the trail party. In this I failed, as I refused to pay the sum asked ($500). There was nothing then left for me to do except to return to Peace River crossing, which I did, arriving back there on August 24, 1906. I was enabled on this trip to go over all the spoilt stores at St. John and Hudson's Hope with the manager of Revillon Bros., Ltd. It will thus be seen that I am not in a position to report upon the work of the trail party from my own observations, but from many reports of reliable nature that I have received, both verbally and otherwise, I am able to give the following :

The work of season 1906-7 commenced at the 92 Mile post west of St. John, to which point the party had cut last September.

The 'Winter Cache' of supplies which as before stated had been brought up from Fort St. John earlier in the year over the ice up the Half-way river was about one mile distant from this spot. The Half-way river at this point is a considerable stream about 200 yards across, no difficulty however was experienced in getting across there being two good sized sand bars in the middle of the stream. The country here is fairly open, being of the nature of flats of considerable area. The entire party assembled at the 'Winter Cache' which I will call Cache 1, and moved it across the river to a point some six miles up, recrossing the stream and making a fresh Cache No. 2. A rest house was built here not far from camp 19 at 97-mile post. The country as far as the second crossing of the Half-way river lies through willow scrub, poplar and spruce with some swampy ground interspersed by small creeks, two of which the trail crosses, then through some heavy spruce out into an open pasture interspersed with small poplar bluffs, the feed and water here are excellent.

Rest House No. 3 is close to the Half-way river and is built in some heavy spruce with scrub to the waters edge. As I before said the trail then crosses the river close to the 98th Mile post where No. 2 Cache was made and a little farther on at 99 Mile post. The trail then goes through some swampy ground past a chain of small lakes which empty into the Half-way river. The timber here is dead standing spruce, there is considerable Beaver work just here. We have now reached the 100 mile post, the

country is of much the same nature, dead spruce and jackpine with here and there some open patches. We now reach the bank of the Cypress river about 102 miles west of St. John's, all through this piece of country there was but little hard work for the party, the country is a rolling valley interspersed by small creeks which in one or two instances were bridged. I forgot to mention on starting that the party was told off into two gangs, one gang going ahead, and working towards one another. The pack train consisted of Constable Darling in charge with two constables and one special constable, these men had twenty pack horses constantly all summer, their duties were to go ahead and cache the supplies at convenient points, usually ten miles apart. The remainder of the horses were kept in the vicinity of the camps and when not moving camp were sometimes used by the men going and returning from work, the horses which were used for these duties being those who were still in poor condition from the hard wintering and casualties from the pack train.

The crossing of the Cypress was easily made, a large sand bar being in the middle of the stream which is swift and about thirty yards across. There camp 21 was made, and Cache 3 erected, water and feed were excellent, one or two small creeks flow into the Cypress near here, these were bridged. The trail up to the 110-mile post was principally through scrub, close poplar and underbrush, and was not at all difficult to get through, rapid progress being made, there were some swampy pieces here which in places were bridged and brushed. Cache No. 4 and camp 22 were close together. Here we reached the 110 Mile post by June 9, the trail past here went into some burnt pine and swampy ground, with close jack pine, and then through about five miles of heavy spruce and spruce poplar. Rainy creek was crossed near the 112 Mile post and camp 23 was pitched near the 113 Mile post where there was some open country, feed was not plentiful at this point but we were making fair time, although there was some heavy chopping.

The 116 mile post was passed on June 16, here some tamarac and spruce was gone through, the trail from the crossing of the Cypress follows the north bank of that river. Close to the 118 mile post No. 5 Cache was made and at the 122 mile post camp 24 was pitched, the Little Cypress creek, 20 feet wide being crossed, there is a cut bank just past the 120 mile post which was graded by us. The 124th mile post was made by June 23, the banks of the Cypress here right down to the water are continuous spruce, pine and poplar and willow scrub bluffs, with here and there open patches, feed was fair at camp 24.

Camp 25 was pitched about the 126 mile post in country covered by intermittant willow scrub and spruce bluffs, here we erected rest house 4, with good surroundings. Just previous to mile post 129 being reached the north fork of the Cypress is crossed being 15 feet wide with dead spruce and willow scrub to pass through. Just above here there are some small falls on the Cypress river which we pass on our left going ahead to the 133 mile post reached on June 30, the trail passes principally through scrub willow and small spruce and therefore was easy to get over. All along here we have been gradually on the assent to the summit of the Laurier pass which is reached at mile post 139 where the Cypress river has its source.

We have been from the 102 mile post till now traversing the valley of the Cypress alongside of the creek of that name, the nature of the country to the summit of the pass is entirely through willow scrub and small spruce at intervals, feed gets very scarce through here as we ascend, and summer frosts are almost nightly. We have now reached the summit at the 140 mile post and commence to descend into the Ospica country having White's creek on our left, this is one of the branches of the Ospica. Camp 27 was made near the 143 mile post amongst burnt and fallen timber, feed here was poor. By July 7, we had reached mile post 144 the burnt fallen timber being heavy along here. White's creek was crossed twice between the 145th and 146th mile posts and again before the 147th mile post was reached. There is a little open prairie here with some willow scrub, feed however is poorer and scarcer as we go further west. Horn creek, 60 feet wide, was crossed twice and the 154th mile post reached on July 14.

The nature of the country through this pass is rough with a considerable amount of deadfall, spruce and burnt timber. There is a small prairie at 154 mile post, feed however is short and frost bitten. Camp 29 is reached at the 156th mile post, where there is a prairie with a good lot of spruce near, the feed is thin and sparse, just past the 157th mile post a branch of Horn creek is crossed at some small falls, the trail follows Horn creek right along here for some miles, in fact almost till the Ospica is reached which occurs at the 173rd mile post, which the trail party reached on July 28.

At this point Inspector Camies reached the trail party and relieved Inspector Richards, the latter returning to Fort St. John as per orders from you.

After crossing the Ospica, which is a considerable stream 200 yards across, the trail commences to ascend to the summit of the Herchmer pass where we pitched our 32nd camp, this was at the 180th mile post, this country is almost all covered with heavy green timber. At Twin Lakes where our camp was, good feed was fairly plentiful, a great deal of chopping had to be got through. This possibly was the hardest work yet, the country for miles being deadfall timber, it is named the Devil's Canyon, and the party moved but slowly. Camp 34 was on a branch of Davis creek and camp 35 at the 206th mile post, also on the bank of a small creek which flows in to the Finlay, Fort Graham was reached by the party on August 11, the last twenty miles being one continuous stretch of spruce, jack pine and burnt upstanding and downfall timber.

Before the Ospica was reached orders were given to three constables to proceed ahead and get into Fort Graham with instructions to Corporal McLeod to commence putting up hay at once. This was done and with the men already at Graham a party of five men were constantly employed, the progress however was slow as the grass had to be cut with the scythe. The principal hay ground was some twenty miles northwest of Graham on the Sylvesters Landing trail where Corporal McLeod made his headquarters, here some thirty odd tons of good hay was stacked, the party then came closer into Graham where another seven tons of fair hay was put up, this done the party came about two miles south of Graham where there is considerable slough land, here a large quantity of hay of poor quality was cut, in all about seventy-five tons, this was accomplished by the end of August, the hay however had not been stacked when it commenced to rain very heavily for about fourteen days, this spoilt the hay, except about fifteen tons, which is just passable.

During the first week in August Messrs. Revillion's scow arrived at Fort Graham bringing up a large quantity of supplies of all sorts. On inspection it was found that a considerable quantity was spoilt.

The main party stayed at camp 35 haying, while others were sent in to Graham to build quarters there. At the same time Corporal Lukey and a small party were sent across the Finlay river opposite Graham to commence the trail which is to be cut towards telegraph No. 4, and a cache of supplies was taken some ten miles out for them, this party found very rough country indeed, far rougher than any yet experienced, the country being rocky with next to no feed and very hilly also with many small creeks. This party cut through about twenty miles of country to a group of small lakes which are named Whitefish lakes. It was then into September so Corporal Lukey and party returned to Graham to assist in putting up quarters which were still in course of erection.

Before closing my remarks on the actual trail work I would call your attention to the distance which the rest houses have been built apart. This country is terribly rough and in parts very hilly, it is therefore extremely hard on pack animals, and especially so as in so many parts the feed is so scarce and poor. I would therefore recommend that just double the number of rest houses be built, that would supply one every fifteen miles. To keep a pack train in good working order in this country fifteen miles is a long day, and therefore should this trail be used by the public a rest house at the distance stated would be a greater convenience. These shacks could be easily built by a party sent out for that purpose later on when it will be necessary

also to do a great deal of clearing, as the country is constantly being burnt over, and the trees keep on falling across the track. I might here mention that on the trail cut last year between the 32nd and the 45th mile posts in the Cache Creek district the trail has been completely obliterated, a fire having swept over the entire country, the trail is covered many feet deep in burnt timber which keeps on faling, Corporal McLeod and party had quite a job to get through, he however blazed the trail, and Constable Mansfield and his party had no difficulty in getting through after him. The length of trail cut this season between the end of May and the first week in September was 135 miles, this considering the very heavy work entailed is a most creditable performance. Taking this portion of the trail and comparing it with that portion got over last year, however, the work has not been so heavy, the work this year consisting to a great extent of chopping and pulling deadfall out of the way, that of last year being a preponderance of digging and grading with quite a lot of bridging, this was principally due to the very deep creeks which run into the Peace river and which had to be graded down one side, the crossing made and then a steep ascent to the top, some of these grades being fully 800 feet deep.

STATE OF THE HORSES.

As has been previously mentioned the horses towards the latter part of last winter were a source of great anxiety. Luckily the mild winter was in their favour and we lost eleven, a small number to what we should have lost had the winter been severe.

The party under Sergeant Wilson arrived with thirteen ponies in February, one of which died at Lesser Slave Lake and two between the Peace River Crossing and St. John. Besides this Inspector Camies reports that three horses were abandoned before Graham was reached (these have not been seen since). The hay having been badly damaged by rain at Graham, Inspector Camies very wisely elected to send a number of horses out at the end of the trail cutting season, sending Corporal McLeod with five constables and twenty-three horses to be wintered possibly at Peace River Crossing, or Lesser Slave Lake. This party reached Lesser Slave Lake with seventeen of these horses two being left at the crossing. Corporal McLeod reports having lost two horses near Cache creek where there are a band of Indian horses, and two others on the trail from St. John to Peace River Crossing, one left behind at Hay Lakes and the other with P. Brick, who lives near, both of these horses will be recovered. A little later Inspector Camies sent out Constable Mansfield, H.G., with two other constables and fifteen horses. This party lost two horses register No. 139 dying near to Cache creek, and No. 146 was left with A. McAllister at Burnt River near Peace River Crossing. The two parties thus only losing one horse by death in the trip of nearly 500 miles from Graham to Peace River Crossing and in to Lesser Slave Lake. This I consider a very good record, considering the time of year and the scarcity of food for quite 100 miles in the mountains.

The party at Fort Graham now consists of one officer, three non-commissioned officers and eleven constables and one special constable (cook) with fifteen horses. Five constables were sent out with the party under Corporal McLeod. These men have completed two years with the trail party and elected to come out. I might here also mention that Corporal Bowler, T.H., was ordered out early in the season as was also Constable Clampitt, E., they being unsuited to the work. I have now forty-two horses at Lesser Slave Lake where they are turned out to graze on a large flat island about one mile from the post. Hay is plentiful here at about $8 a ton, and I hope to winter all and have them in good shape for next summer's packing. I consider that there is sufficient hay for wintering the fifteen horses at Graham if economy is used. Inspector Camies has kept the strongest horses with his party.

PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES.

As before mentioned the supplies to winter the party arrived on time at Fort Graham, the contractors (Messrs. Revillion Bros.) making two trips, one from Hud-

sons Hope, the other from the mouth of the Findlay, taking up also the men's kits and other articles which could not well be packed.

These two shipments also moved the cache of police stores left by Revillions crew on the Hudson Hope portage, this, as before mentioned, to a very large extent was spoiled by the wet. The new contract shipment arrived in good condition but had suffered slightly from the hot sun, and there may be some loss among the ham and bacon, otherwise the shipment was in first rate order.

Unfortunately owing to the late arrival at St. John's of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Peace River* the men were obliged to go out on to the trail without a good issue of clothing being served out to them, the steamer arrived at St. John early in July with a large portion of our freight which for the most part had been waiting at Peace River Crossing since February, the clothing therefore was stranded at St. John's where it now is. Revillon's scow had gone through to Graham and so it could not go up that way. It is most unfortunate that this has happened, but it cannot be helped. From what I understand the Graham party are going to send down this early winter, this being the case I trust they will take the clothing with them. This is the only hitch as far as the stores are concerned. I would respectfully ask that boots be sent with as little delay as possible, none having been sent up since 1905.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am very glad to be able to report that from all I can hear the party on the trail this season have behaved in an exemplary manner, and I am very satisfied with the work they have performed. Inspector Camies speaks very highly of his men, and I hope they will continue their work in the same cheerful manner. Corporals Profit and Lukey have been especially well spoken of, they are both excellent workers, and are well liked by the other men of the party. Special Constable Denny has also done very well bringing his pack train through a heavy season in good shape, this special constable has now gone out, and the pack train will be looked after by Constable Darling, J., who has been employed both season's so far with the pack trains.

BUILDINGS FOR THE WINTER.

From what I am able to gather two buildings are in course of erection at Graham, one for a barrack-room and the other for mess-room and kitchen, the former will be 30 x 34 and the latter 24 x 30, they will be built of logs which are close at hand. This winter the party will have to do without stoves but will have the ordinary open-fire places made with mud, and the cooking will be done with the large camp cook stove in use on the trail.

The shack at the Hay camp twenty miles off is already built, and I expect Inspector Camies will keep three men there changing them every now and then. I think the party will have no trouble in putting in a good winter.

TRAILS IN AND AROUND FORT GRAHAM.

There are three trails leading west and northwest from Fort Graham, British Columbia, as follows:

THE BEAR LAKE TRAIL.

From reliable sources, I understand that this trail is an exceedingly rough one, with very little feed and very hilly, there are several passes the summits of which are very high, there are many small creeks flowing into the Ominica and Osliaka rivers running through the country, the trail follows on a bench between the two, the distance to Bear lake is fully 100 miles, the feed is very scarce everywhere, the nature of the country being rocky, this trail is reported as being very indistinct and rough.

THE INGINIKA TRAIL.

This trail is one which was used in 1898 and not since, it is reported to be fairly good and level and follows the Inginika river for about seventy miles, after this it becomes almost impassable, there is, however, good feed all along, parties who tried this trail in 1898 had to return.

THE SYLVESTERS TRAIL.

From what I am able to gather from a reliable source this is a good trail and follows the east bench of the Findlay river to the summit of the east branch when it follows a creek west till Sylvester's Landing is reached. This trail has not been used since 1898 (except by Indians) when it was used a great deal by the Klondikers, there is considerable large timber in some places and fires have swept over it and the deadfall is naturally very bad. There is lots of feed along this trail right into Sylvester's Landing and a great deal of it is through prairie land near the summit. The distance from Graham to Sylvester's is fully 350 miles. There are several Indians around Graham who know this trail and who might be hired as guides if necessary.

I am in favour of this route being taken next season instead of the one west of Fort Graham to Bears lake and Post 4 on the telegraph. Not only is the trail a better one, and more known, but there is better feed and the route to Teslin lake is more direct. I would point too that no one lives at Fort Conelly, the place having been abandoned, and what is more there is no one who seems to know anythng of the country west of Graham. All known, that I have been able to learn that the trail along the telegraph (if it may be called a trail) is through most wild and rocky country with little or no food for horses.

GENERAL.

In concluding my report for 1906 I wish to say how disappointed I was personally at being held up in the manner I was. I am, however, hopeful that the coming summer will enable me to get through and personally see the situation. I have every trust and confidence in Inspector Camies to do what is best and most desirable in the public service, and the needs of the situation demand. I omitted when speaking of the personnel of the party that Assistant Surgeon L. A. Genest was sent to St. John to take the post vacated by Dr. W. D. L. Donald. Unfortunately like myself he was also held up and unable to get past St. John. The trail party are thus obliged to be without the services of a medical man. Dr. Genest has since been ordered out and left here late in October. The health of the party has been uniformly excellent except Constable Clay, S.G., who I ordered to headquarters as he suffered from sciatica ; otherwise there has been but very slight ailments among the men.

Two accidents from cuts with axes have been reported, and it is on account of accidents more than anything else that the presence of a medical man on the spot is so important. I trust a doctor may be sent at no distant date.

From a report which I have from Corporal McLeod I understand that four parties of prospectors had arrived and intend wintering on the Findlay and Inginika rivers, in all thirteen men. They came to Inspector Camies at Graham and asked him if possible to take the Inginika route so as to give prospectors a chance of prospecting the head of that river where they expect to make valuable discoveries of minerals. I also understand that there is good mining (placer) in that vicinity.

GAME, FURS, ETC.

Moose and caribou, mountain sheep and goats seem fairly plentiful in the mountains, and timber wolves and cayotes are numerous ; partridges and prairie chickens are often seen. Lynx and martin are the most common fur-bearing animals, and bears are common in summer.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

At Graham last winter about five feet of snow fell; the weather was not cold, chinook winds being frequent. It was an exceptionally mild winter ; it was cold only for two or three weeks in January and February. The Findlay river at Graham did not freeze over till January 20, the lowest thermometer reading being 40 below zero. It is most unsafe to travel through the mountains after September, as the snow comes on very suddenly.

MAIL FACILITIES.

I fear it is next to impossible to reach Fort Graham with mail before the spring, when the party going in will be able to take what there is. Last year at Fort St. John it was nearly as bad and had it not been for the Macdonnell survey party but very little would have found its way out. If mail is to be sent in the best way would be to pay some Indians to go with a pack train from Stuart lake to Graham. The Hudson Bay Company's officer at Graham makes one trip annually from his post to Stuart lake in summer returning about October with his trading supplies. This is the only means otherwise.

LUMBER TRADE.

The country all through along the trail abounds in fair sized timber, and that around Graham is very fine. At some future date a great trade will probably spring up. It would be a great thing for settlers in Northern Alberta if some portable lumber mills could be introduced into the country by the government. The enormous price asked for lumber making it to the ordinary settler almost prohibitive. The wonderful advantages to be had from the waterway of the Peace river should be an inducement in itself. Most of the best lumber will, however, be found in the British Columbia territory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, Supt.
Commanding 'N' Division.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

SCHEDULE A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE, BY DIVISIONS, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1906.

Division	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Depot...	Regina	1	1	...	4	1	1	8	3	2	40	9	70	44
	Wood Mountain							1	....	1	3	1	6	8
	Big Muddy							....	1	....	3	1	5	7
	Willow Bunch							....	....	1	1	....	2	3
	Moosomin				1			....	....	1	4	....	6	5
	Whitewood							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Arcola							....	....	1	....	....	1	2
	Esterhazy							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Yorkton							1	....	....	1	....	2	4
	Fort Qu'Appelle							....	....	....	1	....	1	3
	Kutawa							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Broadview							....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Balcarres							....	1	....	1	....	2	3
	Moosejaw							....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Ottawa				1			2	1	....	....	....	4	....
	Estevan				....			....	1	....	....	....	1	2
	Norway House							....	1	....	....	1	2	....
	Weyburn							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Kamsack							....	....	....	1	....	1	....
	Sheho							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	North Portal							1	....	1	....	....	2	1
	Oxbow							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Milestone							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Carnduff							....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Craik							....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Fort Pelly							....	....	1	2	....	3	3
	Grenfell							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Strassburg							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Canora							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Indian Head							....	1	....	1	....	2	1
	Carlyle							....	....	....	1	....	1	....
	Lake Winnipeg Patrol							....	....	....	1	4	5	....
	Fort McPherson				1			1	....	1	7	1	11	....
	Mortlach							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Frenchman's							....	....	1	2	....	3	2
	Elbow							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Town Station							....	1	....	1	....	2	1
	Lumsden							....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	On Command				2			2	3	2	18	1	28	24
	Total Depot Division	1	1		9	1	1	16	13	16	102	18	178	130
A.....	Maple Creek			1	1			2	1	1	6	2	14	16
	Medicine Hat				1				1	....	2	....	4	6
	Swift Current									1	1	....	2	5
	Town Station								1				1	1
	Medicine Lodge									1	2		3	5
	Ten Mile										2	....	2	3
	Willow Creek							2			1	1	4	5
	Cherry Patch									1	1	1	3	5
	East End										2		2	4
	On Command							1			1		2	4
	Total 'A' Division			1	2			5	3	4	18	4	37	52
C.....	Battleford			1	1			2	1	....	8	4	17	14
	Onion Lake							1					1	2
	Lloydminster								1	....	1		2	3
	Sounding Lake									1	1		2	2
	Jackfish										1		1	1
	North Battleford										1		1	1
	Tramping Lake										1		1	1
	Wardenville										1		1	1
	On Command							1		2	2		5	5
	Total 'C' Division			1	1			4	2	3	16	4	31	30

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
D.....	Macleod.....	....	....	1	2	....	....	4	1	3	25	8	44	36
	Pincher Creek.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	4	6
	Kootenai.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3
	Frank.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Coleman.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Cardston.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	6
	Twin Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	4	2
	Boundary Creek.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Big Bend.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3
	Stand Off.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	6	5
	Kipp.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2
	Peigan.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1
	Porcupines.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
	Claresholm.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Nanton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Leavings.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Lille.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Kootenai Pass.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	On Command.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	Total 'D' Division.....	....	....	1	3	....	....	5	3	7	46	16	81	78
E.....	Calgary.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	2	13	4	25	18
	Red Deer.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Innisfail.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Olds.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Carbon.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4
	Okotoks.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
	High River.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Laggan.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Banff.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3
	Bankhead.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Canmore.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Morley.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Gleichen.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	4	3
	Berry Creek.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4
	On Command.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Total 'E' Division.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	5	3	6	25	6	47	42
F.....	Prince Albert.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	4	2	11	14
	Puckahn.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Batoche.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Rosthern.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	Duck Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
	Saskatoon.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3
	Humboldt.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Hanley.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Tisdale.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Goose Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Gillies'.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	On Command.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
	Total 'F' Division.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	3	1	13	3	24	28

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
G.....	Fort Saskatchewan.....				1			3	1	3	12	2	22	13
	Edmonton.....				1					1	3		5	7
	St. Albert.....									1			1	1
	Lac St. Anne.....										1		1	1
	Wetaskiwin.....								1				1	
	Camrose.....										1		1	1
	Daysland.....										1		1	1
	Sedgewick.....									1	1		2	3
	Ponoka.....										1		1	1
	Alix.....										1		1	1
	Stettler.....										1		1	1
	Athabasca Landing.....										1		1	1
	Andrew.....									1			1	1
	Saddle Lake.....										1		1	1
	Vegreville.....										1		1	1
	Vermilion.....										1		1	1
	On Command.....				1						1		2	....
	Total 'G' Division.....				3			3	2	7	27	4	46	35
K.....	Lethbridge.....		1	1				2	2	1	12	3	22	22
	Coutts.....							1	1		2	1	5	10
	Writing-on-Stone.									1			1	3
	Pendant d'Oreille...							1	1		1	1	4	2
	Wild Horse.....										1		1	1
	Milk River.....										1		1	1
	Grassy Lake.....										1		1	1
	Taber.....										1		1	1
	Strike Camp.....									1	3		4	2
	On Command....													....
	Total 'K' Division.		1	1				4	4	3	22	5	40	43
M.....	Hudson Bay..		1	1				2	1	2	10		17	..
N.....	Lesser Slave Lake.....								2		2	1	5	7
	Peace River Landing....							1					1	2
	Fort Chipewgan.....								1		1	1	3	.
	Fort St. Johns.....								1		1		2	..
	Fort Graham.....									1	4		5	..
	Peace-Yukon Trail...		1						1	2	15	3	22	61
	On Command.....			2						1	1		4	.
	Total 'N' Division..		1	2				1	5	4	24	5	42	70

Division.	Place.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
B.....	Dawson.....	1	1	4	1	....	4	3	5	30	15	64	24	3
	Forty Mile.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	..	3	....	5
	Stewart River.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	..	3	....	19
	Selkirk.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	5	1	....
	Stewart Crossing.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	6
	Grand Forks.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	4	1	....
	Dominion.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	....
	Hunker.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	....
	Sulphur.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	....
	Gold Run.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	....
	Mayo.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	9
	Town Station.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	1	7	..	....
	Total 'B' Division.....	1	1	5	2	....	5	7	8	51	21	101	31	42
H.....	White horse.....	....	....	1	2	....	3	3	2	22	9	42	14	....
	Takhini.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....
	Tantalus.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....
	Livingstone Creek.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	4	2	....
	Carcross.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	5	....	....
	Conrad.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....
	Champagne's Landing.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	4	5	....
	Kluahne.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	3	....
	Dalton Trail.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	38
	Town Station.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	....	....
	'Str. Vidette'.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	11	....	....
	Teslin Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....
	On herd.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
	On Command.....	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	3	1	9	8	....
	Total 'H' Division.....	....	1	4	2	....	4	6	8	42	23	90	49	38

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District.....	1	1	....	9	1	1	16	13	16	102	18	178	130	....
Maple Creek District.....	....	....	1	2	..	....	5	3	4	18	4	37	52	....
Battleford District.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	2	3	16	4	31	30	....
Macleod District.....	....	....	1	3	....	....	5	3	7	46	16	81	78	....
Calgary District.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	5	3	6	25	6	47	42	....
Prince Albert District.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	3	1	13	3	24	28	....
Fort Saskatchewan District.....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	2	7	27	4	46	35	....
Lethbridge District.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	4	3	22	5	40	43	....
Hudson Bay District.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	2	10	....	17	....	....
Peace and Mackenzie Riv. Districts....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	5	4	24	5	42	70	....
Dawson District.....	....	1	1	5	2	....	5	7	8	51	21	101	31	42
White horse District.....	....	....	1	4	2	....	4	6	8	42	23	90	49	38
Total strength, 31st July, 1906...	1	2	10	33	5	1	56	52	69	396	109	734	588	80

SCHEDULE B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE, BY DIVISIONS, OCTOBER 31, 1906.

Divisions.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
'Depot' Division—													
Regina	1	1	9	1	1	9	6	4	61	12	105	62	
Arcola								1			1	1	
Balcarres							1		1		2	2	
Big Muddy							1		3	1	5	6	
Broadview								1			1	1	
Canora									1		1	1	
Carlyle									1		1	1	
Carnduff								1			1	1	
Craik								1			1	1	
Cupar									1		1	1	
Elbow									1		1	1	
Esterhazy									1		1	1	
Estevan							1				1	1	
Fort McPherson			1			1		1	3	1	7		
Fort Pelly								1	1		2	2	
Fort Qu'Appelle									1		1	1	
Grenfell									1		1	1	
Indian Head							1		1		2	3	
Kamsack									1		1	1	
Kutawa									1		1	1	
Lumsden									1		1	1	
Milestone									1		1	1	
Moosejaw								1	1		2	2	
Moosomin			1					1	4		6	5	
Mortlach									1		1	1	
North Portal							1	1			2	2	
Norway House							1		2	1	4		
Ottawa			1				2	1			4		
Oxbow									1		1	1	
Shelo									1		1	1	
Split Lake								1	2		3		
Strassburg									1		1	1	
Town Station Regina							1		1		2	1	
Weyburn									1		1	1	
Whitewood									1		1	1	
Willow Bunch								1	1		2	3	
Wood Mountain			1				1	1	5	2	10	16	
Yorkton							1	1	1		3	4	
On command	1		1				1	2	4		10		
Total 'Depot' Division	1	1	1	14	1	1	16	14	19	108	17	193	130
'A' Division—													
Maple Creek			1				2	1		9	3	16	20
East End										2		2	4
Medicine Hat			1					1		2		4	6
Medicine Lodge									1	1		2	4
Swift Current								1		1			5
Ten Mile								1		1		2	4
Town Station								1				1	1
Willow Creek							2			1	1	4	4
On command							1		1	2		4	2
Total 'A' Division			2				5	3	4	19	4	37	50
'C' Division—													
Battleford				1			1	2	1	3	4	12	11
Battleford North										1		1	1
Jackfish										1		1	1
Lloydminster									1	1		2	3
Onion Lake							1					1	2
Radisson										1		1	1
Sixty Mile Bush										1		1	1
Sounding Lake									1	2		3	4
Tramping Lake										1		1	1
Wardenville										1		1	1
On leave			1									1	
On command				1			1		1	3		6	3
Total 'C' Division			2	1			3	2	4	15	4	31	29

Divisions.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
'D' Division—													
Macleod			1	1			3	1	4	15	6	31	36
Big Bend										2		2	3
Blairmore				1								1	
Boundary Creek										1		1	1
Cardston				1					1	1	1	4	5
Claresholm									1	1		2	2
Coleman										1		1	1
Frank									1	1		2	2
Kipp										1	1	2	1
Kootenai										2		2	2
Kootenai Pass										1		1	1
Leavings										1		1	1
Lille										1		1	1
Nanton										1		1	2
Peigan										1	1	2	1
Pincher Creek								1		2	1	4	5
Porcupines									1	1		2	2
Stand Off								1		2	3	6	6
Twin Lakes							1			2		3	3
Total 'D' Division			1	3			4	3	8	37	13	69	75
'E' Division—													
Calgary			1	1			3	1	2	14	4	26	18
Banff									1	1		2	3
Bankhead										1		1	1
Berry Creek									1	1		2	4
Canmore										1		1	1
Carbon									1	2		3	5
Gleichen							1			1	1	3	4
High River										1		1	1
Innisfail									1			1	1
Laggan										1		1	1
Morley										1		1	2
Okotoks								1				1	1
Olds										1		1	2
Red Deer										1		1	1
On command								1				1	
Total 'E' Division			1	1			4	3	6	26	5	46	45
'F' Division—													
Prince Albert			1	1	1		2	1	1	6	3	16	20
Batoche										1		1	1
Cumberland House									1			1	
Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	3
Gillies										1		1	1
Goose Lake										1		1	1
Hanley										1		1	1
Humbolt										1		1	1
Melford										1		1	1
Puckahn										1		1	1
Rosthern								1				1	1
Saskatoon								1				1	3
Tisdale										1		1	1
Warman										1		1	1
On leave										1		1	
Total 'F' Division			1	1	1		2	4	2	17	4	32	36

Divisions.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
'G' Division—													
Fort Saskatchewan				2			3		3	12	2	22	21
Alix										1		1	1
Andrew									1			1	1
Athabasca Landing										1		1	1
Camrose										1		1	1
Daysland										1		1	1
Edmonton				1					1	3	2	7	5
Hurry										1		1	1
Lac St. Anne										1		1	1
Ponoka										1		1	1
Saddle Lake										1		1	1
Sedgewick									1			1	1
St. Albert									1			1	1
Stettler										2		2	2
Vegreville										1		1	1
Vermilion										1		1	1
Wetaskiwin							1					1	1
On command							1			1		2	
Total 'G' Division				3			3	2	7	28	4	47	42
'K' Division—													
Lethbridge			1	1			2	2	1	7	1	15	15
Coutts							1	1		2	1	5	7
Grassy Lake										1		1	1
Little Bow										1		1	1
Milk River Ridge										2		2	4
Pendant d'Oreille							1	1		1	1	4	4
Stafford Village										1		1	1
Wild Horse										1		1	1
Writing-on-Stone										2		2	3
Total 'K' Division			1	1			4	4	1	18	3	32	37
'M' Division—													
Hudson's Bay Territory			1		1			2	1	10	1	16	
'N' Division—													
Lesser Slave Lake			1	1				3	1	12	2	20	48
Fort Chipewyan								1		1	1	3	
Peace River Landing							1					1	2
Peace River Yukon Trail				1				1	2	11	1	16	19
Total 'N' Division			1	2			1	5	3	24	4	40	69

Place.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.	Dogs.
'B' Division—															
Dawson	1		3	1	4	3	6	23	13	54	14			14	1
On leave		1								1					
Grand Forks							1	2		3	1			1	
Sulphur								2		2	1			1	
Dominion						1		1		2	1			1	
Hunker						1		1		2	1			1	
Grenville							1	1		2	1			1	
Forty Mile						1		2		3					5
Selkirk						1		1		2	1			1	
Stewart River								2		2					27
Town duty						1		4		5					
Total	1	1	3	1	4	8	8	39	13	78	20			20	33
'H' Division—															
White Horse		1	2	2	4	4	3	16	8	40	22	1		23	17
Takhini								2		2	3			3	
Tantalus								3		3	3			3	
Carcross			1					3	1	5					
Conrad							1			1					
Champagne's Landing								3		3	3			3	
Kluahne							1	2		3	1			1	5
Livingstone Creek								2		2	1	1		2	
Town duty							1	3		4					
On herd											5	2	1	8	
Total, 'H' Division		1	3	2	4	4	6	34	9	63	38	4	1	43	22
Total, 'B' Division	1	1	3	1	4	8	8	39	13	78	20			20	33
Total strength	1	2	6	3	8	12	14	73	22	141	58	4	1	63	55

RECAPITULATION.

District.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina	1	1	1	14	1	1	16	14	19	108	17	193	130	
Maple Creek				2			5	3	4	19	4	37	50	
Battleford			2	1			3	2	4	15	4	31	29	
Macleod			1	3			4	3	8	37	13	69	75	
Calgary			1	1			4	3	6	26	5	46	45	
Prince Albert			1	1	1		2	4	2	17	4	32	36	
Fort Saskatchewan				3			3	2	7	28	4	47	42	
Lethbridge			1	1			4	4	1	18	3	32	37	
Hudson's Bay			1		1			2	1	10	1	16		
Peace River-Mackenzie			1	2			1	5	3	24	4	40	69	
Dawson		1	1	3	1		4	8	8	39	13	78	20	33
White horse			1	3	2		4	4	6	34	9	63	43	22
Total	1	2	11	34	6	1	50	54	69	375	81	684	576	55

SUMMARY.

Alberta			4	10			16	17	25	127	28	227	261	
Saskatchewan	1	1	4	16	2	1	25	21	25	147	27	270	233	
Northwest Territories			1	1	1		1	3	3	17	3	30		
Peace River-Yukon Trail (B.C.)				1				1	2	11	1	16	19	
Yukon Territory		1	2	6	3		8	12	14	73	22	141	63	55
Grand Total	1	2	11	34	6	1	50	54	69	375	81	684	576	55

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

PAGE.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., November 1, 1906.

The Comptroller,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for eleven months ended October 31, 1906, on the work performed by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police under my command in the Yukon Territory, together with the reports of the following officers:—Superintendent A. E. Snyder, commanding 'H' Division; Inspector T. A. Wroughton, commanding 'B' Division.

During the year the number of officers in the Yukon Territory was materially reduced. On December 1, 1905, the under-mentioned were serving in the Yukon:—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood.

'H' Division—
Supt. A. E. Snyder,
Inspector F. J. A. Demers,
" F. P. Horrigan,
" A. E. C. McDonell,
" P. W. Pennefather,
Surgeon L. A. Paré,
Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser.

'B' Division—
Supt. A. R. Cuthbert,
Inspector W. H. Routledge,
" T. A. Wroughton,
" J. Taylor,
" R. Y. Douglas,
" R. E. Tucker,
Asst. Sur. W. E. Thompson,
" G. Madore.

The under-mentioned were transferred to the new provinces:—Inspector P. W. Pennefather, Superintendent A. R. Cuthbert, Inspector W. H. Routledge, Inspector J. Taylor, Assistant Surgeon G. Madore.

And the officers serving in the Yukon on November 1, 1906, are:—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood.

'H' Division—
Supt. A. E. Snyder,
Inspector F. J. A. Demers,
" F. P. Horrigan,
" A. E. C. McDonell,
Surgeon L. A. Paré,
Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser.

'B' Division—
Inspector T. A. Wroughton,
" R. Y. Douglas,
" R. E. Tucker,
Asst. Sur. W. E. Thompson,

From the officers generally, I have had loyal and hearty support.

Superintendent Snyder, in command of the Whitehorse district, was senior officer in the territory during the six months I was on leave and performed the duties most acceptably to the government and the public. He has been of the greatest assistance to me in every way possible and has well upheld the good name of the force in the southern part of the Yukon.

It was with regret that I forwarded Superintendent Cuthbert's application for transfer. During the four years he had been in command of the Dawson district, his division was always efficient and law and order were well enforced. His loyalty, honesty of purpose and interest in his work could not be questioned.

Inspector Wroughton took over command of 'B' Division from Superintendent Cuthbert and is giving great satisfaction in the performance of his important duties.

Inspector Routledge, in charge of the creek detachments for many years and Inspector Taylor as acting paymaster, had performed their duties in a thorough and

efficient manner. Inspector Pennefather of 'H' Division was most painstaking and thorough in his work and I was sorry to lose his services.

Assistant Surgeon Madore had been stationed at Selkirk with no other officer to associate with for nearly eight years. He was certainly entitled to transfer to a larger and more important post.

In addition to those alluded to above as having left the Yukon, Inspector A. E. C. McDonell and Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser are under orders for transfer to the new provinces. Both have been in this country for a long time and are fully deserving of a change.

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the general state of the territory is in a most satisfactory condition, not only as far as law and order is concerned, but also from the standpoint of business, &c.

In my last annual report I drew attention to the change that was then taking place in the mode of mining, stating that the smaller operators and individual miners were fast giving way to companies with large capital, and that the latter would be enabled by means of dredges, hydraulic plants, &c., to operate not only on ground hitherto considered of too low grade to be profitable, but even on ground which had already been worked over by older methods.

The past year has witnessed the realization of this change and nearly the whole of Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker, the three richest creeks, have been purchased by a firm of capitalists—the Guggenheim Brothers.

Pending the commencement of operations on a large scale by the new owners, the claims on the creeks mentioned have been lying idle; the result of this has been a great falling off in the output for this year, the production for the past eleven months not exceeding five and a quarter millions.

The acquisition of so many claims by one company has also resulted in a great change; where in past years the creeks named were scenes of bustling activity, nearly every claim being in operation, this season but little work is to be seen going on. This is of course but temporary as the present owners will have dredges and hydraulic plants in operation by next season and in fact have already built several of the former, in readiness for the opening of spring.

Such wholesale absorption of vast mining areas by different companies has been the means of seriously affecting the population, the exodus from the Dawson district being the greatest since the discovery of the Yukon, many of the well known creeks being practically abandoned.

Our strength has also been greatly reduced though we have endeavoured to exercise as effective a supervision as in former years. The withdrawal of some of our outposts met with much opposition on the part of the inhabitants of the districts concerned and, though I do not anticipate any increase of outbreak of crime in the places so abandoned, still I am of opinion we will find it necessary to re-establish at least some of the outposts so vacated. The old adage 'that prevention is better than cure' has never been more forcibly exemplified than in the Yukon and I sincerely trust that our inability to keep up an effective supervision in the outlying portions of the territory, will not result in an increase in crime.

The number of the criminal class in Dawson was somewhat increased during the fall by arrivals from the Tanana country in Alaska. These have already made their presence known by the execution of two or three very bold and daring robberies, committed in broad daylight, in the city of Dawson.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The strength of the force having been so materially reduced we were necessarily compelled to curtail many of the extraneous duties formerly performed by us for other departments and indeed it will be difficult, if not impossible, for us to, in future,

act in any capacity for other branches of the government service, except in connection with our regular and prescribed duties.

During the year we had the care of convicts, common jail prisoners and lunatics for the Department of Justice, none of the first mentioned having been sent out to the penitentiary at New Westminster. The magisterial work on the creeks was performed by our officers for this department, and all coronor's inquests and inquiries were held by them.

The Department of Indian Affairs claimed our assistance in looking after the Indians, furnishing them medical attendance, provisions and medicines, &c., when required.

For the Department of the Interior we acted as agents, on a number of creeks, of the mining recorders at Dawson and Whitehorse and also for the Crown timber and land agents. Our reduced numbers have compelled us to give up this work at Glacier Creek, and I fear that it will not be long before all of the work in connection with this department, now performed by us, will have to be taken over again by employees of the gold commissioner's office. The saving effected through having this work looked after on the creeks by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has been very considerable as the following figures will demonstrate.

During the ten months ended September 30 last the amount collected by members of the force as agents of the mining recorders, in the way of fees, &c., amounted to $36,357.85. The collection of this revenue cost the government $3,635.78, that is 10 per cent of the amount received, this being paid to the members of the force doing the work. Under the former system the government would have to expend at least the sum of $50,000 in the upkeep of these places, viz.: At Bonanza, Hunker, Stewart River, Dominion, Sulphur, Granville, Glacier (police withdrawn July 1), Selkirk, Forty Mile and Livingstone creek for salaries, rent, fuel, &c. In other words, the government collects an actual revenue of some $32,722.07 under the present system as compared with an actual loss of at least $13,642.15 under the former one, i.e., when the work was performed by employees of the gold commissioner's office.

During the year we also saw to the enforcement of the export tax on gold dust and used every endeavour to prevent the smuggling out of dust on which the tax had not been paid. This is one of the most unpleasant of our duties. Not much exception is taken to the examination of baggage leaving the territory, but the public generally resent the personal search conducted on train and steamer. Even customs officers on the frontier do not attempt a search of one's clothes and person such as our men have to make. It is humiliating and aggravating and passengers frequently lose their tempers and abuse the police, forgetting that the latter are only carrying out the law.

Much of the work performed by us in previous years for the Post Office Department has been discontinued, though we still render all the assistance in our power. One or two points are still furnished with mails and members of the force still act as postmasters at Selkirk and Stewart River.

Glanders, once so prevalent throughout the northern end of the territory, has been effectually stamped out, not a single case having been reported during the past year. The veterinary staff sergeants, as agents of the Department of Agriculture, have been most unremitting in their efforts to prevent an outbreak of this disease and have received the willing and active co-operation of the horsemen and stable men in the territory. The usual inspections of all animals entering the Yukon were made and the customary fees collected on foreign stock imported.

Seeds of various grasses, grains and shrubs were forwarded by the Department of Agriculture and were distributed for experimental cultivation, and while I have heard that the most satisfactory results have been obtained, written reports have not yet come to hand. Gardeners and others are glad to get the grain and seed in the spring, but when it comes to sending in a report at the end of the season some are very backward.

The enforcement of the provisions of the liquor license ordinance lies with the chief license inspector. Any infringemnet of the ordinance noticed by members of the force is brought to his attention.

The dance halls, which are licensed by an ordinance of the Yukon Territory, are also under the control of the chief license inspector.

The only assistance rendered the Customs Department was at Dalton House, and, upon the withdrawal of that detachment, at Champagne's Landing, where the non-commissioned officer performed the duties of customs officer.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The force in the Yukon is now armed with our new Ross carbines and Colts revolvers. These were used at all practices on our ranges, and while some difference of opinion exists as to the qualities of the former, the latter was, on the whole, pronounced effective and serviceable.

The complete equipment, consisting of waist belt and bandolier, was also received and taken into use.

Our artillery consists of a brass muzzle loading 7 pounder (not effective) and a 7 pounder steel gun—the latter was received lately at Dawson from the outside. We have also the Maxim gun at Dawson and a Maxim and Maxim-Nordefeldt at White Horse.

CANTEENS.

Our canteens are in flourishing condition financially and furnish many necessaries that would otherwise be beyond the reach of our purses. Prices are kept down to as low a figure above cost as possible and each institution has a very respectable surplus on hand and available for grants towards messes, recreation, library, sports, &c.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

All requisitions for clothing have been promptly filled with the exception of stockings and teamsters gauntlets. These will, however, be received in good time for our needs.

The quality of the articles supplied is very good with the exception of a considerable number of serges received at White Horse, which were badly soiled. Some of the serges and stable jackets were also found to be cut rather too short.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the force under my command has been very good and worthy of commendation. Considering the conditions of life in this country and the hardships, &c., to which our men are so often subjected, it is gratifying to be able to record their excellent behaviour under many adverse circumstances. A few incorrigible offenders were dismissed—intoxicating liquor being the chief cause of their delinquencies.

CRIME.

Gambling made a sporadic appearance at several places during the year and while it is impossible to stamp it out altogether, every effort is made to prosecute offenders. At one time our efforts against this vice were nullified by peculiar local circumstances which compelled us to pursue rather forceful tactics to even prosecute the offenders. However, finally we were successful in obtaining several convictions but the infliction of fines, we find, is not deterrent. The only apparent remedy is a drastic one and that is that all keepers of gaming houses should be imprisoned without the option of a fine. This, however, magistrates are loth to do.

The aftermath of a case of sluice box robbery which occurred two years ago and for which the thief received two years' hard labour, took place this summer when, the culprit, on being released from prison, immediately proceeded to the place where he had concealed the stolen dust. He was carefully watched and arrested with the stolen property in his possession. On being brought to trial, his counsel entered a plea of

autre fois convict and the jury acquitted him. Not a very satisfactory conclusion for our watchfulness but, as the owner of the gold recovered his property and the thief himself immediately after his trial left the country, some good was attained.

Some Dawson juries apparently have a strong objection to a verdict of 'guilty,' even in the face of the most incontrovertible evidence and even when the judge has charged in the most emphatic manner against the accused. In one instance, in a charge of theft from an employer, after the jury, in spite of the clearest evidence of guilt, acquitted the accused, the judge remarked from the bench that it was apparent, the only way in which an employer could protect himself from peculations by dishonest employees was by placing them under bonds. This leniency on the part of some local juries is stated to be due to a dread, that, should verdicts of 'guilty' be found, long sentences of imprisonment would follow.

Several bold and daring robberies occurred during the latter part of the summer, the thieves leaving no clue of any description that could be followed up. These all occurred during broad day light and on the principal streets of the city of Dawson. In one instance the safe in the sheriff's office was robbed of $1,200 in gold dust, in another the sum of $81 was taken from the safe in the police court ; in both cases the safes were left unlocked during the temporary absence of the officials. A jeweller's shop was broken into while the proprietor was absent at dinner and some $1,500 worth of jewellery taken from the window and show case, and in yet another instance a public bath-house was entered, the till broken open and its contents stolen. All of these crimes were committed by some one thoroughly conversant with the habits of the occupants of the different places and so judged their time that they were able to commit the robberies with impunity.

Whitehorse district has contributed but little to the record of crime in the Yukon during the past year. I am glad to be able to report that during the past eleven months there was only one case of drunkenness among the Indians, an offence which was very prevalent in other years.

Several sluice-box robberies occurred on Livingstone creek and although a number of men were arrested in connection therewith we were only able to get one conviction.

A little excitement was caused in September last by the escape near the boundary from the custody of the United States officials of two desperate criminals—Thornton and Hendrickson—who had been sentenced by the Alaskan courts to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. These men had broken jail on the Alaskan side on three different occasions, on one of which they had nearly murdered their jailer. They were also known to have committed other serious offences. On the occasion of their last escape, cold weather and hunger forced them to surrender to the authorities. During their trip through the Yukon Territory to the penitentiary at McNeil's Island the police guard-rooms were placed at the disposal of the United States marshal for the safe-keeping of his prisoners during temporary delays at Dawson and Whitehorse. For this assistance Deputy Marshal Wiseman was most grateful, as will be seen from the following interview given by him to the Seattle newspapers. 'He (Marshal Wiseman) declares the machinery in Alaska for caring for the transporting criminals of a dangerous type is altogether inadequate, and that in this matter the United States government will do well to take a leaf from the government of the Yukon, through which territory he passed on his way out with the prisoners. He was glad to accept from that government their assistance in the care of the men. Prisoners there are never known to escape. This he ascribes to the semi-military form of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, the perfection of their discipline and the training given the members before being entrusted with responsibilities.'

It is interesting to note that both Hendrickson and Thornton, before they went to Alaska, were arrested and convicted of offences in the Yukon and were in our custody for sometime at Dawson before they were sent out to New Westminster to complete their sentences. While there they were pardoned and turned up here again, much to our surprise, before their terms of imprisonment had expired. Knowing the desperate character of these men they were told to move on and get out of the Territory as

quickly as possible. It was then they went to Alaska and commenced their career of crime there.

BUILDINGS.

It was not found necessary to erect any buildings at either Dawson or Whitehorse posts during the year and, with the exception of detachment buildings at Champagne's Landing and Kluahne and repairs and small additions to our present quarters, but little has been chargeable to this account.

With our present strength it will not be necessary to provide for any additional quarters during the coming year unless it is decided to erect a building for the detachment at Conrad. Up to the present the men have been living in a tent, but of course will have to rent some house for the winter.

Some changes are contemplated in the buildings at Whitehorse. The one at present used as a guard-room is too small and too insecure for the detention of prisoners. A 'T' should be added to the barrack building. This would provide accommodation for a kitchen and a wash-room. The present kitchen is under the men's sleeping quarters—a very unhealthy arrangement.

We have been compelled at various times during the past few years to establish temporary detachments on the scene of some new discovery, more especially when a large number of stampeders have been attracted. Heretofore we have first housed our men under canvas during the summer, but had to build or rent log cabins for the winter months. If the new camp or creek gave promise of permanency good comfortable quarters, stables, storehouses, &c., were erected. It has several times happened, however, that our buildings have, after a year or more service, been abandoned owing to the shifting of the centre of population, due to ground in the vicinity being worked out or to the latter not being of sufficient value to work. It is impossible to foresee the various changes that occur in a country like this. Up to two years ago, for instance, Gold Run was one of the most important creeks in the Klondike region. Some four or five hundred men were employed, a post office was established, hotels and stores were erected and the police built a nice detachment with stable and storehouse. To-day I do not believe there are ten people on the creek. The miners, storekeepers, &c., have moved to Granville, some five miles away on Dominion creek, where there is now quite a settlement. As a result we had to abandon our Gold Run buildings and move with the people to the new centre where we are now renting a cabin at $50 a month.

This and similar changes in other parts of the territory has entailed considerable, though unavoidable, expenditure which might in future be eliminated if a number of portable houses were purchased and stored at the headquarters of each division. These, when it became necessary to establish an outpost in some new district, could be easily and without great expense, transported to the scene of the new camp and erected with but little trouble. If later on the detachment was moved the buildings could be taken apart and re-erected where required. I would, therefore, recommend that a number of such portable buildings be procured and stored both at Dawson and Whitehorse where they would be available for future contingencies.

DETACHMENTS.

In my last annual report I recorded the closing of several detachments on account of reduction in strength, and for the same reason, viz.: further reductions, it was found necessary to abandon, at least temporarily, this year, the outposts at Mayo, Stewart Crossing, McQuesten, Minto, Grand Valley, Glacier, Wounded Moose and Gold Run in 'B' Division, and at Dalton House and Braeburn, in 'H' Division.

The only new outpost regularly established was that at Conrad, where a non-commissioned officer and a constable have been stationed. They boarded during the summer at an hotel, but lived in a tent. A permanent detachment will have to be established at this place.

Constables were posted at Tagish and Teslin Lake during the summer months, at the former place on account of the activity in mining development in that neighbour-

hood, and at the latter on account of the smuggling of liquor by Indians from Atlin, British Columbia.

A constable was also stationed for a short time at Robinson's Siding (a station on the White Pass Railway, about twenty-five miles south of Whitehorse), a short distance from which some quartz discoveries were made, resulting in the usual rush of prospectors, &c.

I would call attention to my report of last year in connection with our detachments at Conrad and Carcross, and the advisability of the officer in charge being appointed a magistrate in and for the district of Atlin, B.C., and our non-commissioned officers and constables given authority as peace officers in British Columbia.

At both Dawson and Whitehorse the town stations were closed up in the interests of economy and the town details brought to barracks where quarters have been assigned them. This will effect a considerable saving and will not impair their usefulness.

The detachment at Kluahne will be withdrawn for the winter, as soon as the sleighing is good, and re-established in March. Very few miners remain in that district during the winter months.

The Livingstone Creek detachments would be withdrawn also, until spring, were it not for the fact that the non-commissioned officer in charge is acting as agent of the mining recorder and Crown timber and land agent. These duties compel us to keep open a post which would otherwise be closed until the residents of the creeks returned in March.

DOGS.

Not requiring as many dogs as formerly, several have been cast and destroyed, reducing their number by 35 and leaving an effective strength of 55. These should be sufficient for our requirements.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

While in the early spring the usual 'setting up' and arm drills were held at the headquarters of both divisions, owing to the decrease in strength and consequent greater demands made upon the time of those remaining, no other drills were possible during the year.

The members of 'H' Division were put through their annual target practice, but it was found impossible to get the men together in 'B' Division. The members of both divisions, however, received instruction in use of the new arms, shooting matches being held on several afternoons throughout the summer, in which every one, that could be spared, participated.

The usual lectures on police duties were delivered during the year in 'H' Division.

ESTABLISHMENT.

On December 1, 1904, the force in the Yukon numbered 300 of all ranks. I was directed to reduce the strength to 200 by ordinary wastage and, as a result, by the end of the year 1905 only 228 of all ranks remained. This spring it was decided to cut down the number to 150, so authority was granted to discharge by purchase all who wished to leave and to transfer some others to the new provinces. The loss of these, together with those who took their discharges on expiration of term of service, &c., had reduced our strength to 140 of all ranks. Of this number twenty-two are special constables so that our actual strength in officers, non-commissioned officers and constables is now 118.

The wastage during the year was as follows:—

Loss—

Discharged—Time expired	13	
Purchase	33	
Invalided	1	
Dismissed	10	
Deserted	3	
Died	1	
Transferred to new provinces	11	
		72

Gain—

Engaged	1	
Transferred from Depot Division	1	
		2
Total loss		70

The establishment of special constables also underwent the following changes:—

Discharged	63
Engaged	45
Loss	18

This represents a total decrease in our strength since December 1 last of 88 of all ranks.

FIRE PROTECTION.

While we have been fortunate enough to escape any serious loss or damage by fire during the past year we have not allowed prolonged immunity to cause any relaxation in our watchfulness and care.

At Dawson, in addition to our own fire fighting appliances, of which constant alertness forms a component part, we receive the further protection of the city fire brigade. The efficiency of the firemen has been greatly increased during the past year owing to the establishment, by the Dawson Water Company, of a very complete system of water works. Ten inch mains have been laid along the principal streets of the city, connecting with a very powerful pumping plant at the power-house and the company is compelled under contract with the government to maintain a steady constant and sufficient pressure at each fire hydrant; these are established at regular intervals throughout town. In addition to the hydrant in barracks, to which our own hose is attached, there are no less than four others in our vicinity which would be available for our protection in case of fire.

At Whitehorse the barracks are too far from the town fire hall in case of fire, but our own pumping plant and hose reel are always in readiness in case of an outbreak in our buildings. During the summer a small system of water works was installed at this post which connects several of the buildings with the pump-house; this not only adds to the comfort of the men, but ensures an instant supply of water in case of emergency.

On only one occasion did fire cause any damage during the year and that was in the artisans shop at Whitehorse. As far as could be ascertained, the fire originated in the blacksmith shop from a spark falling among some wood; but little damage, however, was done.

FORAGE.

Of the forage supplied in the Yukon during the past year the hay and oats required at Dawson were contracted for by an outside dealer, who also supplied the hay

required at Whitehorse. The contract for oats at the latter place was awarded to a local merchant.

The oats in both instances were of very good quality, but the hay, which was of Canadian growth, was, I am sorry to say, poor. It seems strange that Canadian firms will not send a good quality of hay to this country. Good timothy is grown in Canada, but it is certainly not sent here. One would think that ordinary business foresight would induce Canadian produce men to endeavour to capture such a good market as this is and that none but the very best quality of feed would be shipped in. Such is not the case, however, and the result is that feed men and stable men here will not handle the Canadian article, but prefer to pay the higher price for that grown on the American side of the line. As far back as 1897 Canadian grown hay got a bad name in the Yukon and ever since the Americans have held the trade. The police, of course, stipulate in contracts for forage that it must be Canadian grown, but we are the only consumers of the home grown product.

HEALTH.

The health of the force has been exceptionally good, but several more or less serious accidents occurred.

Reg. No. 4226, Constable Gray, B.H,. of 'B' Division, was badly frozen while on detachment at Forty Mile and suffered the loss of some fingers and toes. Otherwise he made good recovery and was returned to full duty.

Reg. No. 2836, Corporal Haddock, A.G., of 'B' Division, was accidentally drowned through the upsetting of a canoe while on his way from his detachment at Stewart river to arrest a lunatic at a wood camp some miles lower down. In some unaccountable manner the canoe overturned, precipitating him and his companion, Reg. No. 4043, Constable Allen, A.D., into the water. The latter managed to reach shore in an exhausted condition after heroic efforts to save his companion, but the former, sad to relate, perished.

Reg. No. 3859, Corporal Mousseau, J.A.M., of 'B' Division, was accidentally shot while taking part in a shooting match on the rifle range of the Yukon Rifle Association. The ball entered his back and penetrating one of his kidneys emerged in front just over the lower pocket of his jacket. He made splendid recovery and in a short time was returned to full duty.

Special Constable Scotty, an Indian, while on detachment at Champagne's Island contracted a severe cold which settled on his lungs and developed into pneumonia, resulting in his death in a very few days.

The strength of the force in the Yukon having been reduced to less than half what it was some two years ago, the maintenance of the police hospitals at Dawson and Whitehorse became no longer necessary. At the former place arrangements have been made with the city hospitals for the care of our sick, at least in so far as their housing and nursing are concerned, the patients still remaining under the care of our own physicians. Similar arrangements will be made at Whitehorse. The rates asked are most reasonable and I am of opinion that suitable agreements can also be entered into with local practitioners for the medical care of our men at far less cost than the upkeep of our present medical staff entails.

The general health of the territory has been exceptionally good and we have been practically free from any infectious or contagious diseases.

The vital statistics for the eleven months ended October 31, 1906 : Births, 99 ; marriages, 49 ; deaths, 79.

This is a decrease of 19 in the number of births, 4 in the number of marriages and an increase of 1 in the number of deaths as compared with the preceding year. This comparison, however, is made for the eleven months of this year and for the full twelve months of last.

HORSES.

Owing to reduction in strength we were left with a great many more horses than were necessary for our requirements. I therefore directed that those not actually required be cast and sold. Others were unfit for service and some had to be destroyed. The total loss in strength is as follows:—

Cast and sold—Unfit for further service	6
Cast and sold—To promote economy	13
Destroyed—Old and unfit for service, or suffering from disease	6
Died—Dropped dead on trail	1
Killed by wolves	1
Ponies—Cast and sold—To promote economy	4
Ponies—Killed by wolves	1
Total loss	32

'H' Division has still more animals than required, and these will be disposed of as occasion offers.

We have now available for service 58 horses, 4 ponies and 1 mule.

INDIANS.

A very small amount of relief was issued to Indians during the year, and their condition is better than it has been for some years, at least judging from the reduced number of applications for assistance.

Early in January last, at Dalton House, an Indian was so unfortunate as to accidentally shoot and kill his own son while out hunting, mistaking him, in the heavy timber and dense fog, for a moose. A full inquiry was held into the matter and the father completely exonerated from any blame.

Owing to the persistent reports of liquor being smuggled into the Teslin Lake district from Atlin in British Columbia, which I referred to in my last annual report, it was decided to establish a summer detachment in that vicinity, where, with the cooperation of the provincial authorities, steps might be taken to put a stop to the traffic. Our efforts were very successful and with the assistance rendered by the British Columbian officials the Indians were unable to obtain any liquor this summer.

An Indian boy was arrested at Tantalus for shooting with intent to kill. This was but another instance of a native retaliating on a white man for real or fancied unfair treatment. The boy was not altogether responsible for his actions, being an epileptic, and his excuse was that the man whom he tried to kill had cheated him in connection with a wood deal; he had nursed his grievance and took the first opportunity to 'get even.' He was committed for trial and brought to Dawson, where he was confined in the guard-room, but died before his case was called. His body was handed over to his relations at Moosehide, who buried him.

The Indians who have been living in the vicinity of McQuesten for a number of years left that district early last spring and moved their camp, bag and baggage, further up the Stewart river to Mayo. This was due to the disappearance of the game from that section of the country and also because of the closing of the trading post.

Reports from two prospectors were received in June last regarding the behaviour of the Indians on the Liard river. The reports indicated that these Indians were addicted to very peculiar practices, savoring of lawlessness, cruelty and even, in some instances, murder, in connection with the superstitions of their religion. It was also stated that one or two prospectors had disappeared in that region. Apparently our informant had received the information from trappers, who in turn had heard it from Indians. The latter view with dislike the appearance of white men in their hunting grounds, and evidently hoped by the spread of alarming reports and rumours to cause prospectors and trappers to keep away from what they (the Indians) consider their own preserves.

INSPECTIONS.

During the year I was enabled to make several inspections of both districts, and the posts at Dawson and Whitehorse were inspected by the Comptroller when here in September last.

Our pay offices and Q.M. books were inspected by Mr. Reid, of the Auditor General's office.

MAILS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Notwithstanding the arrangements made for the weekly police patrol between Whitehorse and Dawson to carry second-class mail last winter, some misunderstanding took place on the outside and only the usual first-class matter reached Whitehorse. This was forwarded by the contractors, so with the exception of the first trip, the patrol had no mail to carry. The non-arrival of second-class matter during the winter was a great disappointment to the 'shut-ins,' many of whom had subscribed for magazines, &c., and looked forward to receiving them. On the opening of navigation in the spring, tons of magazines, papers and parcels, which had been eagerly looked for and desired all winter, arrived at the post office by the first two or three boats from Whitehorse.

Though we have had to stop all regular patrols the mails are still carried to outlying districts at irregular intervals or whenever these are visited by our patrols.

PATROLS.

On December 20, 1905, the annual patrol left Dawson for Fort Macpherson and returned on April 14, 1906. On the return trip very remarkable time was made, two of the party covering the 580 miles in twenty-five days; the same number of days were occupied in making the 475 miles which was the estimated distance by the route followed last year. The latter route, however, was over a very rough and hilly country and it was in order to avoid the great difficulties experienced on this trail that the new route was taken. The patrol on leaving Dawson travelled by way of our detachment at Mayo on the Stewart river, from thence up the Beaver to the Wind and Peel rivers and down the latter stream to Fort Macpherson. Nothing of interest occurred during the trip. The patrol reported the Indians on the Peel as extremely well behaved, being accustomed to halt while on the trail on Sundays and to hold religious services on that day; these are conducted by one of their number who is, as a rule, a regularly ordained deacon. The patrol was instrumental in forming a means of communication between several whaling ships, which were frozen in unexpectedly in the Arctic, and also brought in mail from the whaling crews and from Captain Amundsen, master of the ss. *Gjoa*, who had the honour of being the first to successfully navigate the North West Passage. By means of this patrol we are also kept in touch with the district tributary to the Upper Stewart and visit the trappers and prospectors in that region.

A special patrol was made, as in former years, up the Pelly river by our steamer *Vidette*. All the settlers, miners, prospectors, trappers and hunters en route were visited and their mail, &c., which had been collected at Dawson, delivered. Their attention was also called to the provisions of the Prairie Fire and Poisons Ordinances so that they could not plead ignorance.

Instructions were received to send a patrol from Whitehorse over land along the government telegraph line to Hazelton, to report on the feasibility of using the right of way along the line as a portion of the all-Canadian route from Peace river to the Yukon, and with a view to determining the best location for a trail. Inspector McDonell's report on the trip is attached. According to this twenty-two men starting work, in three different parties at different places on the route chosen, in the month of July, could make a good trail from Atlin to Hazelton before winter set in. If the pack trail from the latter place to the Omineca mines is used there would only remain

to be cut out the portion from the latter point to Fort St. John. The distance from the Omineca Mines to Atlin is 790 miles.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

All our provisions, with the exception of butter, were contracted for locally and are of very good quality, while the prices charged are reasonable. Butter is supplied by the government creamery at Calgary and is giving every satisfaction.

Contracts for all other supplies such as hardware, wood and dog feed were also let locally.

All our requisitions on Ottawa for general stores, stationery, &c., were most satisfactorily filled.

STEAMER AND LAUNCHES.

The *Vidette* was launched early in the season and after a busy season plying between Whitehorse and Dawson and the various detachments on the river and side streams was again hauled out, on her ways at Whitehorse.

Tenders were called for her purchase this fall, but no satisfactory bid was received, though I think it very likely that we can dispose of her this winter by private sale at a good figure. Now that our numbers are so reduced and economy is of such vital importance she can be dispensed with. While we have had the boat in commission she has proved of great benefit and assistance and on the whole has been the means of saving the government a great deal of expense. Now, however, our detachments are so few in number that it would not pay to keep her longer in commission, and even if a sale is not effected I would recommend that she be allowed to remain on the ways next season.

The launch *Gladys* was launched early in June, having had new machinery installed. She was always a splendid boat as far as her hull was concerned, and now with her new engines and boilers is a most efficient adjunct to our service. She is quite large enough to ride out in safety any of the storms on the upper lakes and is most seaworthy. We kept her on a regular patrol between Carcross and Conrad during the whole summer, and trips were also made to Tagish and other points on the lakes.

GENERAL.

The construction of the Klondike railway, which was unfortunately delayed last year, owing to disputes with claim owners over whose properties the line was surveyed, was resumed early in the spring, and work was prosecuted with great vigour all through the summer. The contractor, Mr. O'Brien, was enabled to live up to the terms of his contract, and the railway is now completed and in operation from Dawson to Sulphur Springs, a distance of 30 miles. The latter place is the head of Sulphur creek, and is on what is known as the 'Dome.' This point will be the terminus of the railway for the coming winter, and there the railway company have erected suitable buildings, such as waiting-rooms, freight sheds, &c., in fact all that is necessary for the transaction of a regular passenger and freight business from Dawson to the principal creeks, transfer being made to stages and freight wagons at the terminal point. This has, of course, resulted in the withdrawal of the stage lines between Dawson and these places. A preliminary survey has also been completed from Sulphur Springs through the valley of Flat Creek, almost to the Stewart river, and it is believed that construction will be commenced early next season, and the rails laid just as far as is possible before another year's freeze up.

On December 5, 1905, word was received in Dawson from Eagle, in Alaska, that Captain Amundsen, master of the ss. *Gjoa*, had arrived at that place from Herschel island, having travelled overland via the Porcupine river. He left Christiana, in Sweden, on June 17, 1903, in command of the *Gjoa*, and after two and a half years' struggle succeeded in successfully accomplishing the navigation of the northwest passage, and established his ship and crew in winter quarters at Herschel.

Dawson and Whitehorse were visited during the summer by the Railway Commissioners, who took the evidence of those interested in connection with freight rates charged by the White Pass and Yukon route.

The Yukon Territory was visited in September by the Comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. He was accompanied by Mr. Reid, of the Auditor General's Department.

On September 25, last, a most unfortunate accident occurred on the river, some nine miles below Little Salmon, or about twenty miles up river from our detachment at Tantalus, resulting in the total destruction of the steamer *Columbian,* and the deplorable loss of six lives, all members of the crew. One other, a man on his way to Dawson, in charge of a shipment of cattle, now in the White Horse hospital, although severely burnt, may recover; he will, however, lose at least one of his hands.

From what can now be ascertained it would seem as if the steamer *Columbian,* on her way to Dawson from White Horse, had a large consignment of powder on board, stored on the bow of the boat near the capstan. Fire, in some unaccountable manner, reached the powder, which exploded, and almost instantaneously the whole steamer became enveloped in flames. Two of the crew perished shortly after the explosion, being surrounded by the flames, and either falling or jumping into the river. The captain, who was at the wheel at the time, stuck manfully at his post and succeeded in beaching the boat, thereby enabling the remainder of the crew to reach the shore. Three of these were terribly burnt and succumbed to their injuries the following day, their death being doubtless hastened by the exposure they were subjected to the night following the accident, as they were compelled to remain without food or shelter until the arrival of the steamer *Victorian*, twenty-four hours later. The survivors were taken to White Horse, where the sixth fatality occurred—the purser—who only lived until October 11.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION, OCTOBER 31, 1906.

'B' DIVISION.

Place.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.	Dogs.
Dawson	1	....	3	1	4	3	6	23	13	54	14	....	....	14	1
On leave	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Forks	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	1	....	....	1	....
Sulphur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	....
Dominion	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....
Hunker	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....
Granville	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....
Forty Mile	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	5
Selkirk	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....
Stewart River	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	27
Town duty	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	1	3	1	4	8	8	39	13	78	20	....	....	20	33

'H' DIVISION.

Whitehorse	....	1	2	2	4	4	3	16	8	40	22	1	..	23	17
Takhini	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	....	3	....
Tantalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	....
Carcross	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	5	....	....	....	....	....
Conrad	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Champagne's Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	....
Kluahne	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	1	....	....	1	5
Livingstone Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	2	....
Town duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
On herd	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	1	8	....
Total, 'H' Division	....	1	3	2	4	4	6	34	9	63	38	4	1	43	22
Total, 'B' Division	1	1	3	1	4	8	8	39	13	78	20	....	....	20	33
Total strength	1	2	6	3	8	12	14	73	22	141	58	4	1	63	55

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1906.

The Assistant Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for 'H' Division, Royal Northwest Mounted Police, for the eleven months ended October 31, 1906.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

A report on the general state of the district is necessarily a report on the mining interests and capabilities, which are most promising. The large copper prospects in the vicinity of Whitehorse are at last attracting capitalists. One mine is being developed in a careful and systematic manner and so far has shown a very large body of ore, of a low grade. This ore would not pay to ship had it not certain qualities, which make it valuable as fluxing ore. A number of people have gone over the different mines, examining them, and options have been taken on a couple of the most promising.

In the Windy Arm district active development is being done on a number of claims, principally by the J. H. Conrad Consolidated Company. The principal claims held by this company are the Venus, Vault, Montana, Mountain Hero, Uranus and the Big Thing. There has been considerable tunnelling done in all these and they are all showing up well, particularly the Vault, Venus and Big Thing. Aerial tramways have been built to the Montana, a length of four and a quarter miles, to the Venus, 200 yards and to the Vault one and a half miles. The Big Thing is yielding richly in gold, the others are silver mines. Besides these there are about eight other properties on which development work has been done to a small extent. The assays show values from $16 to $100 and in some instances much higher, but the average values are about $40 or $50 to the ton. There will eventually be several very prosperous mines.

During the summer, in the neighbourhood of two hundred prospectors were working in the surrounding district on the Yukon side of the British Columbia boundary and several properties were staked on the Wheaton and the Watson rivers. J. H. Conrad took options on several and commenced development but very little work was done before the snow fell and stopped operations, it being impossible to get houses erected in time. These last mentioned properties are gold-bearing.

The Kluahne district has not produced much gold dust. Burwash creek, from which was expected a good yield, was rather disappointing to the miners working on same, the high water causing a set-back to their operations, the flood carrying away

all their sluice boxes. Fourth of July Creek, however, will do better than last year. This is essentially a hydraulic country, cost of freighting making it impossible for the individual miner to make wages.

The Livingstone Creek district has been most prosperous, a large increase of output over last year, the total being in the neighbourhood of $110,000.

Altogether the Upper Yukon from a mining point of view has never been so prosperous, or had a brighter outlook.

In the early part of October a census was taken of the southern or upper Yukon, from Yukon crossing to the British Columbia boundary. Only those who were considered permanent were included. The following are the figures obtained:—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	16 and over.	Under 16.	16 and over.	Under 16.	
Whites	976	63	182	59	1,280
Indians	117	49	93	40	299
Total	1,093	112	275	99	1,579

The above figures are necessarily under the correct number, those temporarily absent from the district and those prospectors and miners in remote parts in every likelihood being left out. This census was taken by our detachments and tends to show that the permanent population of the district must have nearly doubled in the past year.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Since last report we have received the new arms, rifles and revolvers. I am not prepared to make any remarks regarding the Ross rifle, as we have not been able to thoroughly test it. The revolver 'Colt' is a most serviceable weapon, far superior to our discarded 'Enfield,' but still I consider it a little on the heavy side.

The division was also equipped with new ammunition belts, both waist and bandoliers, since last report.

The two machine guns on charge, one with carriage equipment, are in serviceable condition.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The assistance given to other departments during the year did not vary much from that given in previous years, and may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Customs.—Dalton House was a sub-port of entry until the middle of July, when, with the withdrawal of our detachment, Champagne's Landing was made the port of entry. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the Dalton House detachment acted as sub-collector until the close of that detachment, when such duties were performed by the non-commissioned officer in charge at Champagne's Landing.

Department of the Interior.—At Livingstone Creek the non-commissioned officer or constable in charge of the detachment at that place acted as agent for the mining recorder at Whitehorse. He also represented the Crown timber and lands agent at Dawson.

The member of the force in charge of the Tantalus detachment represents the Crown timber and lands agent at Dawson for the Tantalus district, collecting all coal royalties, timber fees, &c.

All persons leaving the territory, either by rail or walking, by this route, were searched by the members of the town detachment, Whitehorse, or by members of the

Carcross detachment, for gold dust in their possession on which export tax had not been paid. Their persons, hand baggage and luggage were carefully searched. In this work they were assisted by a woman who searched the persons and hand baggage of all women passengers.

Department of Justice.—The guard-room here is the penitentiary, common jail and insane asylum of the southern half of Yukon Territory. Nine insane persons were escorted to New Westminster and handed over to the asylum authorities there during the year.

Three inquests and four inquiries into cause of death were held, our officers acting as coroners.

Telegraphs.—Assistance was given to the government telegraph service whenever called upon, both at headquarters and on detachments, to repair breaks on the line.

Indians.—All cases of destitution and sickness coming under, or brought to, our notice received assistance, and medical attendance. We have still on hand a small supply of clothing and blankets, received from the Indian Department, from which issues are made when the occasion warrants it.

Meteorological.—A complete record of the weather conditions in the district is kept, and complete returns made monthly to the head meteorological office, Toronto, gratis.

Liquor Licenses.—All infractions of the liquor license ordinance coming to our notice are promptly prosecuted, and the liquor traffic kept within the prescribed bounds.

Post Office Department.—A bi-monthly mail service was given by us to the Kluahne district, the mail being carried by our patrols. Our patrols also carried a monthly mail to Livingstone Creek and return during the winter months, for which we earned the gratitude of the miners living in that part, if nothing else.

In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Post Office Department whereby we were to carry 625 pounds of mail matter weekly from White Horse to Dawson, a weekly patrol was instituted between those points during the months of December, January, February and March. The mail service of the White Pass & Yukon route evidently thinking that this arrangement might endanger their contract, endeavoured to carry it all, with the result that we only carried some seven hundred pounds, the mail contractors carrying a very large quantity over and above their contract, a thing which they had never done before. This year they state they will not carry any mail in excess of the amount of their contract. Prepared and equipped as we were last winter to give this service, although we did not get the mail to carry, had its effect, and the people of the interior received all their mail with promptitude, which reached this point for them. This year, unless steps are taken towards the forwarding of all mail received here, I foresee considerable dissatisfaction, as anything above the quantity contracted for will be left here until the opening of navigation.

BUILDINGS.

Are in good repair. A small addition to the quarters occupied by the officer commanding was built. Logs were cut and got on the ground during last winter for detachment buildings at Champagnes Landing and Kluahne, both of which buildings are now in course of completion. A store-house was built at Carcross and several improvements made to the building the detachment live in, at that place.

CANTEEN.

The canteen, as in the past, proved most beneficial. Grants from canteen funds were made to the division mess, sergeants mess, skating rink, rifle club, and other praiseworthy purposes. Articles are sold at a minimum of profit consistent with sound management, thereby procuring necessaries for the men which would otherwise be prohibitive.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Of good quality and sufficient to meet all requirements. In a consignment of serges received from Regina there were a considerable number unfit for issue, they being very badly soiled. The serges and stable jackets were too short for the greater number of the men of my command, it being difficult for a man five foot eight to get one long enough, whereas the average height of the division is near six foot.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division generally for the past eleven months has been fair. One sergeant and one corporal were reduced to the ranks for breaches of discipline. Two constables deserted while on escort duty to New Westminster, B.C., and one constable was dismissed for habitual drunkenness and serious misconduct.

CRIME.

There was very little crime of a serious nature in the district during the year.

At Livingstone Creek several labourers were suspected of stealing nuggets from bed-rock. Five arrests were made for stealing gold, one man named Johnson was convicted and sentenced to one year, one man is waiting trial and the charges against the other three were withdrawn by the Crown prosecutor, there not being sufficient evidence.

One case requiring comment is one of a man named Atkinson who gave out he was operating an underground railway. On the morning of October 12, a little before the train left here for Skagway, the town detachment found sixteen men concealed in a box car, they having got in there by removing the nuts on the car door without damaging the seals, which led to the suspicion that they had a confederate outside. After the stowaways were taken to the guard-room it turned out that they had paid a man named Atkinson $10 a piece, he putting them in the car and intending to go by same train to Skagway and release them. The sixteen men received each a light fine, while Atkinson was sentenced to one year.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered in 'H' Division during the eleven months ended October 31, 1906:—

Crime.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Attempted rape	1		1	
Assault	6	5	1	
Pointing firearms	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	17	4	12	1 awaiting trial.
Receiving stolen property	1		1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Keeper of house of ill-fame	1	1		
Committing a nuisance	1	1		
Drunk and disorderly	17	17		
Creating a disturbance	1		1	
Vagrancy	16	16		
Fraud	2	2		
Circulating obscene literature	1	1		
Offences under Indian Act	1	1		
Offences under the ordinances—				
Selling liquor without license	2	1	1	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	1		1	
Selling liquor wholesale on a retail license	1	1		
Drunk while interdicted	4	4		
Excessive use of liquor	1	1		Interdicted.
Infraction of fire ordinance	1	1		
Non payment of wages	2	2		
Insanity	2	1	1	1 recovered, one sent to N. Westminster.
Total	80	59	20	1 awaiting trial.

Arrested on capias, 4.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENT, AND SUICIDES.

I regret to have to report a total of thirteen deaths under the above heading during the year in this district, twelve by accident and one suicide, which occurred as follows :

On December 11 one Bernard J. Kissam lost his life while hunting sheep in the neighbourhood of Canada creek, Lake Kluahne. The detachment at that place organized a search and followed his tracks as far as they went up the mountain. They led into a dangerous gully, in which there had recently been a snow slide, there the tracks stopped so it is presumed he must have started the snowslide and been carried down with it. His body was recovered in June and buried on the mountain side. He was a native of New York State and had only been about a year in the Territory.

On January 27, an Indian named Atlin Shorty and his twenty-year old son were hunting moose at the south end of Lake Dazerdeash. They were following the tracks of one and from the signs discovered that a moose was not far off. They accordingly separated, Atlin Shorty instructing his son to proceed slowly without noise in the direction of where the moose was supposed to have gone, he himself making a detour to the right. It was in making this short detour that Atlin Shorty in peering through the bushes saw what he took to be a moose, its head seemingly reaching up to browse from some of the higher branches and moving occasionally. Owing to the dense brush and severity of the storm then raging, the body could not be easily seen, but as he was absolutely certain that the moose was in front of him he took aim and fired. He heard a scream, rushed to the place and was horrified to find his son dead, shot in the right side. Inspector McDonell, who happened to be inspecting the Dalton House detachment at the time held an inquiry, when the foregoing was elicited.

One George Bauerman was on February 18 burned to death. A coroner's inquest was held on the following day, the verdict rendered being that he came to his death by suffocation and incineration, caused by accidental burning of his residence. Bauerman was living in a cabin partly wood and partly canvas, on the outskirts of the town. and on the day stated had evidently gone to sleep with a strong fire in his camp stove. When the blaze was first noticed it was only a very short time before the cabin was completely consumed, and only sufficient remains left of him to identify. The deceased had been an inhabitant of White Horse for the previous five years and was employed as a carpenter.

One Charles Baylor, a native of Ireland, committed suicide on the morning of March 31. For some time previous he had been suffering from very bad health, having visited the hot springs seeking relief, and evidently thinking he was incurable decided to destroy himself. He had made a disposition of his property and effects.

A man named Edward Jaegar was drowned while attempting to ford the Donjek river on May 19. He was in the company of a man named Sabin, they both being out on a sheep hunt. They were leading two horses and when they came to the Donjek river, Jaegar started leading the way across. He was swept off his feet by the swift current and caried down stream. The river at this point was fifty yards wide, four feet deep and very swift with ice on both banks. Although search was made no trace could be found of his body. He was a resident of Skagway where his mother resides.

On June 19, one W. L. Weaver was killed in the B. Y. N. shipyards here. He was working on a large dredge and some heavy timbers fell on him causing instant death. He was a native of New York State and a veteran of the civil war. He came to the Yukon via St. Michael's in 1879. An investigation was held and his effects taken in charge for the public administrator.

On July 9 an infant child of one Mrs. A. F. Dougherty was accidently asphyxiated while in bed with its mother on that date. An investigation was held and the death found to be accidental.

On September 25 the steamer *Columbian* of the White Pass and Yukon route was completely destroyed by fire, nine miles below Little Salmon, at a point on the Yukon river called Eagle Rock, which resulted in the following loss of life :—

Joseph Walsh, 1st mate, missing (Burned or drowned).

Edward Morgan, fireman, missing (burned or drowned).
John Woods, fireman, severely burnt, died on September 26.
J. Smith (Carl Christenson), deckhand, severely burnt, died on September 26.
Phillip Murray, mess waiter, severaly burnt, died September 26.
L. C. Cowper, purser, severely burnt, died on October 11.

A man named Winstanley was also severely burnt, but is at present in the general hospital and hopes are entertained of his complete recovery. Surgeon Pare has been conducting an inquest, but at time of writing no verdict has been rendered, adjournment being necessary to take the evidence of Winstanley, who is still in hospital. From the depositions of the witnesses so far examined it would seem that the disaster was caused in a purely accidental manner and no blame attaches to any one.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to decrease of strength, two detachments have been withdrawn, namely, Braeburn, on the White Horse-Dawson winter trail, and Dalton House, on the Yukon-British Columbia boundary. The Dalton House detachment was of no benefit as a police post, the Dalton trail being very little travelled and only by Indians.

The quartz strikes on the Wheaton and Watson rivers near the Yukon-British Columbia boundary necessitated the stationing of a man with saddle horse at Robinson siding from the latter end of July till the beginning of the present month, when, with the cessation of work, he was recalled to headquarters. Robinson siding is a point on the White Pass & Yukon railway twenty-three miles from White Horse, where prospectors, &c., leave the railway for the scene of the quartz discoveries.

DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Superintendent.	Surgeon and Asst. Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.	Horses, Ponies and Mules.	Dogs.
Carcross			1				3	1	5		
Conrad						1			1		
Livingstone Creek							2		2	2	
Tantalus							3		3	3	
Takhini							2		2	3	
Champagne's Landing							3		3	3	
Kluahne						1	2		3	1	5
Town detachment (W. Horse)						1	3		4		
White Horse	1	2	2	4	4	3	16	7	39	18	17
Hazelton										7	
On herd										1	
On command										4	
Deserted							2		2		
Transferred					2				2		
	1	2	3	4	6	6	36	8	66	42	22

DOGS.

The number of dogs kept is being reduced each year. This year we have reduced the number by nearly half, but will have sufficient to meet all requirements.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the winter and early spring months daily drill was maintained in accordance with the new regulations respecting drill. Advantage was taken in the spring, when the horses came in from herd, to have a few mounted drills in the evenings when the horses were exercised. A squad was instructed in the machine guns, while lectures on police duties were delivered twice weekly during the winter months by Inspectors McDonell and Pennefather.

FERRIES.

The ferry at the crossing of the Tahkini river, on the White Horse-Dawson trail, owned by us, was again let to the road-house-keeper at that point, which saves us the necessary repairing each season. The scow originally placed in for this purpose is still in use, and as in the first instance, it was of very light construction, it has become so racked that it cannot last more than another season.

The ferry put in by us last season to cross the river here to the rifle range was used again this year. It is in good shape and proves a great convenience.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Efficient. Composed of steam pump and one thousand feet of hose, sufficient to reach any point in barracks. Fire pails and extinguishers are distributed throughout the different quarters.

FORAGE.

The oats are supplied by a local contractor and have been of very good quality. The hay supplied is of a very poor quality, having been badly cured and grown on dirty land. The waste in feeding is at least thirty-five per cent. Hay cannot be well cured on the western slope of the mountains, owing to the heavy rainfall. I would recommend that only east of the mountain hay be contracted for in future.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood is the only fuel used in this district. That supplied last year was of excellent quality. We have not yet received our supply for this year.

The barracks are lighted throughout with electric lights, supplied by the Yukon Electric Company at very moderate prices.

GARDEN.

The garden did not give such good results this year as last. The season was very backward, the summer cool, with frequent frosts at nights, and we were only partially successful with the hardier varieties of vegetables.

A small quantity of different varieties of grass, oats, barley and wheat were received from the experimental farm and distributed, but were not given much of a test there being only one person in this southern end of the territory who goes in for agriculture to a small extent. At time of writing, as this man lives at Ten Mile Point, I have been unable to get any report from him.

GUARD-ROOM AND PENITENTIARY.

Our guard-room is a very sorry arrangement indeed, being neither safe nor comfortable, and costs more to heat and maintain than a properly constructed guard-room would. I have been expecting each year that authority would be given for the erection of a guard-room of proper construction. The time is at hand when we must have better accommodation in this respect. The population is increasing rapidly and we cannot hope that the same peaceful conditions we have had in the past will always maintain. At this time of writing every cell is occupied and prisoners are kept in the corridors.

The following is the acting provost's report for the eleven months ending October 31, 1906:—

The Officer Commanding
'H' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the guard-room for the eleven months ending October 31, 1906:—

On December 1, 1905, there were 5 prisoners undergoing sentence; 81 were received during the year, 15 of whom received sentences ranging from 15 days to one year, 61 were released after a detention of from one to ten days on payment of fine, suspended sentence, case withdrawn or dismissed, 5 awaiting trial, of whom 4 were let out on bail.

Nine insane prisoners were received from 'B' Division, and were confined here from three days to a week, waiting the sailing of a Canadian steamer from Skagway.

Four prisoners were held on capias for periods ranging from three to six days.

There were 2 insane prisoners from this district, 1 of whom, after being held 14 days, was discharged cured, the other, after being 27 days under observation, was sent to New Westminster.

The greatest number of prisoners in one day was 19.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. McCLELLAN, Sergeant,
Acting Provost.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

In good repair and sufficient to meet our wants. If parts require renewing or repairing they are attended to by our own saddler who is a very efficient workman.

HEALTH.

The health of the division and district for the past eleven months has been very good. This subject will be fully dealt with in the surgeon's report.

HORSES.

Owing to the decrease in the strength of this division, it was found necessary to reduce the number of our horses. This I am doing as I can obtain purchasers, disposing of the older and least serviceable ones.

During the winter months all that are not actually required are turned out to herd near our detachment at Champagnes Landing, where they winter well, and are taken in after the snow leaves the ground, in good order. During the past eleven months 5 died, by accident or having received injuries were destroyed, and 5 horses and three ponies were sold, which with one exception brought good prices.

Seven horses taken by Inspector McDonell on his pack trip to Hazelton, were left there, arrangements having been made at that place to winter them at a very reasonable rate.

INDIANS.

The Indians in this district since last report gave us but very little trouble and were with one or two exceptions entirely self-supporting. Only one case of an Indian obtaining liquor came under our notice during the year; The Indian, an old offendor, was given a short term of imprisonment.

A patrol was again despatched to the Teslin Lake district with the principal purpose of putting an end to the alleged trafficing in liquor with the Indians by traders from Atlin. The following extract from the report of Corpl. Henderson who was in charge of this patrol would show that this traffic has been curtailled considerably, if not completely stopped for a time : 'As soon as I was able to get my provisions, &c., cached on July 2, I started over the Atlin trail to "Gladys" lake to intercept if possible a reported shipment of liquor from Atlin. I learned later that immediately after our arrival one of the Indians started across the Atlin trail to warn any Indians who might be coming back with liquor. I patrolled as far as Gladys lake about ten miles on the other side of the British Columbia line in the hope of meeting Mr. Pilling who was employed at that point by the British Columbia authorities for the purpose of stopping

the traffic of liquor with the Indians. Mr. Pilling, however, had been withdrawn and as I met no one I returned to Teslin on July 4. I am satisfied that the Indians brought no liquor into the Yukon while we remained and owing to the strict watch which the British Columbia authorities have been exercising lately the Indians find it now hard to obtain it. The chief of the Teslin Indians and two whites were arrested in Atlin a short time ago and, although the chief was not convicted the whites were fined which had a very good effect.'

A considerable number of cases of sickness were treated during the year by our surgeon.

INSPECTIONS.

Since last report the headquarters of the division were inspected by you four times and by the Comptroller once. You also inspected several detachments of the division.

The detachments were inspected as frequently as possible during the year.

The post was inspected weekly by the officer commanding, every building being entered, while the orderly officer made a daily inspection, the arms and accoutrements being inspected by him every Monday morning.

PATROLS.

A weekly patrol connecting with that of 'B' Division at Minto, left here every Monday morning during the months of December, January, February and March last winter. After the month of March this patrol was confined to this district, being monthly between White Horse and Yukon Crossing.

A bi-monthly patrol was carried out between White Horse and Kluahne. On account of our decrease in strength this patrol has been changed recently to once a month.

A patrol consisting of a corporal and a constable was despatched to the Teslin district ; they patrolled that country with canoe until the end of September. This patrol was put out specially in the interests of the Indians living in that part, to prohibit their obtaining intoxicants and the trading in liquor alleged to be carried on by Atlin traders.

A patrol consisting of an officer, a sergeant and a constable with eight horses, four being used for packing was despatched in accordance with your instructions to prospect the trail between Atlin and Telegraph creek. Subsequently you issued orders to have this patrol continue on to Hazelton. It left here on July 15 and arrived at Hazelton on September 6. It being then too late to return by overland route, their horses were left at Hazelton, the patrol returning by steamer to Skagway, arriving here on September 27.

Several patrols were made between Pleasant Camp and Champagnes Landing during the summer months.

RECREATION.

With the decrease in strength I was able to fix up a barrack-room formerly used by specials and teamsters as a reading-room, where all the illustrated papers, magazines and newspapers are kept. In addition to this there is a library containing over one thousand volumes, purchased by the library fund, which is contributed to by all members of the division, all of which tends greatly to the convenience and comfort of the men.

In winter we have a covered skating and also a curling rink, which were erected by popular subscription assisted by grants from canteen funds.

SUPPLIES.

With the exception of the hay, which is supplied from Victoria, B.C., and the butter, which is received from the government creamery, Calgary, all our provisions, oats, fuel and general stores are supplied by local contractors. This arrangement gives general satisfaction, all articles supplied locally being of good quality. The butter received from Calgary was excellent.

TRAILS.

Several new trails were opened up in the district since last report, and considerable improvements were made to the older ones. Great credit is due our local government in this respect, money being judiciously expended when there is any good result to be obtained.

TRAFFIC.

With the exception of one independent steamer, the *Prospector,* which made two or three trips in September and October, the traffic on the river between here and Dawson was monopolized by the White Pass & Yukon route. From a disinclination of the White Pass & Yukon route authorities, I am unable to embody here the statistics supplied other years as to the total volume of business done, but should judge that it does not compare favourably with that done last year. The receipts of the railway, however, I think, exceed that of other years, the development of Carcross and Conrad being substantial factors in this connection.

TRANSPORT.

The steamer *Vidette,* after receiving some repairs to her hull, was launched on May 19, and on June 2 proceeded with freight for detachments on the river and Dawson. She was again put on the ways on October 5, and the crew discharged, after a very successful season. This boat was a great convenience.

The launch *Gladys* received an entire renovation, new machinery installed, and was used on the upper lakes this season. She proved a great success as to seaworthiness, speed, &c., and proved very useful to us.

The land transport both summer and winter is in good repair, and we have all we require.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.
A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'H' Division.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR T. A. WROUGHTON, DAWSON.

'B' DIVISION OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1906.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of 'B' Division covering the period from December 1, 1905, to October 31, 1906.

Having taken over the command of this division on September 10 from Superintendent A. R. Cuthbert, who was transferred outside at his own request, I am not as thoroughly acquainted with the general work of the division as I would like for the benefit of this report.

ARMS.

We have now on charge in this division one steel 7-pr. which we received recently from 'E' Division. The bronze 7-pr. hitherto in use for firing the noon-day gun is obsolete and very old and really unsafe to use. I might add that the firing of the noon-day gun has been discontinued.

The Winchester carbines have now been replaced by the Ross rifle, and the Enfield revolver by the Colts.

Regarding the new Ross rifles which have been in use since December last, they have been found defective in several ways.

In all our contests our marksmen preferred the Lee-Enfield to the new arm.

Revolver competitions have not been altogether satisfactory, the defect lying either with the ammunition or the new Colt revelver, the result being that in actual shooting we had a percentage of over nine (9) mis-fires, a very serious matter.

The new brown belt equipment has been received and put into use, and gives general satisfaction, both in appearance and utility.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Following the precedent as laid down in former years, members of this division, notwithstanding their police duties, have assisted other departments in various ways.

These duties, while not ordinary police duties, may be classed under the following heads :—

Asylum.—During the past year the number of insane persons in our custody was about the same as for the previous year, and there was an increase of one in the number sent to New Westminster Insane Asylum. During the year the following insane patients were sent out in custody :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
British	4	1	5
American	1	..	1
Swiss	1	..	1
Peruvian	1	..	1
Norwegian	1	..	1
Total transferred to New Westminster			9
Total discharged at Dawson as cured			7
Total number in our custody during year			16

Coroners.—The duties appertaining to coroners are performed by officers of the division. During the year (6) six inquests were held.

Customs.—At the outport of Forty-mile one of the members of the detachment at that point assists this department daily, in the capacity of landing-waiter. Assistance was also rendered in other parts of the district as required.

Department of Interior.—All passengers leaving Dawson for points in Alaska by down river boats are searched for contraband gold dust, as is also their baggage. Those leaving by small boats or scows are searched at Forty-mile.

The following detachments have continued to perform the duties of local mining recorders and Crown timber and land agents for the Department of Interior: Forty-mile, Stewart River, Grand Forks, Hunker, Sulphur, Granville, Dominion and Selkirk, one less than last year, viz.: Glacier, which we abandoned in August.

Department of Justice.—All of the sheriff's processes (outside of Dawson) are executed by members of the various detachments.

The penitentiary and gaol, in connection with the above department, are in our charge, as is also the asylum.

Below is given a list of prisoners received into custody during the past year:—

Whites, male	183
Whites, female	4
Indians, male	1

Colored, male	1
Japanese, male	1
Insane, male	15
Insane, female	1
Total	206

For disposition of prisoners see synopsis attached.

The health of the convicts and common jail prisoners has been very satisfactory.

Inquiry Department.—During the year 180 inquiries for missing relatives or friends were received, and on investigation we were able to supply information in 80 cases. Much correspondence is entailed in connection with this branch of our duties.

Indigents.—Destitute cases are given assistance through this department, if, on investigation, such assistance is found necessary.

During the past summer a party of some 20 East Indians arrived in Dawson on a scow. They had no money and were at a great disadvantage, as owing to their religion they could not eat food cooked by any one but themselves, nor could they handle any meat. A few of them obtained work for a few days, but their employers had to discharge them on account of their being a general nuisance. We were compelled to assist them with provisions, and eventually sent them to White Horse on the police steamer *Vidette,* they working their way.

Telegraph.—Members of detachments along the telegraph lines have assisted the linemen when required.

Indians.—The more destitute of the Indians have been supplied with a limited quantity of provisions, twine for making fish nets, fish nets, old canoes, &c. All reported cases of destitution have received assistance. Medical attendance and medicines have been supplied them by the assistant surgeon of the division.

Liquor License.—We have had very little to do with this department during the past year. A few reports were asked for concerning certain roadhouses, which were forwarded.

Post Office.—During the winter of 1905-6 this division maintained a weekly patrol from Minto to Dawson, connecting with the White Horse patrol at Minto, carrying second-class mail when required. I must say that with the exception of the first patrol very little mail was handed to us at White Horse. Considerable police mail was carried.

Fortnightly patrols, carrying mail, were maintained during the winter of 1905-6, between the undermentioned points, viz.:—

Dominion-McQuesten-Mayo.
Grand Forks-Eureka.
Forty-mile-Glacier.
Stewart Crossing-Stewart River.
Hunker-All Gold.
Stewart River-Henderson Creek, Coffee Creek, White River, &c.

During the past summer the post office at Forty-mile was taken out of the hands of the police and handed over to Mr. Percy Overton, a broker of that place.

During the coming winter, owing to our recent reductions in strength, the above mentioned mail patrols will not be maintained except at irregular intervals.

General.—More or less assistance has been rendered the local government, public administrator, Department of Agriculture and mining inspectors. During the year the estates of fifteen (15) deceased persons were handed over to the public administrator.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

During the past year no new buildings were erected in this division, and only the most necessary repairs for the up-keep of buildings, &c., were made.

CANTEEN.

The canteen in this division is in good financial standing and is well patronized by all ranks.

During the summer a constant supply of fresh fruits, &c., is kept, and generally speaking the canteen is a great benefit to all members of the division.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied by the department during the past year has been of good quality and suitable for our requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division for the past year has been very satisfactory.

Four (4) non-commissioned officers were reduced during the year ; three (3) in seniority of existing rank and one (1) to the rank and pay of a constable.

Thirty-eight (38) more or less serious breaches of discipline occurred during the year.

One constable deserted during the year, and seven (7) constables were dismissed for cause.

CRIME.

I am glad to be able to report that there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases entered and dealt with both in the police court and magistrates' court, and also in the territorial court; this decrease is probably owing to the fact that the vicious and criminal element on arrival in Dawson from the coast cities and lower river, are invariably warned to 'move on,' a hint which is at once obeyed without question.

In December, 1905, John Mullen was convicted of theft from a dwelling and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. This was the first case brought up from clues obtained through the 'Finger Print System.'

John Sulies, an ex-convict, was arrested November 24, 1905, while in the act of recovering his 'plant' of gold bearing gravel, containing about $700 in gold dust, the proceeds of his sluice box robberies of two years before, for one of which he had served two years imprisonment. He had his trial during December before judge and jury. Sulies had been committed for retaining stolen property in his possesion, as well as theft, but at the instance of the Crown prosecutor he was indicted for theft only, the date of this theft being the date of his recent arrest when caught in possession of the gravel.

Sulies pleaded not guilty, his defence being 'autrefois convict' and that the sacks of gravel he was removing from the cache when arrested recently were the contents of the sluice boxes robbed by him two years before on claim No. 20 below on Sulphur creek, and for which robbery he had served a two years' sentence. At that time he had been convicted by circumstantial evidence only, and the gravel was not found. The judge instructed the jury that if they were satisfied the gravel found in Sulies' possession on November 24 last was the gravel from claim No. 20 below on Sulphur stolen two years previous they should acquit the prisoner. They were so satisfied and the verdict was 'not guilty.'

There were some curious points in connection with this case. Sulies when arrested in the act of removing to his cabin, from a cache wherein it had lain for over two years, several sacks of stolen gold-bearing gravel worth $700 was found to be guilty of no offence, therefore should not have been interefered with. Had he been in lawful possesion of this stolen property for the past two years, while serving sentence for stealing it, or was he obtaining lawful or unlawful possession of it on the 24th November last when arrested? The gold has been turned over by the court to the owners of No. 20 below on Sulphur and Sulies left for Alaska; our efforts therefore were not altogether fruitless.

In last year's report the case of Indian Johnny, a young lad of 14 years of age, was mentioned. This boy was committed for trial at Whitehorse on the 29th September, 1905, on a charge of unlawfully shooting with intent thereby, then and there, to murder. He arrived here on the 13th October, 1905, having been transferred from Whitehorse. He suffered a great deal from epileptic fits, and on the 9th February was taken quite ill and soon became unconscious. He was removed to our hospital and placed in a private ward, but died on the night of the 14th February. Cause of death 'brain disease.'

During March a man named Charles Hammer was arrested for an attempt to cause an explosion with the intention, then and there, to destroy life and property. The alleged motive appears to have been jealousy, and his alleged method of obtaining revenge on the man and woman concerned was to make a bomb out of a piece of gas pipe, gun powder and fuse, and to conceal this in a hollowed-out piece of firewood, the two halves of which he nailed together, depositing the stick where it would be used as firewood by the persons he wished to injure. Fortunately before this piece of wood was placed in the stove the fact that it had been split and nailed together again was noticed, and the matter reported to us, when the discovery as stated above was made. The investigation of this case resulted in our finding in Hammer's cabin some chips which were apparently gouged out of the piece of wood into which had been placed the piece of gas pipe. A quantity of powder identical with that in the bomb was swept up from the floor where he is alleged to have done the work, and the cloth from which he had torn a piece to make the fuse was also found, one part fitting into the other. Hammer was committed for trial, and on the 7th May the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty,' much to the presiding judge's surprise.

In May a man named Daniel Kaiser was charged with forgery at the instance of the Gold Commissioner's office for an act in connection with mining matters, and the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty,' though the evidence seemed conclusive.

It is discouraging to those intrusted with the enforcement of the criminal laws that so many offenders go unpunished; this, I think, is often due to the sympathetic nature of the jurymen, as members of juries have been heard to say that a verdict of 'guilty' would have been reached in certain cases but for the fear that too severe a sentence would be inflicted.

Two trappers named Eastman and G. Horsfal, from the Upper Pelly river, reported during May that in the summer of 1904 a man named Charles Simpson and a partner known as 'Fred.' went up the Pelly and McMillan rivers, remaining at the mouth of Kalsas creek, on the latter river, for some time. In October of the same year, when seen by one of the above named men at the same place, Simpson was alone, and when asked where 'Fred.' was, stated he had joined an old friend of his who had come from Peel river and had returned with him to that point. Simpson at that time was in possession of 'Fred.'s' outfit, consisting of grub, traps, boat, etc. Simpson spent the winter of 1904-5 on the McMillan, as did also Eastman and Horsfal, and the three returned to the Yukon on the first water of 1905, whence Simpson appears to have gone east. Eastman's and Horsfal's suspicions were only aroused this spring from the fact that they have, since 'Fred.'s' disappearance from the McMillan, seen many trappers from that part of the country, none of whom know anything of a man having come from McMillan to the Peel, nor from the Peel to the McMillan, nor of 'Fred.' and such a man having returned to the Peel in the summer or fall of 1904; notwithstanding the fact that it would have been difficult for this to occur without some trapper getting knowledge of the fact. After two years had elapsed, it was a hard matter to obtain any results from investigation, but we eventually ascertained that Simpson had died in the winter of 1905-6 in the Lower River country (Alaska). 'Fred.'s' body, if murdered, has not been recovered. We have not been able to find out 'Fred.'s' full name, as he was only known in that country as 'Fred.'

During May, in consequence of certain complaints, special steps were taken to ascertain what gambling existed in Dawson. Although the complaints were to the effect that 'open and crooked gambling existed' no evidence to verify this was obtained,

and it was clear from the first that the complainant has objects of his own in endeavouring to mislead us. In the course of the investigation, however, it was found that in two cigar stores, poker, &c., for small stakes was being played, and a rake-off taken for the house ; information was sworn out and the usual action taken.

On May 30 the theft of $81 occurred from the safe at police court, in charge of H. G. Blankman, the police court clerk. It seems that he, in the usual course of his duties, received the sum of $81 and pending its deposit in the bank placed it in the safe in the police court in his bank book. While having the safe open he had occasion to leave the office for a short time and neglected to close the door of the safe and lock it. Mr. Blankman returned to the office and locked the safe without checking its contents (of the safe). Next morning, when preparing his returns, he opened the safe to obtain the money therein for deposit in the bank and discovered that the money mentioned had been taken out. No evidence has been obtained of how, or when, the theft was committed, or by whom.

On June 29 a charge was laid against Detective W. H. Welsh by Joseph Andrew Clark, a barrister of this city, alleging that he corruptly accepted some $4,000 on or about June 9, 1902, from certain gamblers in Dawson, supposed to have been in contributions of $400 each from ten men, to allow gambling to run, and also, that on or about July 1, 1902, Welsh attempted to obtain a further sum of $200 each from the said gamblers. Mr. Welsh was arrested on this complaint, but released the same day on bail, and the preliminary hearing was held on June 30 and July 6 before Mr. Justice Dugas, who put Welsh upon his trial. The trial was held on August 31 before Mr. Justice Craig without a jury, and was completed on September 5, upon which date the prisoner was declared not guilty by Mr. Justice Craig, who strongly commented upon the evidence offered by the Crown, saying that the informant, Joseph Andrew Clark, was moved only by animus and revenge, and that the evidence of Thomas Chisholm, the prosecuting witness, was unworthy of credence and that in his (the judge's) mind he was branded as a 'coward, a dastard and a liar.'

Two men named Charles Stephenson and Charles Johnston were caught in the act of stealing $18.50 in gold dust from a sluice box on Bonanza in July, and at their preliminary hearing pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A colored man named Fred Hill was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in August for the theft of $124 from a cabin. ,

A case of some note was disposed off in August, by allowing the defendant to go on his own recognizance, when two juries failed to agree in the perjury case of T. W. P. Smith. The evidence in this case was very strong, and the judge at both trials charged against the prisoner, but neither jury was able to reach a verdict.

In September Daniel T. McGoldrick was found guilty of forgery in the Territorial Court and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On September 29 a daring robbery was committed at the jewellery store of H. R. Peters, First avenue, Dawson, between 6 and 6.30 p.m., while the proprietor was absent from the store at supper. When he left his store he locked both front and back doors, and on his return found that the front door had been forced open and jewellery to the value of $1,500 stolen. There were rings, &c., all over the floor as though the thief or thieves had been frightened. Their exit was through the back door and alley. A list and description of the jewelery was sent to Forty Mile and Whitehorse, but thus far no arrests have been made.

In January a man named Archie Boyd was charged by Frank T. Way, his employer, that while he had been working for him (Way) at Glacier as clerk in charge of a store he had mutilated and destroyed certain account books with intent to defraud, also that he had made false entries in the books with intent to defraud. These were the charges as presented to the jury, and the evidence disclosed was intended to prove that Boyd had sold merchandise and retained the proceeds, and that the destruction of the books and the false entries were made to conceal the defalcations. The judge's charge was adverse to the accused, but on February 8 the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

On September 11 the sheriff, Mr. R. J. Eilbeck, reported that a poke containing 86 ounces of gold dust had been stolen or taken as a joke from his safe in the sheriff's office between the hours of one p.m.,of the 10th, and 10 a.m. of the 11th. On the 11th the sheriff's son and Corporal Withrow made a thorough search of the court-house, including the cellar, and also searched several other places for which a warrant had been procured. The banks were notified to keep a look out for 'Last Chance Dust,' this dust having some qualities peculiar to itself and can be identified by experts. The place from which the dust was taken being more or less open to the public, it is impossible to fix suspicion on any one in particular. A careful watch is still being kept and it is possible that some information may yet be forthcoming. A particularly careful search has been made at all points of exit to prevent the dust being smuggled out of the country. The door of the safe had been closed, but not locked.

LIST of Cases Entered and Dealt with in the District during the Year 1905-06—Police and Magistrates' Court.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Committed for Trial.
Against religion, morals, &c.—							
Drunk and disorderly	81		81				
Publishing obscene matter	1						1
Keeping a common gaming house	13		10	3			
Playing or looking on in common gaming house	71		65	6			
Riotous and disorderly conduct	1		1				
Committing an indecent act	1		1				
Vagrancy	4		2	2			
Administration of law and justice—							
Contempt of court	1		1				
Perjury	5						5
Against public order—							
Carrying a pistol, no justification	4		4				
Doing an act with intent to cause an explosion	1						1
Against the person—							
Using threatening language	4		1	2	1		
Assault	24		19	3	2		
Counselling and procuring assault	1			1			
Assault, causing bodily harm	5		2	2			1
Attempted suicide	1						1
Wilful negligence	1						1
Against property—							
Theft	20		6	2			12
Cruelty to animals	2		2				
False accounting (fraud)	1						1
Destroying book, property of employer (fraud)	1						1
Forgery	3			1			2
Obtaining money under false pretences	2			1			1
Wilful damage	1		1				
Wilfully killing dog	1		1				
Against Fisheries Act—							
Fishing on Sunday	3		3				
Against Indian Act—							
Intoxication	4		3	1			
Giving liquor to Indians	3		3				
Having liquor in possession	1		1				
Against Extradition Act—							
Embezzlement by bailiff	1				1		
Against city by-laws—							
Violation fire by-law	2		2				
Violation health by-law	3		3				
Altering building without permit	1		1				
Against Yukon ordinances—							
Insane	13	3	9	7			
Interdiction	6		6				
Drunk while interdicted	2		2				
Wages	5		2	1	2		
Killing game out of season	1		1				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	4		4				
Employing unlicensed engineer to operate a steam boiler	1			1			
Operating a steam boiler without a license	1			1			
	301	3	237	34	6	....	27

Number of cases entered	301
Percentage convictions	78.7

LIST of Cases Entered and Disposed of in Territorial Court during the Year 1905-06.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Against religion, morals, &c.—					
Publishing obscene matter	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Administration of law and justice—					
Perjury	5	.....	.....	*5	.....
Against public order—					
Doing an act with intent to cause an explosion	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Against the person—					
Attempted suicide	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Shooting with intent	..	1	.....	†1	.....
Wilful negligence	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault, causing bodily harm	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Against property—					
Theft	12	1	4	8	.....
False accounting (fraud)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Destroying book, property employer (fraud)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Forgery	2	.....	1	1	.....
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	27	2	8	18	.....

* Case perjury against T. W. P. Smith; two juries disagreed; defendant allowed to go on his own recognizance.
† Case of Indian Johnny, from White Horse; boy died in February.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS, SUICIDE, ETC.

During the year several deaths occurred under this head, of which the following is a list :—

In my last year's report mention was made of the supposed loss of a scow containing eight men. This scow left Dawson on October 22 when the river was full of ice. A man named Sinclair was in charge and the party was en route for the Tanana. It passed Forty Mile during the night of October 22-23 and is known to have reached a point below Coal creek, where it is supposed to have been caught in an ice jam and wrecked, and all on board drowned. Nothing has been seen or heard of this party since and no bodies have been recovered, so it is safe to say that the eight men were drowned.

On May 13 a man named Gus Ortman, a baker, disappeared, and his friends conclude that he committed suicide by jumping into the Yukon river. It appears that a man named Webb, who was the proprietor of the Vienna bakery, was anxious to sell out and Ortman bought the business, putting his own money, and also borrowed more, into the business. After the purchase some so-called friends commenced teasing Ortman about his purchase, telling him how the country was going backward and in fact completely discouraging the man, and it is surmised that he worried so much over putting hisr own and his friend's money into a concern that he was led to believe would not pay for itself that he committed suicide. Nothing definite has been learned except the above and no trace of the man has been found. Some years ago, while living in Chicago, Ortman is said to have disappeared mysteriously and then turned up in another part of the country.

I regret having to report the unfortunate accidental drowning of Reg. No. 2836 Corporal A. G. Haddock on June 15 under the following circumstances : Constable Allen had been detailed to go to Stewart river, of which detachment Corporal Haddock was in charge, with a warrant for the arrest of a man named Campbell on a charge of insanity. Campbell lived about half way between Ogilvie and Indian river, and my instructions to Corporal Haddock were to the effect that he was to use his own discretion as to the manner of making the arrest. I advised him that he had better communicate by wire with one of the down trip steamers and have it call at Stewart river and pick Constable Allen and himself up, remaining long enough at Campbell's cabin to make the

arrest and bring the prisoner to Dawson by the same boat. On the 16th I received a telegram from Constable Allen that Corporal Haddock had been drowned a short distance above Ogilvie. On his return to Dawson, Constable Allen reported in effect as follows : Corporal Haddock had received information concerning Campbell and understood that he was violent and decided that the best plan would be to drop down the river at night in a canoe and make the arrest while Campbell was in bed ; consequently Corporal Haddock accompanied by Constable Allen left Stewart river about midnight on the 14th. Allen was instructed to sit in the bow of the canoe and Corporal Haddock did the paddling and steering. When at a point about five miles above Ogilvie, while trying to make a short cut, the canoe ran into a drift pile and capsized, throwing the two men into the river. Corporal Haddock could not swim and Constable Allen succeeded in getting him on the bottom of the canoe, but Haddock did not seem able to hold on and fell off three times, and each time he fell off Allen would help him on again. Allen saw that this was useless and told Haddock to catch hold of his slicker, which Allen was wearing at the time, and Haddock reached for it, but missed it and immediately sank. Allen at this time was some fifty yards from the shore and knowing the uselessness of waiting any longer in the swift current swam ashore and just managed to make it, but was unconscious for a time. Afterwards coming to himself he started for Stewart river over the hills and advised a man passing on a raft (the man had a horse on the raft and could not make shore) to tell the first steamer he saw to pick him up ; he was picked up a little later by the steamer *Whitehorse* and taken to Stewart river. Corporal Haddock's body has not been recovered.

On June 26 the body of a man was found on the dome back of Dawson. A party was sent up and brought the body down and an inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. The jury could not determine the name of deceased, but it is safe to say that it was a man named Rudolph Kantusar, a young Austrian, not long in this country, and very little known. He was apparently insane.

On July 3 a man named Angus Monquin was accidentally killed by a cave-in of frozen earth on the hillside claim adjoining No. 33 below lower discovery, left limit, Dominion creek. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

A man named John Hedstrom had been missing for some time and his friends in Dawson thought that he had been drowned. They reported that he had been acting strangely for some time, but it was not thought that he would commit any rash act. As the police steamer *Vidette* was going up the river I instructed Inspector Douglas to call at Hedstrom's cabin on Moose island, a short distance north of Ogilvie, and there they found Hedstrom lying on the floor of his cabin, the door of which was open, dead, with a rifle lying beside him and notes and letters addressed to different people, also a will leaving everything to Louis Cruickshank, of Ogilvie. The man stated in his letters that he intended to commit suicide, and no doubt did so while insane. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide.

On July 22 a man named James Grey died suddenly from heart disease on his claim on No. 18 Bear creek. An inquest was not considered necessary.

On September 7 it was reported by the Forty Mile detachment that a man named Dean Stanley had been drowned in the Forty Mile river by the upsetting of a canoe. Search was made for the body and it was recovered some days later and turned over to his brother. An inquest was not considered necessary.

On September 28 the following telegram was received by the agent of the steamer *Prospector* and handed to us : 'After taking up tickets to-day I find Mr. O. Rastad is missing from passenger list. We stopped at wood camp 35, D. Bowen, nine miles above Ogilvie, at 1.20 a.m. and away at 2.35 a.m. He was not seen after 11 p.m. o'clock last night, so kindy report to police. He was under the influence of liquor by reports from passengers.' Stewart river was notified and Constable McLean left in a canoe for Ogilvie, but was unable to find out anything there and no trace of the missing man has been found to date. Reports were obtained from members of the crew of the steamer

Prospector relative to this matter, but neither the captain or purser knew anything personally about the man.

On September 8 a man named Martin Rock was drowned near the mounth of Bear creek. A cable was stretched across the Klondike river and Rock and his partner were coming down the river and did not see the cable until it was too late. Rock was drowned, but his partner managed to make shore. The body has not been recovered.

On October 11 a man named Alfred Wright committed suicide in the Prospector hotel, Dawson, by shooting himself in the head. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane. This man was an ex-member of the force, having purchased his discharge last summer.

In all the above cases the effects, &c., were turned over to the public administrator.

On October 18 a man named Harra Desrosiers was found dead in his cabin on claim No. 241 Granville. Inspector Douglas left at once for that place and on the 22nd held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of 'death from an overdose of poison administered by his own hand.' All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to the reduction in the strength of the division it has been found necessary to close the following detachments, viz.:—Mayo, McQuesten, Glacier, Minto and Stewart Crossing, and the following winter detachments will not be opened this season, viz.: Wounded Moose and Grand Valley.

At Mayo, McQuesten, Minto, Glacier and Stewart Crossing there are practically few settlers or miners, and although I understand some representations were made to have some of the above detachments reopened, it was considered inadvisable, at least for the present. In the spring it is possible a man may be stationed at Mayo and Glacier during the summer months, if the work on the creeks and in the settlement justify it.

Detachments are still maintained on the creeks in the vicinity of Dawson and at Selkirk, Stewart river and Forty Mile. The last named detachment is the port of entry for the Customs Department, and it is a very important point for the reason that by means of it we are enabled to keep a strict surveillance and check on all people leaving and entering the country by the lower river. It is also necessary for the detection of parties attempting to evade the payment of the export tax on gold dust by going down the river in small boats.

During the summer Gold Run detachment was transferred to Granville, as the greater part of the population of that district now live in the vicinity of Granville.

The men in charge of all detachments are agents of the mining recorders for their districts and have given, I believe, every satisfaction both to the miners and to the government representatives.

During September the town station was closed, the town patrol being stationed in, and run from, barracks entirely, and this system seems to work very satisfactorily.

DISTRIBUTION.

—	Ass. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson	1		3	1	4	3	6	23	13	54	14	1
Town Patrol						1		4		5		
Forty Mile						1		2		3		5
Stewart River								2		2		27
Selkirk						1		1		2	1	
Grand Forks							1	2		3	1	
Dominion						1		1		2	1	
Hunker						1		1		2	1	
Sulphur								2		2	1	
Granville							1	1		2	1	
On Command			1							1		
Total	1	1	3	1	4	8	8	39	13	78	20	33

DOGS.

There are thirty-three (33) government dogs and four (4) attached dogs on charge, and all are in good condition and sufficient for our requirements.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the spring, members of the division were drilled with the new rifle, but owing to our being reduced in strength and the work on hand being somewhat heavy there was not as much drill possible as I would like to have had.

Considerable rifle practice was indulged in by members of the division, and several first class shots developed, but the regular annual target practice had to be dispensed with as it was impossible to get the men together for that purpose.

FIRES, FOREST, ETC.

I am glad to say that forest fires in this district have not been as numerous as in former years and the amount of damage done was not very considerable.

The fires in Dawson during the year amounted to 35, causing an estimated loss of $28,500.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our equipment at present is a forty (40) gallon chemical engine and about 800 feet of hose, fire extinguishers and fire buckets. Fire parades are held regularly. We have also a hydrant in barracks to which the hose is always attached.

FORAGE.

The oats and bran shipped in on contract this year are of good quality, but the hay, I regret to say, was not by any means first class. It was evidently cut from low lying, marshy land and was not properly cured.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Our supply of wood this year is of very good quality.

Light is supplied to us in Dawson and Grand Forks by the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company and the service is quite satisfactory.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment of saddlery and harness is in serviceable condition and sufficient for our present requirements.

HEALTH.

I regret to record the death by drowning of Reg. No. 2836 Corporal A. G. Haddock on June 15 by the upsetting of a canoe. This case is reported fully under the head of 'Deaths by Accidents, Suicide, &c.'

On the night of January 24-25 Reg. No. 4226 Constable B. H. Gray had his hands and feet badly frozen at Forty Mile. The temperature at that time was sixty-six (66) degrees below zero, and it is a matter of wonderment that he was not frozen to death. He had left barracks without permission and had been in one of the hotels, and on starting home stumbled into a deep ditch and was unable to get out by himself. Dr. Thompson was sent to Forty Mile at once and brought Constable Gray to Dawson, where he was placed in hospital. Constable Gray suffered the amputation of two fingers and several toes.

In July Reg. No. 4197 Constable Farrow, P.W., was admitted to hospital as being mentally unfit for police service. He was in hospital several days, and while not actually insane his condition was such as to render him unfit for further police service and he was accordingly discharged from the force as mentally unfit. He left for the outside immediately after discharge.

On August 18, while a rifle match was being carried out on the range of the Yukon Rifle Association, across the Yukon river, the said range being under the administration and direction of the said association, Reg. No. 3859 Corporal Mousseau, J.A.M., was accidentally shot, the accident having occurred as follows : One of the members of the Yukon Rifle Association, together with others taking part in the match, was at the time lying down on the butts firing. After discharging his rifle and while the men beside him were firing he apparently placed a cartridge in the chamber of his rifle preparatory to firing again. Before his turn arrived it commenced to rain and they decided to suspend firing on that account. Corporal Mousseau was some fifty feet away from the butt, going in the direction of the tent. After they had ceased firing the rifle of the member above mentioned was accidentally discharged, he having forgotten placing the cartridge in the chamber and having snapped the bolt. He had already placed the cap of the foresight over the muzzle of the rifle. The bullet struck Corporal Mousseau in the back to the left of the spinal column, going outwards and leaving the body just over the left lower pocket of his jacket. A surgeon was immediately sent for, the first one found being Dr. Barrett, who went to the range. As soon as possible thereafter Dr. Robertson, acting police surgeon in the absence of Assistant Surgeon Thompson, was sent for. After a temporary dressing on the range Corporal Mousseau was brought to barracks and a further examination was made of the wound by Doctors Barrett and Robertson. No serious symptoms developed until that night at about 10 p.m., when it was discovered that the left kidney had been perforated. On the advice of Doctors Barrett and Robertson Corporal Mousseau was then sent to St. Mary's hospital to undergo an operation, it not being deemed advisable to have such an operation performed at the police hospital as professional nursing and care would be required. On the following morning the necessary operation was performed and the kidney was found to be badly lacerated and the ends of the two lower ribs fractured. The ends of both ribs were amputated and the kidney sewn up, and Corporal Mousseau made an excellent and rapid recovery.

Generally the health of the division has been excellent.

The police hospital has now been closed and arrangements made with the Good Samaritan and St. Mary's hospitals to receive police patients.

HORSES.

Twenty (20) horses are at present on the strength of the division ; all are in good condition.

Five (5) horses were cast and sold during the year as being unfit for further police service; one (1) horse was destroyed for dog feed, as it had become old and useless. Horse Reg. No. 2707 died from azoturia, and ten (10) horses were sold on account of their service being no longer required.

INSPECTIONS.

Dawson post and detachments were inspected frequently by yourself.

Inspections regarding sanitary conditions were made weekly by the Assistant Surgeon.

All departments of the division and all detachments were inspected frequently at irregular intervals by all the officers.

Dawson post was inspected in September by the Comptroller.

LIBRARY.

The division library has grown considerably since last year, there now being something like 2,000 volumes on hand. The library is maintained by a small monthly subscription from all members of the division.

LOSS AND GAIN.

LOSS.

	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables	Total.
Deserted						1	1
Mentally unfit						1	1
Dismissed						7	7
Discharged, time expired			1		3	3	7
" purchased				1	1	21	23
Drowned					1		1
Transferred	2	1	1		1	1	6
Totals	2	1	2	1	6	34	46

GAIN.

Engaged						1	1
Transferred to "B"			1	1		2	4
Totals			1	1		3	5

Total loss	46
Total gain	5
Total loss for year	41
Number of specials discharged	14
Grand total loss for year	55

MILEAGE.

The mileage of the division is given below :

	Miles.
Travelled by men on foot	4,309
" with horses	102,550
" with dogs	11,614
" by canoe	2,223
" by steamer	22,276
" by stage	4,886
" by railroad	960
Total mileage	148,818

MINING.

The result of the output this year has been fairly satisfactory, though slightly less than last year. The water supply, upon which the miner must now largely rely for success in his work, has been fairly good during the summer, the rainfall being a little better than the average.

No new discoveries of any importance have been made, the only two worth mentioning being the Black Hills and Barker creek, the latter a tributary of the Stewart river, about twenty-two miles from its mouth. From thirty to forty men have been working there during the summer, but as far as can be ascertained they have not recovered more than wages from the ground.

It is now generally conceded that dredging is the most successful method of working the low grade gravels in the river and creek valleys. Two large dredges have been working in the Klondike River valley all summer and have been very successful.

A company called the 'Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company,' also known as the 'Guggenheims,' have lately purchased a large portion of Bonanza creek, both in the creek and on the benches. They have about completed the building of three large dredges for working this creek, and in order to hydraulic the benches they are building a very large ditch from Twelve-mile creek, a tributary of the Yukon fifteen miles below Dawson. This ditch will carry from 5,000 to 10,000 inches of water. They have also partially constructed a dam at 57 above Discovery on Bonanza creek for the purpose of conserving water to be used in hydraulicking; this dam will be built about sixty (60) feet high. They have also built a power plant on Twelve-mile creek in order to generate electricity for the purpose of working their dredges.

They have recently purchased all of Hunker creek from Gold Bottom creek to its mouth, a stretch of about five miles, also Eldorado, and in fact nearly all creeks this side of the Dome have been absorbed by this company who will work them in the same manner as Bonanza creek.

This company has employed a very large number of men and has added very considerable activity to the camp during the summer.

The success obtained by mining with dredges combined with the very extensive purchases made by the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company have caused a large number of stampedes during the summer. Nearly all the old creeks that had been abandoned, as they could not be worked profitably by the old methods of mining, have been relocated by parties, who combine with a view to operating large stretches of ground by dredging. These stampedes have resulted in more claims being recorded this year than in any of the five previous years.

There has been renewed activity this summer in the Forty-mile district, a district in which mining operations were carried on for two years before the Klondike was discovered.

Quartz mining remains about as it was ; considerable prospecting is going on but no discoveries of any importance have been made. Development work is going on on

several properties but none have yet shown up to such an extent that they can actually be called mines.

At the beginning of the summer it was announced by certain miners they had discovered that the White channel gravel contained a certain percentage of gold independent of the placer gold. Several tests have been made by experts, but the results of the tests have, so far, been conflicting, and the matter is considered still in the experimental stage.

The indications are that considerable mining will be carried on during the coming winter by the old methods. This mining is, as a rule, carried on by what is locally known as the 'lay system,' that is, the owner gives a lease of his ground on the basis of receiving a small percentage of the gross clean-up at the end of the year.

As time goes on the old system of mining is gradually disappearing as the richer ground is worked out, and methods of working on a large scale must be resorted to in order that the low grade gravels can be worked at a profit.

PATROLS.

The district was frequently patrolled from end to end, by river in summer and by horses and dogs in winter.

A special patrol was made during the summer up the Pelly river to assist prospectors and miners in getting their outfits up. This patrol was not a success this year, owing to low water and the breaking down of the shaft of the *Vidette*.

A special report of Inspector Douglas on this patrol is appended.

The second patrol for Fort Macpherson left Dawson on December 20. It consisted of Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald and Const. Walker of 'G' Division, returning north via Dawson, and Corpl. Mapley, Const. Forrest, Louis Cardinal and Sam Smith of 'B' Division, the two latter being guides.

The party had 5 dog teams of 5 dogs each. The patrol carried 25 pounds of mail, about 20 of which consisted of mail for the whalers frozen in near Herschell island. This patrol returned to Dawson in two parts, Corpl. Mapley and Louis Cardinal accompanied by Const. West, of Depot Division, who was returning from Macpherson to Regina, arrived first, during the early part of April, Const. Forrest and Sam Smith having remained at Macpherson until the return of the Macpherson patrol to Herschell island with mail for the outside. This patrol was performed without any untoward incident and very good time was made considering the conditions, Const. Forrest especially making a remarkably quick trip on his return, his daily average being 20 miles. Upwards of 300 letters were brought from the whalers who were ice-bound in the Arctic, and these letters were directed to all parts of the world and were posted here. It may be interesting to know that out of the hundreds of letters posted for the whalers only one was returned to us through the dead letter office, every letter having been stamped with the R. N. W. M. Police stamp, so that the receiver might know how it arrived from the Arctic.

As several letters were received from whalers by the United States consul at Dawson, the following letter might be quoted: 'Through the good offices of the R. N. W. M. Police, I received on Saturday last, 6 letters from American whalers wintering at Herschell island. Please accept my cordial thanks for this fresh courtesy. Whaling captains speak most appreciatively of their pleasant relations with the police officers at Herschell island, and of the protection afforded by their presence.'

I append hereto a copy of Corpl. Mapley's report on his patrol.

The weekly mail patrol between Whitehorse and Dawson, carrying second-class mail, was commenced on December 4 and ended on April 1, no special incident having occurred worthy of mention.

Special patrols were made from time to time, as required, to all parts of the district and between detachments.

SUPPLIES.

Supplies sent in from the outside, as well as those purchased locally were, with few exceptions, of good quality.

TRANSPORT.

The transport in possession of this division is in serviceable condition and sufficient for our immediate requirements.

This has been an extraordinary season of navigation ; the season opened early and unusually high water prevailed until lately.

The proverbial 'oldest inhabitant' cannot recall such an exceedingly mild fall as that of 1906, for at this date steamers, both White Pass and independent lines, are still plying between Whitehorse and Dawson, and as yet practically no shore ice has passed Dawson; we have had only two or three light snow falls, and it has now nearly all passed away; the trails have been in excellent condition.

The larger steamers have been safely put on ways in their winter quarters after a very prosperous year. Hundreds upon hundreds of passengers and thousands of tons of freight were carried by these steamers, and I am glad to say that all freight reached its destination except that on the steamer *Columbian*. This ill-fated steamer, belonging to the White Pass Company was blown up and totally destroyed in September, when on its way to Dawson loaded with freight.

The whistle of the locomotive is a sure sign that confidence in the Yukon is not altogether a thing of the past as some would have us think, and there are those who are willing and able to invest their money in this great enterprise, *i.e.*, the Klondike Mines Railway.

This railway has been completed from Dawson to Sulphur Springs, a distance of 30 miles. Near this point is situated the Great Dome, being the highest peak in this celebrated gold area.

The English promoters contemplate making an extension next season of 45 miles and thereby enable them to reach the Stewart river near the mouth of the McQuesten river in two seasons more, making the whole of the vast Stewart river country tributary to Dawson.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit the estimates for the year 1907-8, also report of Inspector Douglas in charge of special patrol up the Pelly; report of Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson; report of Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres; report of Corporal Mapley, in charge of the Fort Macpherson patrol; report of Corporal Mousseau, provost at Dawson, and synopsis of prisoners confined during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, Inspector,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL,
DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1906.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the penitentiary and common jail, for the year ending October 31, 1906.

Two hundred and six prisoners were confined during the year ending October 31, 1906.

This shows a difference of 50 prisoners less than last year; but this difference is more apparent than real, when it is remembered that this year's report covers only eleven months, instead of twelve, as usual.

The prisoners confined during the year are divided as follows:—

Whites, male	183
Whites, female	4
Indians, male	1
Coloured, male	1
Japanese, male	1
Insane, male	15
Insane, female	1
Total	206

Number of convicts confined	9
Number of prisoners confined in common jail	34
Total number sentenced	43

Maximum number in any one day	23
Minimum number in any one day	11
Daily average for the year	17

The number of prisoners confined at midnight, October 31, 1906, was 13.
For further details see the attached synopsis.

Prison Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct of the convicts, and common jail prisoners, as shown by the books and registers, has been very good.

The offences committed on that score by the prisoners were few, and of no important nature.

A strict discipline has been maintained, both towards the prisoners and their escorts. The latter have performed their rather tedious duty in a most efficient manner.

Prisoners' Health.—The health of the prisoners has been very good during the year. The building where the prisoners are confined has been kept in as good a sanitary condition as possible.

Prison Food.—The food supplied to the prisoners has been of good quality and sufficient quantity.

Prison Clothing.—The prisoners are provided with two different uniforms, one for summer use, and the other for the winter. Both are well adapted to their purpose. These uniforms, and the materials necessary to repair them, were bought in the local market.

The rest of the wearing apparel worn by the prisoners, and of which they have ample supply, is issued by the Q.M. store.

Prison Employment.—During the past year the prisoners were employed as follows: Cutting, splitting and delivering wood, digging and repairing drains, making necessary repairs to buildings, painting, lime-washing, laundry work, mending and repairing their clothes, &c. It is, of course, impossible to state exactly the different kinds of work done by the prisoners. Besides what has been stated above, it may be said that the prisoners performed all the odd work that is required around such an extensive post as this one, which may be done by unskilled labour.

Lunatics.—The number of lunatics confined this year has been the same as last year, to wit: 16, 1 female and 15 males. Of these, 9, including the woman, were transferred to the lunatic asylum at New Westminster. The remainder were discharged as cured, after having been under observation for a certain time.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. MOUSSEAU, Corpl.
Provost.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL,
DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1906.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following synopsis of the penitentiary prisoners confined during the year ending October 31, 1906:—

Crime and Offence.	Sentence in Years.			Totals.
	3½	3	2	
Theft from dwelling-house	.....	2	.....	2
Theft	1	2	3	6
Forgery	.....	1	.....	1
	1	5	3	9

The above synopsis includes one prisoner discharged at the expiration of his sentence.

There are only eight (8) convicts confined at the present time.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. MOUSSEAU, Corpl.
Provost.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

STATEMENT of prisoners confined at midnight, October 31, 1906.

PENITENTIARY.

Name.	Term.	No.
Hrastel, Joseph	3 years, P.S.	41
Frey, Frank	3 " "	37
Sarantis, George	3 " "	36
Monroe, Donald	3 " and 3 months	38
Shaw, D. R.	3 " "	39
McGoldrick, D. T.	3 " "	43
Cedar, Alex	2 " "	40
Boulay, Antoine	2 " "	42

COMMON JAIL.

Hanson, Nick	3 years and 5 months hard labour	3
Wollan, Ivor	3 " 2 " "	4
Mullen, J. A	1 year hard labour	2
Brindamour, M	18 months hard labour	15
Hill, Fred	6 " "	16

J. A. MOUSSEAU, Corpl.
Provost.

Offence.	Penitentiary. Sentence in Years.			Common Jail. Sentence in Years.			Sentence in Months.						Sentence in Days.						Paid Fine.	Discharged.	Suspended Sentence.	Released on Bail.	Transferred.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Trial.	Totals.
	3¼	3	2	3	3	1	18	6	3	2	1½	1	30	28	21	10	8	3								
Prisoners confined November 30, 1905	1	4	3	*1	†1			1			1	1												3	2	18
Theft from a dwelling-house		2		2		1																				5
Theft	1	2	2					1				2	1							3	2	7				15
Theft of gold dust							1			2																3
Forgery		1																				1				2
Judgment debtor												1								2						3
Disorderly conduct																			1	1		1				3
Drunk and disorderly												1					1		39	9	9	6				64
Cruelty to animals																						2				2
Fraud																				1	1	3				5
Theft from the person																				1						1
Attempt to commit suicide																						1				1
Drunk while interdicted																			1	1						2
Intoxicated														2		2		1		8						13
Extradition Act																				1						1
Carrying a pistol												1							2							3
Threatening bodily harm												1								1		1				3
Perjury																				1	1					2
Contempt of court																	1			1						2
Habitual drunkard																				2	1					3
Placing explosives with intent to do bodily harm						1														1						1
Assault																			1	1		2				4
Capias																				2						2
Pointing revolver																				1						1
Insane																				7				9		16
Drunk (Indian Act)																			1							1
Selling liquor to Indians																			1							1
Unlawful sale of liquor																						2				2
Vagrancy																				2						2
Having stolen property in his possession																						1				1
Gambling house, players in																					2					2
Totals	2	9	5	3	1	1	1	2		2	1	7	1	2		2	2	1	46	45	16	28	9	3	2	190

* Two sentences averaging 3 years and 5 months.

† Two sentences averaging 3 years and 2 months.

APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. E. C. McDONELL, WHITE HORSE TO HAZELTON, B.C.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., October 5, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'H' Div., White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to furnish you with the following report of the duty performed by the southern patrol to Hazelton, B.C., in my charge, during the past summer, undertaken in compliance with the instructions contained in your memorandum to me, dated July 9, 1906.

The party, consisting of Regt. No. 1743, Sergt. Todd and Regt. No. 3464, Const. Monson, with 8 horses, left White Horse on July 18. I joined them at Carcross next day and loading horses and outfit on ss. *Gleaner* we left for Atlin, arriving at Taku next morning. Here the horses were taken across the 3-mile portage and the supplies were shipped by rail to Atlin lake where we loaded horses and outfit on ss. *Scotia* and crossed the lake arriving at Atlin at 10.30 a.m. of July 20. The afternoon was taken up in arranging packs and fitting saddles, and having engaged an Indian, 'Taku Jack.' a start was made from Atlin next morning July 21, at 8 a.m., for Telegraph creek, taking the wagon road to McKee creek, a distance of 12 miles. This is a fairly good road with a good bridge over Pine creek. The road ends at McKee creek. We then followed the telegraph right of way to O'Donnel river which we forded about half a mile up stream from the mouth and took a straight route to Pike river, arriving at 5.30 p.m., and camped near Telegraph station. Distance travelled, 25 miles. Good trail can be had by following Black Pine Ridge, from McKee creek to join Indian trail from Pike river and would shorten distance about 5 miles having Telegraph station to right of trail about 4 miles. Station is on shore of lake.

Sunday, July 22, 1906.—Stopped to look over trail, good feed and timber the whole way, timber easy to get through.

Monday, July 23, 1906.—Left camp at 5 a.m., taking Indian trail, had considerable chopping to get through, good feed, timber small, good trail can be had with little work. Camped for night on small creek 20 miles from Pike River telegraph station, passed 3 cabins, used by telegraph linemen for shelter. The wire crosses river seven times from the mouth to Summit lake, distance, 12 miles.

Tuesday, July 24, 1906.—Left camp at 5 a.m., passed 3 small lakes and had some soft going above timber line, country much more broken up and rough, but good trail can be had, camped at what Taku Jack calls 'Fish Lake,' not shown on map, distance travelled, 12 miles.

Wednesday, July 25, 1906.—Stopped over for day examining ground for trail, wire at some distance to our right, good feed the whole distance. Good trail can be found by crossing small stream and following left of lake.

Thursday, July 26, 1906.—Left camp at 5.30 a.m., crossed small stream between two lakes and followed left bank of lake for some distance, timber light and open ground, soft in places. Came under wire again about 5 miles out of camp, followed right of way to Nakina river, arriving at telegraph station at 10.20 a.m., distance travelled, about 12 miles. Bad canyon coming to river, only one place to come down and cross, trail well marked here. Reported arrival to O.C., 'H' Division by wire, receiving the following reply: 'Conrad, July 26, 1906. To Insp. McDonell, Nakina. Comptroller desires you to proceed from Telegraph Creek to Hazelton and report best route between those points. Sgd. A. E. Snyder.' On receipt of this I discharged Indian

Taku Jack, as he did not know the country between Telegraph Creek and Hazelton. I allowed him 12 days' work, that gives him time to get back to Atlin while drawing pay.

Friday, July 27.—Left Nakina at 6 a.m., fording the river. This would be a bad stream at high water, as it is a regular box canyon. Bad hill to climb, but could be graded for trail. Country much easier, more open, with wide open valley which we followed for 18 miles, camped for night near cabin, one of telegraph shelters, good feed, good trail can be made over this portion with little work.

Saturday, July 28,—Left camp at 6 a.m., travelled about 22 miles, first 13 miles country has been burnt over and some very soft places were encountered, passed two cabins, telegraph stations, last 9 miles through fine open valley, camped for night near small stream, branch of Nahlin river, salmon are running in it. Good feed for last 9 miles and good trail can be made with very little work.

Sunday, July 29.—Left camp at 5.30 a.m., arrived at Nahlin telegraph station at 1 p.m., passed three cabins, linemens' shelters. At the half-way cabin there are about 10 pairs bob-sleighs, left here by construction party. Came on the McKenzie & Mann pack trail about 3 miles from Nahlin river, this is a good trail, dry and hard, crossed Nahlin river on good bridge about 100 feet long, with 3 piers. The Nahlin river is fairly teeming with salmon and fish of all kinds. Passed through some good timber about 10 a.m., this is the best timber I have seen since I left Atlin. I am informed that no one has been over the McKenzie & Mann pack trail, from Nahlin to Teslin lake for about three years, and that the trail is badly blocked by fallen timber. Distance from here to lake, about 60 miles, good feed the whole distance.

Monday, July 30.—Left camp at 6 a.m., camped for night about 20 miles south of Nahlin telegraph station, good feed and water, country very open, trail good, under or near wire entire distance.

Tuesday, July 31.—Heavy rain this morning, left camp at 6 a.m., travelling through fine open valley, trail leaves telegraph line for about 5 miles, a few soft places, could easily be repaired. Camped for night on small stream shown on map as Dudidontu river. No wood near bank of river, open valley.

Wednesday, August 1.—Left camp at 6 a.m., very hard frost last night. Crossed Dudidontu river about 3 miles from camp, trail crosses Sheslay summit and follows down coulee to Sheslay river. Arrived at Sheslay telegraph station at 10 a.m. Camped for day. Salmon very numerous in river, good feed entire distance.

Thursday, August 2.—Left camp at 5 a.m., travelled through some very fine timber. A number of Indians employed clearing ground for farm by Mr. H. J. Hyland, at Telegraph Creek, 27 miles from that place. It is a nice looking place, but poor soil, light and sandy. Camped for night on small stream called the Tahtlin, salmon very numerous. Good feed entire distance, good trail.

Friday, August 3.—Left camp at 5 a.m., travelled through some very fine, dry timber for about 4 miles, the country then opened out. Good feed and good trail entire distance. Arrived at Telegraph Creek at 3 p.m. Distance travelled, 23 miles. Stopped at Hudson's Bay's store and corralled horses, feed poor near town. Reported arrival to O.C. 'H' Division by wire. Stopped over at Telegraph Creek for two days (4th and 5th), to rest horses and make inquiries about trail to Hazelton. From information received, the government trail seems to be the shortest and best.

Monday, August 6.—Left Telegraph Creek at 9 a.m., Indian taking our supplies up to crossing of Stikine river, 2 miles above mouth of Telegraph creek, by boat. We arrived at crossing about 10 a.m., crossing the saddlery, &c., in boat and swimming the horses. The Stikine river is narrow at this point and makes a good crossing. It would be a good place for bridge. Had everything over by 11 a.m., and made a start for Hazelton. First 5 miles up hill, through timber, and some soft places. Crossed old cattle trail about 2 miles out from river. Camped for night at small lake 5 miles from river. Feed poor.

Tuesday August 7.—Raining all night and still raining, left camp at 5 a.m., passed one of J. H. Galbraith pack trains loaded with supplies for telegraph stations as far south at Echo lake—met one of his trains returning from there. Trail very rough and

hilly, poor fed. Camped for night at Four-mile creek. Horses had to climb mountain to get feed.

Wednesday, August 8.—Left camp at 6 a.m., crossed Raspberry creek on bridge. Camped for night at Iskoot summit, above timber line. Good feed, but trail rough and hard on horses.

Thursday August 9.—Heavy rain this morning, left camp at 6 a.m., camped for night at Little Iskoot river. Trail over summit for about six miles good; no timber. After crossing summit came down into very heavy timber and some soft places on trail. Good feed in valley of Little Iskoot. Passed one tent and one cabin used by linemen as shelters.

Friday, August 10.—Left camp at 6 a.m., arrived at Big Iskoot river, 11 a.m. Got use of boat from men of telegraph station and crossed river, swimming horses. Made camp on south side of river This is a dangerous stream at high water, the packers upset boat and lost about a thousand pounds provisions last trip. Good trail to-day and good feed on south side of Iskoot.

Saturday, August 11.—Left camp at 6 a.m., trail good for first 6 miles, crossed Six-mile creek on bridge. This is a regular canyon with steep long hills on both sides, hard on horses. Arrived at Twenty-five Mile Cabin at 2.30 p.m., telegraph station here. Distance travelled 20 miles, passed one shelter, halfway between Iskoot and Twenty-five Mile Cabin. Good timber all through here, swamp grass the only feed for horses. Raining all afternoon.

Sunday August 12.—Raining all day, stopped over for day to rest horses and men.

Monday August 13.—Left camp at 6 a.m., camped for night at Pup lake. Trail bad, many steep and hard hills, very hard on stock, poor feed, heavy timber.

Tuesday, August 14.—Left camp at 6 a.m., arrived Echo lake at noon, got use of boat from telegraph men and crossed Ingaso river, swimming horses. This is another dangerous stream at high water. Camped on south side of river, poor feed. Trail very badly grown over with brush from Pup to Echo lakes.

Wednesday, August 15.—Left camp at 6 a.m. Trail leads up side of mountain for about 4 miles, hard climb and many soft places. Horse Regt. No. 2927, ridden by Const. Monson, showing signs of weakness Camped for night at big slide, good feed on side, passed telegraph repair gang about 12 miles out fom Echo lake. Raining all day, makes it hard on the horses.

Thursday August 16.—Left camp at 6 a.m., had considerable chopping to get through, trail badly blocked by fallen timber, passed through some very good timber and camped for the night in beaver meadow. The beaver had dammed the creek and flooded the whole flat, very large dam; beaver must be numerous. Poor feed for horses.

Friday August 17.—Left camp at 5 a.m., arrived at Nass river at 3 p.m., had considerable work in clearing trail of fallen timber, had to swim horses across Salmon creek. Beaver have dammed up the stream. Camped for night on top of hill, very bad day both on men and horses. Trail is washed out at river, had to make a detour of about 3 miles to get down to the river, very bad hill. Horse Regt. No. 2927 very tired, rest of horses doing well.

Saturday, August 18.—Left camp at 6 a.m., had to line horses across Hawk creek, arrived at crossing of Nass river at 1 a.m. Horse Regt. No. 2927 very tired, gave Const. Monson horse Regt. No. 2940, used small boat belonging to telegraph men and put all our outfit across the river leaving horses on north side of river on account of feed. There is a foot-bridge across this stream but a man would have to be a tight-rope walker to cross it, all those who I have seen use it had to cross on their hands and knees. Made camp on south side of river. Trail fairly good after getting on river bottom.

Sunday August 19.—Left camp at 6 a.m.; trail follows up north side of river, it is hilly and rough; passed Ninth Cabin telegraph station in a.m., and camped for

night 3½ miles past cabin; good feed. Ninth Cabin is on Rochester creek which flows into the Nass.

Monday, August 20.—Left camp at 6 a.m., camped for night at Little Nass summit, good feed, the first the horses have had for some days. The wire is held up on small cross poles about 10 feet above ground, the regular poles being all broken down by snow. The wire is in this condition for about 1½ mile, this is above timber line.

Tuesday, August 21.—Left camp at 6 a.m., arrived at Eight Cabin telegraph station at 10.20 a.m. Good trail over summit crossed on snow slide which carried the horses. Camped for day to rest horses at Eight Cabin, trail fairly good

Wednesday, August 22.—Left camp at 6 a.m., and camped for night at slide. Trail very rough, many hills, hard on horses, feed poor.

Thursday, August 23.—Left camp at 6 a.m., arrived at Seventh Cabin at noon, camped for day. Horses tired, trail rough and feed poor. Met repair gang, 5 men and 8 horses repairing telegraph wire.

Friday, August 24.—Stopped over for day at Seventh Cabin to rest horses.

Saturday, August 25.—Left camp at 6 a.m., arrived at Little Nass river at noon, crossed on bridge and camped for day on south side, feed fairly good and trail much easier on horses to-day. Bridge needs repair.

Sunday, August 26.—Departure this morning was delayed by one of those unpleasantnesses incidental to travel with pack train, namely, horses strayed, and a start was not made until 8 a.m. After going a short distance horse Regt. No. 2927 became completely exhausted, and I gave orders to Sergt. Todd to shoot it, which he did. Camped for night at first good feed we came to, trail rough and hard on horses.

Monday, August 27.—Left camp at 7 a.m., passed Sixth Cabin telegraph station in a.m. Met two prospectors, Messrs. Williams and Reed, with 6 horses. They informed me that they were going to turn back from here. Camped for night at Black Water. The old cattle trail comes in here and joins the government pack trail. Trail much better and feed good. Indian family make their home here. Salmon running in river. Barrett & Co., pack train camped here, they are returning to Hazelton. Raining all day.

Tuesday, August 28.—Left camp at 6 a.m., passed fifth cabin telegraph station at 12.20 p.m., camped for night at Indian village. Country much more open, nice valley, good feed and good trail, raining all day.

Wednesday, August 29.—Left camp at 6 a.m., and camped for night at foot of 'S' of 'B' hill, this is a hard hill on stock. We are a few hundred yards from Skeena river. Feed good and trail good, except for hill. Raining all day.

Thursday, August 30.—Left camp at 6 a.m., passed fourth cabin telegraph station at 10 a.m., trail follows right limit of Skeena river, Indian trail to Bear lake joins government pack trail here. Bear lake trail very indistinct, it is only a moccasin track, although some horses have been taken over it to Bear lake. Camped for night on top of Poison mountain, this is also a hard climb on horses, otherwise trail good. Poor feed on mountain. Raining all day.

Friday, August 31.—Left camp at 6 a.m., passed third cabin telegraph station at 10 a.m. An Indian named Chas. Martin is the operator here. Camped for night at Indian village Old Kuldo. Horse Rgt. No. 2914, ridden by Sergt. Todd, is very tired, trail good and good feed. Indian trail crosses the Skeena on foot bridge here going to Kis-gegas Indian village. This trail goes over mountain and cannot be used with horses, it is only a short cut taken by the Indians from Kuldo to Kis-gegas. Raining all day.

Saturday, September 1.—Left camp at 6 a.m., passed second cabin telegraph station at noon, camped for night on a big open flat on bank of Skeena river. Good feed and good trail. One of Barrett & Co.'s pack trains is camped here. Raining all day.

Sunday, September 2.—Stopped over for day to rest horses and men.

Monday, September 3.—Left camp at 6 a.m., camped for night at Mule camp, passed one cabin used as shelter by linemen. Trail bad, many soft places on account

of continuous rains. Raining all day. Horse Reg. No. 2914 very weak. Both of Barrett & Co.'s pack trains camped near us for night.

Tuesday, September 4.—Left camp at 6 a.m., passed first cabin telegraph station at noon. Camped for night on bank of Kispiox river. Trail good, and good feed. This is a fine open valley, light timber, easy travelling.

Wednesday, September 5.—Left camp at 6 a.m., passed telegraph lineman's house and camped for the night 4 miles from Kispiox, Indian village. Passed a couple of nice hay meadows, some hay cut and stacked and meadows fenced. A few settlers have taken up land in this valley, this summer. Some coal has also been found in this vicinity.

Thursday, September 6.—Left camp at 7 a.m., arrived at Kispiox, Indian village, on banks of Skeena river, at 10 a.m. Crossed the outfit in a canoe, swimming the horses. The Skeena is about 100 yards wide at this place. Had everything across by 1 p.m. Had lunch and left for Hazelton at 2 p.m., arriving there at 4.30 p.m. Trail good and good feed the entire distance. Reported arrival to O.C. 'H' Division by wire. Stopped at Omineca hotel. Raining all day.

Having received orders, by wire, to return to White Horse by boat, I arranged with Mr. B. Barrett, of Barrett & Co., to winter our horses at $20 per head and store our saddlery and camp outfit free, horses to be delivered at Hazelton when required. I handed horses and outfit over to him on September 10, and with Sergt. Todd and Const. Monson, took first boat for White Horse, leaving Hazelton on the H.B.C. steamer *Hazelton* on September 20, arriving in Port Essington at noon September 21, and left Port Essington on September 24, on ss. *Princess Beatrice,* arriving in Skagway on September 26, Sergt. Todd and Const. Monson taking train for White Horse on that date, and I returning to White Horse on September 27.

ROUTE RECOMMENDED.

Leaving Atlin, follow wagon road to McKee creek, then, crossing creek, keep straight on crossing O'Donnell river, then follow Black Pine ridge to Indian trail to Nakina river crossing opposite telegraph station, then follow pack trail to where it joins McKenzie & Mann's pack trail, 3 miles north of Nahlin river, then follow McKenzie & Mann's pack trail to Telegraph creek.

Then crossing Stikine river 3 miles above mouth of Telegraph creek, take Old Cattle trail to Black Water, where it joins Government Pack trail, then follow Government Pack trail to Hazelton.

Ten men, with proper equipment, starting from Atlin July 1, will open trail to Nahlin river, where it joins McKenzie & Mann's pack trail, in one season.

Six men starting from Telegraph creek July 1, would open trail south to Klappan river in one season.

Six men starting from Hazelton June 15, would open trail north from Black Water to Klappan in one season.

If this is done and pack trail from Omineca mines to Hazelton is followed it would give open trail from Manson creek to Atlin, distance 790 miles, leaving only that portion from St. John to Manson creek to be opened up. This would follow the trails most prospectors take, and keep in touch with what little civilization there is, and touch all navigable streams where supplies can be replenished, and keep in touch with telegraph communication from 9 miles south of Hazelton to 5th Cabin, and from Telegraph creek to Atlin.

INDIANS.

Telegraph Creek.—All Indians in this district are self-supporting, a few families reside in the town of Telegraph, but the Indian village is at Tahtlin river, 6 miles above Telegraph. They are a hard-working lot, making their living by fishing, hunting, trapping and packing. A number of the younger men are employed as regular packers

by Mr. J. H. Galbraith, H.B.C., and Mr. H. J. Hyland. All speak in the highest terms of the Indians as trustworthy and good men.

Skeena.—All Indians in this district are also self-supporting and appear to be in a prosperous state, all have good houses and most of them horses. Some of the Indians near Glen Vowell, on Skeena, own and operate a steam saw-mill. All Indians on the Skeena river belong to different denominations. All Indians of the Babine tribe and the interior belong to the Roman Catholic church. The Rev. Father Coccola, the present missionary, has great influence with them. The Skeena Indians give considerable trouble in not complying with the fishing regulations. Warrants had been issued for 9 Babine Indians in connection with this, but the prisoners were rescued and the constables assaulted. On September 14, while I was in Hazelton, the following petition was signed by 65, which was all the white residents in Hazelton and vicinity at the time, and mailed to the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, on September 20, 1906:—

HAZELTON, SKEENA RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
September 14, 1906.

To the Hon. RICHARD MCBRIDE,
Premier of British Columbia.

DEAR SIR,—We, the residents of Hazelton and district, request that you ask the Dominion government for a force not less than 100 Royal Northwest Mounted Police to be stationed here for the coming winter.

The reason for this request is in consequence of a decided feeling of unrest amongst the Indians in this part of the country, which can only be dealt with by the government by firmness.

The Indians are naturally annoyed at the different encroachments of the white man, not only in the matter of land, which they have cherished as their hunting grounds for generations, but also on their fishing rights.

The present attitude of the Babine tribe is certainly serious, warrants have been issued, but the prisoners were rescued and the constables assaulted, and with the present available force cannot be executed.

Summonses have been rudely disobeyed, and all fishery regulations are defiantly ignored.

Two murders were committed this spring by Kitikshan Indians, several attempts to find and catch the murderers having proved unsuccessful, the Indians naturally gather that the law is powerless in regard to their case.

The Dominion government veterinary inspector ordered a round-up of Indian horses, for testing for glanders, this was set at defiance by the Hag-Will-gate and Morice-town Indians, notwithstanding the combined reasoning and persuasive efforts of the Indian agent, the bishop and priest.

This state of affairs is certain to spread if not dealt with at once, and a speedy and effective settlement would avert any further trouble if done justly and generously, but with decided firmness.

Trusting you will give this your earnest consideration, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

We have, sir, the honour to be,
Yours very respectfully,

.....

In connection with the trouble with the Babine Indians, I gave you a special report, dated September 22, which covered everything in that connection up to that date.

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, CASSIAR DISTRICT.

The town of Atlin, which could boast of its 6,000 population in 1899, is now reduced to about 400 in the whole district. Although reduced in population this

district has a promising future. Many companies have extensive operations on the different creeks. On Spruce, the Northern Mines, Ltd., have a big steam shovel plant now in operation, taking bites weighing a ton and a half of gravel and dumping it into the sluice boxes to be washed. This shovel is taking out about 400 yards a day. Besides this company, and the many individual claims now working, the Spruce Creek Power Company has a hydraulic plant in operation. Another steam shovel is being installed on Pine creek by the Atlin Consolidated, in which the Guggenheimers are interested. The Pine Creek Power Company and the North Columbia Gold Mining Company have both hydraulic plants working just below the Atlin Consolidated, and besides individual claims in the district are the French Company (S. M. de la C. B.), on Boulder creek, The Otter Creek Hydraulic Company and two hydraulic plants on McKee creek.

Very little development in quartz has been done beyond the assessment work necessary to hold the claims.

NORTHERN PORTION OF CASSIAR DISTRICT, INCLUDING LIARD AND STIKINE MINING DISTRICTS.

Telegraph creek, head of navigation on Stikine river, two stores H.B.C. and H. J. Hyland, one saloon and government office. Everything has to be packed from here to Dease lake, a distance of 90 miles, from there by small boat across the lake and down Dease river. Very little mining is going on in this district. Berry Creek Mining Company on Thibert creek, on the success of which the immediate future of this camp largely depends, had not taken anything out up to the time I passed through the district. This company has a force of 30 men employed, and have a saw-mill on the shore of Dease lake, and have gone to considerable expense in a new ditch line to bring in a supply of water from Dease creek. This ditch line takes the water from one tributary over a low divide and drops it into a second tributary, and from a point some distance further down this second tributary the water from both tributaries is taken over another divide and run into the head waters of Thibert creek, where, from a lake some 10 miles further down, another ditch line takes the water. This ditch line, it is estimated, will now give a constant flow of 1,000 miner's inches a day (about 15,000,000 gallons). This work was about completed when I passed through Telegraph creek.

SKEENA AND OMINECA MINING DISTRICTS.

Hazelton, head of navigation on Skeena river, four stores and two hotels, population about 60 white people and 200 Indians. The only placer mining going on in this district is 200 miles north-east in Omineca district and at Lorne creek, 80 miles down river from Hazelton. At the latter place the Dry Hill Hydraulic Company have a force of men working. This company lost $7,200 in working their ground last year, but expect better result this year.

A large number of quartz claims have been recorded and considerable development work done, one company having 22 men working on property in the Bulkley valley. Considerable coal has been discovered in that vicinity also.

GENERAL.

I had the pleasure of visiting the hospital at Hazelton, and found everything most satisfactory. Dr. and Mrs. Wrench and staff of nurses seem to take great interest in the work. Dr. Wrench is also experimenting with various varieties of fruit and vegetables in the fine garden attached to the hospital, and seems to be meeting with excellent success.

An event of interest, on August 19, was the opening of the first county court in Hazelton. Judge Young was there for that purpose and announced that he intended visiting Hazelton twice a year for the purpose of holding court.

On July 20, Mr. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, and his party left Hazelton for a trip across the province by way of Babine and Omineca, and thence through the Peace River country.

On September 8, Mr. Walkey and 5 special constables, with 7 pack horses and 5 saddle horses, left Hazelton by way of Babine and north Tacla lake for Bear lake in search of Indian murderer 'Simon Gun,' who had been seen in that vicinity by some prospectors.

Glanders broke out amongst the horses in the Bulkley valley last winter and the government have had a qualified veterinary surgeon on the ground since May last. Up to September 20, he had inspected 700 horses, out of which he had destroyed 104. A number of Indian horses had still to be examined, and he was having some trouble in having the Indians produce their horses.

The Bulkley valley is attracting quite a number of settlers. A wagon road is badly needed in that section as everything at present has to be packed from Hazelton. The people are looking forward hopefully to the impetus that they expect will follow the advent of the railway.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL, Insp.,
Commanding 'H' Div. Patrol.

APPENDIX D.

PATROL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. Y. DOUGLAS, ON PELLY RIVER.

DAWSON, Y.T., August 24, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that pursuant to your instructions of the 13th inst. to make a patrol up the Pelly river with the steamer *Vidette*, and to take with me any prospectors with their outfits who wished to go and to land them as near their destination as possible, also to render assistance to any one we might meet who was in need of it. We left Dawson at 2.45 p.m. of the 14th inst. with the following prospectors on board: Daniel McIntyre and Walter Scott Johnston for Glenlyon creek with about 1,200 lbs. provisions, Martin T. Anderson for 35 miles above Hoole's canyon with 1,400 lbs, provisions, Winslow D. Morgan for Hoole's canyon with 2,500 lbs. provisions, &c., and material for building a poling boat. We reached Selkirk, opposite the mouth of the Pelly at 9.30 p.m. of the 16th inst. After inquiring if there were any prospectors there who wished to go up with us, and finding none, we left Selkirk, crossed the Yukon and tied up at the mouth of the Pelly river for the night. We were told at Selkirk that our chances were very poor of getting up the Pelly so late in the season. We started at daylight on Friday the 17th and made fair progress all day. We found the water thin in places and at times were greatly bothered by smoke from bush fires on both sides of river, making it necessary to tie up until the wind changed and cleared the smoke away so that pilot could see the water ahead of the boat. At 6 o'clock we tied up for the night and all hands started to cut wood which was loaded on the forward deck in long lengths and cut for the boiler while running.

Saturday the 18th pulled out at daylight and made good time to Granite canyon which we reached at 6 a.m., on trying the channel used a year ago it was found to be too shallow and we were forced to drop down stream. While doing so we hit a rock which started a butt on the starboard side of the bottom which forced us to go ashore and make repairs at once, which was done by putting on soft patch from the inside. We also un-

loaded 4 cords of wood to lighten the back part of the boat so that the wheel would turn faster and give her more power. We then tried it again, this time taking a different course, but were again forced to drop back. At the third trial we succeeded in getting through but at considerable risk. The difficulties we encountered were due to the low stage of the water in a very narrow channel dotted all over with large boulders 2 and 3 feet above the water.

We made good time for the balance of the day, reaching Horsefal's cabin at mouth of McMillan river at 1.10 a.m. We landed, but found the cabin locked up and a notice on the door to the effect that Horsfal and family were up the McMillan fishing. We left a notice that the *Vidette* was up the river and would be back in a few days. We ran up to 9 p.m. looking for dry wood but were forced to land and take anything we could get. Sunday the 19th very foggy at daylight, ran till noon when we stopped for wood at a good spot and put on all the boat could carry; made good time all the afternoon until about 5.30 p.m., when the chief engineer reported that there was something wrong with crank shaft, and after watching it for a time both the captain and engineer decided that it was broken under the port eccentric and that it would be impossible to go any further. At this time we were about 10 miles above Tunnell creek and 160 miles from mouth of river. As it was raining we postponed landing the prospectors and their freight until next morning.

Monday the 20th, started to unload at daylight, the prospectors at once forming camp while the crew of the *Vidette* made such repairs as would enable the boat to run under a half-head of steam. By noon we were ready to leave on our return trip; before starting the prospectors expressed their thanks for treatment received and satisfaction at getting up river so far. We ran one-third speed till 9.05, and tied up for the night. Starting the next day, the 21st, we reached the McMillan at 6.15, landed at Horsfal's cabin and found they had not yet returned, shoved mail for them under door with note stating how it got there and continued down stream. After losing three hours on a bar, reached Granite canyon about 1 o'clock, getting through without accident, but found it impossible to land for the wood we left going up. Did not stop again until we reached the ranch of Messrs. Menard and Grenier on right limit of Pelly river about 5 miles from mouth. They have about 90 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay, oats and potatoes; they had a good crop of hay, but the oats were a failure owing to an exceptionally dry season. Stopped once more at the Pelly Crossing roadhouse, owned by J. Hoskins, examined outside of premises and found all secure, arrived at Selkirk at 5.45, from where I at once wired you regarding accident. While waiting your reply, inspected detachment, a report of which you have received. Left Selkirk for Stewart river at daylight next morning, August 22nd, arriving there at 4.45, inspected detachment during evening and took aboard Const. Simons for duty in the post, left for Dawson at daylight the next morning, August 23rd, arriving there at 10.45. Between the time of passing Messrs. Menard and Grenier's ranch on the way up, and our return we met no one, although there were Indian canoes drawn up on the banks at different places. If this patrol is to be made another year I would recommend its being made earlier in the season although we had little trouble with bars. Going up river the water was so shallow the boat made little more than a mile an hour; it would also make it certain that the boat could get through Granite canyon with little, or no, bother other than lining.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. Y. DOUGLAS, Inspector.
R.N.W.M. Police.

APPENDIX E.

PATROL REPORT OF CORPORAL H. G. MAPLEY, DAWSON TO FORT MACPHERSON.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
YUKON TERRITORY, 'B' DIVISION, OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., April 5, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, 'B' Division,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of my patrol to Fort Macpherson and return.

On Wednesday, December 20, 1905, accompanied by Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald, Constables Forrest and Walker, Louis Cardinal and Indian Sam Smith (the two latter being guides), I left Dawson on patrol to Fort Macpherson, with 5 dog teams and toboggans. Inspt. Taylor accompanied this party with a dog team as far as the Mayo lakes. Leaving Dawson at 8.30 a.m. we arrived at Hunker creek detachment at 1 p.m., remaining there for lunch, and leaving for Dominion creek detachment at 2.30 p.m., where we arrived at 7 p.m., distance first day, 35 miles. Our dogs were very tired when we arrived at Dominion, in fact, so much so that they would not eat their food. The distance was too far for the first day, although Const. Opsahl with team had accompanied us, hauling the heavier part of our loads. Weather fine.

Left Dominion 7 a.m., on the 21st, and arrived at Jensen creek at 11.25 a.m., where we camped for the day, as the dogs were too tired to go further that day. Inspt. Taylor and Const. Opsahl and team left in p.m. for King's roadhouse. Distance travelled by party, 13 miles. Weather fine.

Left Jensen creek at 7 a.m., on the 22nd, and arrived at King's roadhouse at 1 p.m., where we camped and arranged our loads in p.m. The trail over the summit was very heavy. We passed Const. Opsahl and team on the summit on his way back to Dawson. Dogs still tired and would not eat. Distance travelled, 17 miles. Weather fine.

Left King's roadhouse at 7 a.m., 23rd, and remained one hour at Gravel lake for lunch and arrived at Barlow roadhouse at 4 p.m. and camped for night. Roads very heavy, dogs getting stronger and eating a little of their feed. Distance travelled, 24 miles. Weather, snowing all day.

Left Barlow roadhouse at 8a.m. and remained one hour at the mouth of Clear creek; Stewart river, for lunch, and arrived at the McQuesten detachment at 4.15 p.m., 24th. Roads very heavy, which caused the dogs to very nearly play out; got some dried fish here which the dogs ate, and made a good meal. Distance travelled, 22 miles. Weather fine.

Left McQuesten detachment on the 26th, having laid over Christmas day, 7.30 a.m. accompanied by Consts. Dempster and McLennan and one dog team, and arrived at four miles above Moose creek 4 p.m., and camped for the night, breaking trail all day with snow-shoes, distance travelled, 20 miles. Weather fine.

Left camp at 8.15 a.m., 27th, and arrived at Crooked Creek roadhouse at 3.45 p.m., where we camped for the night, roads very heavy, distance travelled, 12 miles. Weather fine, but very windy.

Left Crooked creek at 8 a.m., 28th, Consts. Dempster and McLennan returned to McQuesten with a Mr. Potter and his sick wife. Arrival at Square cabin at 3 p.m.,

and camped for the night. Distance travelled, 13 miles. Roads very heavy, on trail snow-shoes all day. Weather snowing all day.

Left Square cabin at 7,30 a.m., 29th, camped one hour at 4 p.m. to rest dogs, and arrived at Mayo detachment at 8.30 p.m. Dogs had a good feed at Mayo, of dried meat. Roads very heavy. Distance travelled, 23 miles. Snowing all day.

Remained over all 30th at Mayo tying up meat, &c.

Remained over all 31st at Mayo arranging loads and cooking bread (bannock).

Left Mayo January 1, 1906, at 7.30 a.m., accompanied by Sergt. Beyts and dog team, had lunch at Minto bridge and arrived at Fields creek at 6.30 p.m., camped for the night. Roads very heavy. Distance travelled, 20 miles. Snowing all day, 35 below zero.

Left Fields creek at 7.30 a.m., 2nd, had to lay over one hour at noon to rest dogs, trails very, very heavy, and arrived at Mayo bridge 3.30 p.m., and camped at roadhouse for night. Distance travelled, 10 miles. Weather fine, 9 below.

On the 3rd we lay over all day at Mayo bridge, where we hired W. Moore to accompany us as a trail-breaker.

Left Mayo bridge at 7.30 a.m., 4th, and arrived at Discovery, on Duncan creek, at 2 p.m., and camped for the night. Here we had to send three men on ahead to break trail, as the snow was so deep. Distance travelled, 11 miles. Weather fine, 20 below.

Left Discovery, on Duncan, at 7.45 a.m., on the 5th, and arrived at Hanson's cabin, on Kerry lake, at 3.30 p.m., and camped for the night Sent three men on to break trail. Distance travelled, 10 miles. Weather fine, 24 below.

Left Hanson's cabin at 8.15 a.m., on the 6th, and arrived at McIntosh's cabin, on McQuesten lake, at 1.30 p.m., and camped. Water very bad on the lake, and will have to camp to-morrow to break trail and let it freeze. Const. Forrest and Indian Sam went 3 miles ahead to break trail. Const. Forrest killed two caribou. Distance travelled, 10 miles. Weather fine, 38 below. Const. Forrest froze the fingers of his right hand, but they soon recovered.

On the 7th Const. Forrest, Cardinal and Indian Sam left at 7.30 a.m., and broke trail 13 miles, and returned at 8 p.m. Reported water very bad on the lakes. Forrest shot two caribou and Sam one moose about 10 miles from the camp. Gave the dogs a good feed of fresh meat. Inspt. Taylor, Sergt. Beyts and two dog teams left for Mayo this a.m. We were very sorry to lose Inspt. Taylor, as he had been a great help to us from Dawson, taking his share of the loads. Forrest's hand very sore to-day. Weather fine, zero.

Left McIntosh's cabin on McQuesten lakes at 8 a.m. on the 8th and travelled 10 miles and camped at 2 p.m. Made a cache of one caribou and part of a moose so that we could pick it up on the return trip. Followed McQuesten lake to the end and then followed the edge of the hills for about seven miles. Weather 48 below, strong winds all day.

Left camp at 7.45 a.m., 9th, and travelled through a valley from one and a half to four miles wide, high hills on both sides with very small timber, snow very deep and could only made ten miles, camped at 2 p.m. Four men went ahead to break trail, weather fine and 38 below.

Left camp at 8:15 a.m. and struck a lake and went one mile on it, found it too cold and windy to travel and camped in an old cabin at 9 a.m., distance travelled 2 miles, weather very windy and 61 below in a.m. and 48 below in p.m.

Left camp at 7.45 a.m. on the 11th and crossed three small lakes and then struck a small creek and followed it for about eight miles when we came to the Beaver river about 45 miles from the head, camped here about 4.45 p.m. About nine miles from the Beaver river we came to an old toboggan trail, followed it and found two hunters named Christie and Williams who were camped on the Beaver river. Snow very deep, distance travelled 16 miles, weather 52 below in a.m. and 61 below in p.m., very windy.

Left camp at 7.30 a.m on the 12th, but only made one mile as Const Walker could not stand the cold weather and travel in it. Snow very deep, weather 62 below all day and very windy.

On the 13th as it was 65 below zero we remained in camp.

On the 14th as it was 66 below zero we remained in camp.

On the 15th we left camp at 7.30 a.m and followed the Beaver river for 16 miles and went into camp at 3 p.m., snow very deep with some water on the river. Weather 48 below in a.m. and 28 below in p.m.

On the 16th we left camp at 8 a.m. and went up a small creek about a mile and a half and found we were going in the wrong direction and had to return and followed the Beaver for ten miles and camped in a cabin about two miles above Braine creek, snow very deep with water on the ice, weather 18 below in a.m. and 38 below in p.m.

On the 17th we remained in camp all day but sent four men ahead to break trail up Braine creek; they returned at 4 p.m., went about 11 miles; Cardinal shot a calf moose; Staff Sgt. Fitzgerald and myself were employed all day fixing loads. Sam, the Indian, complained of being sick with a sore back and leg, claimed too much cold; there has been something wrong with this man ever since we left Dawson, weather 44 below in a.m., 48 below in p.m.

On the 18th we left cabin at 7.45 a.m. and travelled the Beaver and then turned up Braine creek and followed it to its head about 14 miles, and then across two small lakes on the summit and camped in a small cabin at 7.45 p.m.; had a very hard day on the dogs, and they just about played out. Braine creek is very nearly all glacier with a canyon about the centre which has to be portaged in the summer. There are some very bad places on it with open water. Nearly all of the party got wet and we had a narrow escape from freezing. I should judge that there is a wind blowing on this river nearly all the time as there are stretches of perfectly clear ice. The climb cannot be noticed. There is very little timber on this creek or the summit. There are two small lakes on the summit; the snow on the summit is very deep and I saw Sam, the Indian try to see how deep it was and thrust a seven foot pole into it without being able to touch bottom. Distance travelled 18 miles, weather 50 below in a.m. and 54 below in p.m.

On the 19th we had to lay over and sent four men ahead to break trail. Weather 54 below in a.m. and 58 below in p.m.

On the 20th we laid over on account of cold weather, it being 64 below in a.m. and 59 in p.m., and a strong wind blowing all day.

On the 21st we left camp at 8 a.m. and followed a deep ravine for about three miles and then struck Nash creek which we followed to its mouth, a distance of about 16 miles, when we came to the Big Wind river and went into camp at 7 p.m. near a party of McQuesten Indians who were hunting. The trail, which we had broken two days before, was very good all morning but we struck deep snow again in the afternoon. Nash creek is about 70 yards wide. We saw two moose but could not get a shot at them. Distance travelled 19 miles, weather 52 below in a.m., 49 below in p.m.

On the 22nd we left camp at 8.30 a.m. and travelled down the Big Wind river, but had to go into camp at noon owing to the strong head wind blowing at that time. This river is well named, and the Indians claim that the wind blows in this locality incessantly. Travelling on the Wind was good, as what little snow there was on it was good, but it was mostly all clear ice. This camp is about 100 miles from Wind City. At this camp we bought about 300 lbs. of moose meat for the dogs from the Indians, paying them $12 and a little bacon. Distance travelled, 9 miles, weather 48 below in a.m., and 59 below in p.m.

On the 23rd we laid over in camp, wind too strong and cold to travel much. Cardinal and Indian Sam went out hunting moose. Cardinal returned at 6 p.m., having shot one moose about five miles away. Weather 62 below in a.m. and 61 below in p.m.

On the 24th we remained in camp, but sent three sleds after the moose killed by Cardinal. The party returned with the moose about 1.30 p.m. Moose weighed 300 pounds. The weather was 54 below in the a.m. and 52 below in p.m., with very strong winds.

On the 25th we were compelled to remain in camp as there was a strong blizzard blowing all day. Weather 52 below in a.m. and 32 below in p.m.

On the 26th we left camp at 8 a.m. with a blizzard still blowing and which continued until 11 a.m. and from then on a very strong head wind blew all day.

Travelled 18 miles down the Wind river and went into camp at 3.30 p.m.; trail fair, some water on the river. We used no snowshoes to-day. Weather 38 below in a.m. and 28 below in p.m.

On the 27th we left camp at 7.30 a.m. and travelled 22 miles down the Wind river and camped at 4 p.m. Crossed what is known as the 'barren land.' Went most of the way by land, as travelling on the river was very bad, with water caused by the glaciers. Constable Forrest's dog (John) had to be turned loose on account of frozen feet. Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald had cramps all day. Distance travelled 22 miles, weather 22 below in a.m. and 20 in p.m.

On the 28th we were compelled to lay over on account of Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald and Constable Walker suffering with the cramps. Weather 18 below in a.m., zero in p.m.

On the 29th we left camp at 8 a.m. and travelled down the Wind river for 14 miles and camped at 2 p.m. on account of Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald and Constable Walker again having cramps. Constable Forrest shot a caribou at 11 a.m. and he and Cardinal went hunting in p.m. and got one caribou each about three miles from camp. Constable Forrest is an excellent all around man and a splendid hunter. Distance travelled 14 miles. Weather 22 below in a.m. and 12 below in p.m.

On the 30th we left camp at 8 a.m. and travelled down the Wind river 19 miles and camped at 4.45 p.m. Had a great deal of trouble with the water, and one of the dogs (Ping) had its feet badly frozen. Distance travelled 19 miles, weather 18 below in a.m. and 12 below in p.m.

On the 31st we left camp at 7.45 a.m. and travelled down the Wind river 19 miles and camped at 4 p.m. We passed the Little Wind river at 1.30 p.m. and camped 7 miles below it. Snow very deep again and we had to use snow shoes. Weather 14 below in a.m. and 11 below in p.m.

On the 1st February we left camp at 7.40 a.m. and travelled down the Wind river 18 miles and camped at 3.30 p.m. about two miles below Mount Deception. The snow was very deep and some places covered with water. Had to turn dog Ping loose and neither he nor dog John turned up at night. Distance travelled 18 miles, weather 16 below in a.m. and 16 below in p.m.

On the 2nd we left camp at 7.30 a.m. and travelled down the Wind river 22 miles and camped at 5.30 p.m. one mile above Wind City. Dogs did not turn up, and I reckon their feet are too bad for them to travel. The snow was very deep. Weather 19 below in a.m. and 13 below in p.m.

On the 3rd we left camp at 7.45 a.m. and travelled 7 miles down the Wind river and 6 miles down the Peel river and camped at 3 p.m. Sam went ahead to try and find the portage and returned at 7 p.m. He came to a small river four miles down the Peel which he thought was the way to the portage. Snow very deep. There is a canyon at the mouth of the Wind river about one mile long. Distance travelled 13 miles. Weather 11 below in a.m. and 7 below in p.m.

On the 4th we left camp at 8.10 a.m. and travelled 4 miles down the Peel river and then went up a small creek about two miles and then struck across country about five miles and camped at 3 p.m. Snow very deep and some very bad hills to go over. Sam and I went ahead to find last year's trail and returned at 7 p.m. but were unable to find it. Distance travelled 11 miles, weather 8 below in a.m. and 7 above in p.m.

On the 5th left camp at 7.35 a.m. and travelled about 17 miles in a northeasterly direction and camped at 4.20 p.m. Climbed to the top of the hills and followed the ridge, as the snow was too deep in the valley. We had some very steep hills to climb, but the travelling on the ridge was very good. Distance travelled 17 miles, weather 12 above in a.m. and 18 above in p.m.

On the 6th left camp at 7.40 a.m. and travelled along the hills until 11 a.m. when we found last year's trail which we followed. We travelled in the valley in in p.m. and camped at 4.15 p.m. The snow in the valley was very deep, which made travelling very difficult and the snow was also very wet. Distance travelled 16 miles, weather 22 above in a.m. and 10 above in p.m.

On the 7th left camp at 8 a.m. and followed the old trail to Caribou Born river where we arrived at 2 p.m. and camped. Cardinal followed a moose track and just after leaving camp shot a moose. Sent back and brought the moose to camp. Sam and Cardinal went ahead and broke trail to the top of Caribou Born mountain. Snow very deep, weather 20 above in a.m. and 12 above in p.m. Distance travelled 13 miles.

On the 8th left camp at 7.30 a.m. and went up the mountain and arrived at the top at 9 a.m. when a bad snow storm started, but we went to the other side and camped in the small scrub at 3.45 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles, weather 2 below, in a.m. and 18 above in p.m. The mountain we crossed is a very bald one and we could not see much of it on account of the storm.

On the 9th left camp at 7.45 a.m. and followed the hills one mile and then followed a ravine one mile down to a river, the name of which I could not learn. The river was from 75 to 200 yards wide. We followed this river for twelve miles and camped at 3.45 p.m. The snow was very soft, which made very heavy travelling. In the morning it was half snowing and raining. Struck an old snow-shoe trail about eight miles down the river and found that this was the right branch of the Trail river. Distance travelled, 14 miles ; weather, 18 above in a.m. and 2 below in p.m.

On the 10th left camp at 7.15 a.m. and followed the river for six miles, and then struck the main Trail river and followed it for fourteen miles and then struck the Peel river and camped one mile below the mouth of the Trail river at 4 p.m. The Trail river is from 400 to 500 yards wide with high banks. Distance travelled, 21 miles; weather, 4 below in a.m. and 15 below in p.m.

On the 11th left camp at 7.15 p.m. and followed the Peel river down three miles down below Colin's camp and camped at 4.15 p.m. The travelling was very heavy. Distance travelled, 21 miles ; weather 12 below in a.m. and 15 in p.m. We were now living on meat only, the other rations having been used up.

On the 12th left camp at 7.20 a.m. and followed the Peel down for twenty-two miles and camped in a native cabin at 4.20 p.m. Travelling heavy ; distance travelled, 22 miles ; weather, 10 below in a.m. and 2 below in p.m.

On the 13th left camp at 7.45 a.m. and followed the Peel down for six miles and came to a small creek which we followed for two miles and camped three hours while Sam looked for portage which he found some three miles further up, and we then crossed the portage for five miles and camped at 5 p.m. Travelling fair. Dogs only received half a pound of bacon each for feed. Distance travelled, 14 miles ; weather 38 below in a.m. and 44 below in p.m.

On the 14th left camp at 7.30 a.m. and followed the portage two miles to Peel river and then seventeen miles down the Peel to a native cabin and camped there at 8 p.m. We had eaten the last bite of food for breakfast, but fortunately came to an Indian camp two miles above the portage where we obtained twenty-four rabbits and gave the dogs each half a rabbit. Distance travelled, 19 miles; weather, 52 below in a.m. and 48 below in p.m.

On the 15th left camp at 7.45 a.m. and followed the Peel river down to Fort Macpherson, where we arrived at 4.30 p.m. On our arrival at Macpherson all of our dogs were just about played out, in fact one of them, Sandy, dropped about a mile above the fort. Distance travelled, 20 miles ; weather, 51 below in a.m. and 51 below in p.m.

Of the party which left Dawson, Constable Walker was for duty at Macpherson, being sent in from Fort Saskatchewan.

Inspector Howard and Constable Holmden, with two Indian guides, then left for Herschel island with mail on February 18. Constable West, who had been stationed at Fort Macpherson, was to return with my party, and I am forwarding a special report as to this constable. The arrangements made, were that the first praty, consisting of myself, Constable West, Cardinal and Moore, were to remain at Macpherson for some ten days' rest and then leave on the return trip ; the second party, consisting of Staff Sergeant Fitzgerald and Constable Forrest and Indian Sam were to leave on the arrival of the patrol from Herschell island. Staff Sergeant Fitzgerald did not re-

turn, but remained at Fort Macpherson for duty, as did also Constable Walker, and Constable Forrest and Indian Sam returned to Dawson alone.

On February 28, accompanied by Constable West and Cardinal and Moore, with three dog teams of five dogs each, I left Fort Macpherson on my return patrol to Dawson ; went into camp 4 p.m. Distance, 16 miles ; weather, 25 below in a.m. and 30 below in p.m.

On March 1 left camp at 8 a.m. and made five miles ; trail very heavy and had to go into camp at noon. Weather 25 below in a.m., 30 in p.m. Remained in camp all afternoon.

On 2nd we remained in camp all day and rebuilt our loads, as they were too wide. Weather, 22 below in a.m., 25 below in p.m.

On the 3rd left camp at 7.45 a.m. and travelled up the Peel river and camped at 4.30 p.m. Distance travelled, 18 miles; weather, 27 below in a.m., 30 in p.m.

On the 4th left camp at 7 a.m.; travelled up the Peel river to the portage, where we had lunch; then went on and camped at 4 p.m. Trail very heavy ; about six inches of snow had fallen during the night. Distance travelled, 20 miles ; weather, 37 below below in a.m., 40 in p.m.

On the 5th left camp at 7 a.m.; travelled up the Peel and went into camp at 4 p.m. Distance travelled, 10 miles ; weather, 38 below in a.m., 25 in p.m. Foot of snow on our old trail.

On the 6th left camp at 7.30 a.m.: travelled up the Peel and went into camp at 5.30 p.m.; snow very deep, very hard hauling for the dogs. Distance travelled, 15 miles ; weather, 18 below in a.m., 28 below in p.m.

On the 7th left camp at 7.35 a.m., and travelled up the Peel and went into camp at 4.30 p.m., snow very deep and Moore and Cardinal breaking trail ahead of dogs. Distance travelled seventeen miles, weather 32 below in a.m., twenty-seven in p.m.

On the 8th left camp at 7 a.m., Moore and Cardinal breaking trail ahead of dogs, camped on Trail creek at 5.30 p.m., distance travelled twenty-three miles, weather 24 below in a.m., 30 in p.m.

On the 9th left camp at 7.30 a.m., Moore and Cardinal breaking trail ahead of dogs, camped for night on Trail creek at 5 p.m., distance travelled fifteen miles. Weather, 12 below in a.m., 20 in p.m. Snowing in a.m.

On the 10th left camp at 7 a.m., went up the right arm of Trail creek one mile and then up on Caribou Born mountain, made across it to Caribou Born river where we went into camp at 5 p.m., distance travelled sixteen miles, weather 32 below in a.m., 2 below in p.m., snowing all day.

On the 11th left camp at 7.30 a.m., and travelled along last year's trail where I had blazed it. Cardinal and Moore breaking trail ahead of dogs, went into camp 4.30 p.m., distance travelled eleven miles, weather 7 above in a.m., 12 above in p.m.

On the 12th left camp at 7 a.m. and travelled down Mountain creek and went into camp at 5 p.m., distance travelled twenty miles, weather, 20 above a.m., 2 above in p.m.

On the 13th left camp at 7 a.m., and made the mouth of Mountain creek eleven miles, and then ten miles up the Peel and camped at 6.30 p.m., distance travelled twenty-one miles, weather 10 below in a.m., zero in p.m.

On the 14th left camp at 7 a.m. and made the mouth of Wind river and passed Wind city at 2 p.m., distance travelled eighteen miles, Cardinal and Moore breaking trail, weather 10 above in a.m., and 15 above in p.m.

On the 15th left camp at 7 a.m., travelled up Wind river for eighteen miles and camped at the mouth of Hungry creek at 5.30 p.m, weather 10 above in a,m., 20 in p.m.

On the 16th left camp at 7 a.m., travelled up Wind river, Cardinal broke through the ice up to his waist, all the party got wet to-day. Went into camp at 3 p.m., distance travelled, eleven miles. We had to make a new trail around the hot springs. Weather 10 above in a.m., 10 below in p.m. Blizzard blowing from north all day.

On the 17th left camp at 7 a.m., passed the mouth of Little Wind river at 2 p.m., and camped for night at 5 p.m., distance travelled sixteen miles, weather, 26 below in a m., 20 below in p.m. Snowing and blowing all day.

On the 18th left camp at 7.30 a.m., travelling on the Big Wind, had lots of trouble all day with water, all the party got wet, went into camp at 4 p.m. Distance travelled 13 miles, weather 10 above in a.m., 15 in p.m., very windy all day.

On the 19th remained in camp all day to dry ourselves and outfits. Eighteen above in a.m., 10 above in p.m.

On the 20th left camp at 7.30 a.m., travelling up the Bid Wind, struck lots of water and had to break new trails, Cardinal shot four caribou, distance travelled 21 miles, weather, 18 above in a.m., 20 in p.m. South wind.

On the 21st Cardinal and myself left camp at 7 a.m., and went after the caribou shot yesterday. We then crossed the barren lands and camped for night at 6 p.m., distance travelled twelve miles, weather 18 above in a.m., 10 in p.m. We had lots of trouble with water all day. South wind.

On the 22nd left camp at 7 a.m., and camped at night about seven miles from Nash creek, distance travelled nineteen miles, weather 20 above in a.m., 15 in p.m., snowing all day.

On the 23rd left camp at 7.30 a.m., reached the mouth of Nash creek at noon, made up Nash creek and across the summit and camped for the night at a cabin where we met a hunter named Frank Williams. Distance travelled twenty-two miles, weather 16 above in a.m., 15 below in p.m.

On the 24th, left camp at Summit cabin at 7 a.m., had lunch on Braine creek and camped on the Beaver river at 5 p.m. in an old hunters' cabin, distance travelled twenty-three miles, weather 12 below in a.m., 5 in p.m.

On the 25th, left camp on Beaver river at 7 a.m. and made cabin on Upper McQuesten lake where we camped at 5 p.m., distance travelled twenty-four miles, weather 2 below in a.m., 10 above in p.m.

On the 26th, left camp at 7 a.m., and camped at 5 p.m., in a cabin on Kerry's lake, distance travelled twenty-three miles, weather zero in a.m., 20 above in p.m., trail on lakes very heavy.

On the 27th, left Kerry's lake at 7 a.m. and had lunch on Duncan creek and camped at 4 p.m. at Mayo bridge, distance travelled twenty-two miles, weather 15 above in a.m., 20 above in p.m., snowing all day.

On the 28th left Mayo bridge at 7 a.m. Discharged Moore here. Camped for lunch at Minto bridge and arrived at Mayo detachment at 6 p.m., distance travelled 30 miles, weather 17 above in a.m., 20 above in p.m., snowing all day.

On the 29th, left Mayo detachment at 7 a.m. and had lunch at square cabin and arrived at Crooked Creek roadhouse at 8 p.m., distance travelled thirty-six miles, weather 20 above in a.m., 39 in p.m.

On the 30th left Crooked creek road house at 6.30 a.m., lunched at Moose creek and arrived at McQuesten detachment at 7.30 p.m., distance travelled thirty-three miles, weather 37 above in a.m., 30 in p.m. Raining in a.m., snowing in p.m.

On the 31st laid over at McQuesten detachment to rest dogs.

On April 1, left McQuesten detachment at 7.30 a.m., and camped at Peterson's roadhouse at Barlow at 5 p.m., distance travelled twenty-two miles, weather 10 above in a.m., 20 in p.m.

On the 2nd left Barlow at 7 a.m. and camped at King's roadhouse at 6 p.m., distance travelled 23 miles, weather 10 above in a.m., 11 in p.m.

On the 3rd left King's roadhouse at 6 a.m., had lunch at Stone's roadhouse and arrived at Dominion detachment at 3 p.m., distance travelled 29 miles, weather 20 above in a.m., 15 in p.m.

On the 4th left Dominion detachment at 7 a.m., had lunch at Hunker. Constable West played out between Dominion and Hunker and I did not wait for him, but gave him orders to get into Hunker as soon as possible. He just arrived at the detachment as I was leaving. I arrived at Dawson at 8 p.m., Cardinal arriving at 10.30 p.m., and Constable West on the 7th.

I think the route taken this year is far better than the one followed last year, as there is plenty of wood for camping purposes and lots of game.

With the exception of Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald and Constable Walker having cramps a couple of days, and Constable Forrest freezing his hand, the health of the party was excellent.

Cardinal and Moore are both good men, but Cardinal is of a very sulky disposition. Indian Sam, while not a first-class guide, proved himself to be a good willing worker. Constable Walker is far from being a good trail man. Constable West was absolutely useless as a dog driver, musher or in fact at anything in connection with a trip of this nature. Constable Forrest, is, in my opinion, the best all-around man I ever saw, being equally good as a dog-driver, musher, trail-breaker, hunter, and general handy-man around camp, and it was thanks to him and Cardinal that we had plenty of fresh meat during the trip and more especially during the time we were short of rations.

Constable Forrest and Indian Sam left Macpherson on their return trip with 25 pounds of mail from Herschell island on March 13, arriving in Dawson on the 6th April. He reports having met with no mishaps and nothing of especial mention, having followed my trail all the way.

In my opinion Constable Forrest is a better man for a long patrol of this kind than Cardinal and Indian Sam together, and if another patrol is made next year, I would respectfully suggest that only policemen be employed, as better work can be accomplished in less time than when a police patrol is accompanied by civilians.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. G. MAPLEY, Corporal, Reg. No. 2628.
In charge Fort Macpherson Patrol.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON L. A. PARE, M.D., WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual medical report for the eleven months ending October 31, 1906:—

During the past year we have had no deaths to report, this making the eighth year in succession.

The general health of the division has been good during the past period, and I am pleased to report that there have been no cases of a contagious or epidemic nature, which tends to confirm my statement of 1904, that 'this territory, and this district in particular, is so favourably situated as to its athmospheric and general sanitary conditions as to be free, or almost so, from any infectious diseases.'

The low temperatures of the far north are recognized to be healthful by most authorities, who claim that only a small number of the pathogenic micro-organisms are capable of maintaining their existence ;and the activity and reproduction of these survivors are markedly lessened, in my opinion, by the conditions that obtain; for instance during the summer, the prolonged hours of sunlight—the most powerful of germ destroyers—the high elevation—over two thousand feet above sea level—the perfectly pure air currents, and during the winter the intense cold, are such adverse conditions that they should necessarily prove fatal to most disease germs.

'It has been demonstrated that the conditions are quite unfavourable to the development, existence and multiplication of such germs and the fact of the few epidemics and contagious cases that have manifested themselves, none spread, none were reproduced here.'

The two most serious cases during the eleven months were as follows:—

The first of colitis, one of our constables, who made a good recovery after eighteen (18) days in hospital.

The other, a destitute Afghan, suffering from gastro enteritis, and is still under treatment at present. This man seems to be greatly predisposed to troubles of bowels and stomach, this being the second time during a short period that he has been brought to our hospital for treatment for such troubles. He is greatly debilitated by privations, which make his condition very precarious, however, he seems to be making some progress towards recovery.

A number of Indian cases are treated during every month, but the conditions under which these people live are so wretched, that it is almost impossible to give much permanent relief.

We have had a new floor upstairs and a front porch put in the hospital, both of which were much needed and improve both the appearance and comfort of the building.

Though I greatly approve of sending our serious cases to the town hospital—thus obviating the difficulty of getting expert nursing, I would very strongly recommend that all simple cases, which only require a few days treatment in hospital without any expert nursing, be still treated in our own hospital ward. This would be more economical and would be much better, both for the patient and the ends of the service.

A tabulated list of cases treated during the period of the past eleven months is appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARE, *Surgeon.*

RETURN OF CASES TREATED DURING THE ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1906.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Abscess	2	7½	Recovered, returned to duty.
Angina pectoris	1	7	A special constable left for outside.
Boils	3	1	Recovered, returned to duty.
Bealing finger	2	3	
Biliousness	2	1	
Bronchitis	2	7	
Coughs and colds	18	3¼	
Colitis	1	18	
Conjunctivitis	2	1	
Contusions	6	6	
Dermal discolouration	1	1	
Delirium tremens	1	1	A prisoner, recovered.
Diarrhœa	2	2	Recovered, returned to duty.
Eczema	1	5	
Foreign body in eye	1	8	
Functional disturbances	8	2	
Gastro enteritis	1	18	A destitute, still under treatment.
Gastric disturbances	6	1	Recovered, returned to duty.
Gonorrhœa	1	4	
Insomnia	1	1	
Lumbago	3	3	
Nausea	1	1	
Nervousness	1	1	
Neuralgia	2	2	
Oedema	1	14	
Rheumatism	8	4	
Shock	1	7	
Sore throat	2	1	
Sore lips	1	4	
Strains and sprains	10	2½	
Toothache and tooth extraction	7	3½	
Tumours (eyelid)	1	4	
Varicocele	1	1	An old case, acquired previous to joining.
Wounds, various	4	3	Recovered, returned to duty.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, M.D., DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1906.

Officer Commanding,
'B' Division R.N.W.M.P.,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report for the year ending October 31, 1906.

The general health of the division for the past year has been very good. The total number on the sick report being 107, of these 35 were taken into hospital and, with the exception of Reg. No. 4197, Constable Farrow, all have recovered.

Reg. No. 3857 Corporal Mousseau, was accidently shot August 18, on the civilian rifle range, the bullet entered the back close to the spine and passing through the left kidney, left the body in the mid auxillary line; the wound was very severe, and serious symptoms appearing, the patient was sent to St. Mary's hospital and operated upon, he made a good recovery and was returned to duty September 2.

Reg. No. 4226, Constable Grey, was admitted to hospital February 2 suffering from badly frozen feet and hands; it was found necessary to amputate several toes also the second and third fingers on right hand at second phalanx; his recovery was very slow, and for a time it was feared that further amputations would be necessary, but the injuries gradually healed and he was returned to duty on July 31.

Reg. No. 4197, Constable Farrow, was found to be suffering from some form of mental trouble, and being unfit for further service, he was discharged and sent out of the country.

The police hospital has been closed and arrangements made with the city hospitals to receive police patients.

Assistant Surgeon Madore, having been transferred, the medical stores at Fort Selkirk were shipped to Dawson, sufficient drugs being left with the non-commissioned officer in charge of that detachment to treat simple ailments among the Indians. The surplus medical stores at Dawson, Y.T., have been disposed of according to instructions.

The health of the prison department has been very satisfactory, no cases of a serious nature occurred and very few prisoners were placed off work. During the year 16 insane persons were under confinement—15 males and 1 female—9 were sent to New Westminster asylum, the other 7 recovered and were discharged.

The Indians in this district receive medical attention when required; there is still a lot of sickness amongst them, but everything possible is done for them.

The barracks are in a good sanitary condition, buildings warm and comfortable.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON.
Assistant Surgeon.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF CASES TREATED AT 'B' DIVISION ,DAWSON, Y.T., 1906.

Diseases.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Abscess	2	9	[illegible]	Recovered.
Abscess, dental	1	1	1	"
Alcoholism	2	8	[illegible]	"
Bronchitis	1	[illegible]	3	"
Biliousness	[illegible]	6	2	"
Backache	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
Boils	1	1	1	"
Catarrh	2	1	1	"
Colds (slight)	20	20	1	"
Colds (severe)	13	65	5	"
Constipation	1	1	1	"
Carbuncle	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
Colic	6	12	2	"
Conjunctivitis	1	3	3	"
Chafe	3	3	1	"
Dislocation	1	14	14	"
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	"
Diarrhœa	1	1	1	"
Earache	3	[illegible]	1	"
Frost bites	1	201	201	"
Flatulence	1	1	1	"
Gonorrhœa	1	[illegible]	5	"
Hemmorhoids	3	15	5	"
Headache	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	"
Indigestion	1	1	[illegible]	"
La grippe	2	14	7	"
Lumbago	[illegible]	8	4	"
Mental	1	7	7	Discharged, unfit for service.
Pain in side	1	30	30	Recovered.
Rash (simple)	[illegible]	3	1	"
Rheumatic pains	2	6	3	"
Sore eyes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
Sore throat	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
Sore lips	2	2	1	"
Stricture	2	2	1	"
Sprain	3	6	2	"
Synovitis	1	7	7	"
Toothache	2	2	1	"
Wound, contused	4	12	3	"
Wound, incised	2	6	3	"
Wound, punctured	1	4	4	"
Wound, gunshot	1	42	42	"
Total number	107			

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. M. ACRES, V.S., DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 22, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ending this date.

The general health of the horses in this division has been very good, only one death occurring during the year; this was horse Reg. No. 2707, who died on his way from Sulphur detachment to Dawson, suffering from azoturia. Mare Reg. No. 2606 being unfit for further service was destroyed and the carcass used for dog feed. In July last the following horses, being found unfit for police duty, were cast and sold: Reg. Nos. 98, 2605, 2729, 2905 and 2909. In August the following seven head were

sold, their services being no longer required in the division: Reg. Nos. 52, 2856, 2857, 2901, 2902, 2933 and 2942; these were all fairly good horses and brought good prices. On the 6th of this month Reg. Nos. 89, 2544 and 2922 were disposed of for the same reason as the above seven, but owing to the lateness of the season they did not realize such good prices as the former. The total loss for the past year has been as follows: Died 1, destroyed 1, cast and sold 5, sold, services no longer required 10, total loss 17. Total strength last year was 37; the total strength of the division at the present time is 20, all of which are in good health and condition. Tuberculosis was discovered to exist in four of the cows in barracks last spring; these animals were destroyed and on post-mortem examination well marked clinical symptoms were found. They were replaced by four others imported from Vancouver, all of which were tested before shipment and reported free from tuberculosis. The stables in the division are all in good repair for the coming winter. The drugs and instruments supplied are of good quality. The oats supplied by the contractor are of a good quality. The hay supplied by the contractor this year, with the exception of a few tons, is not of a first-class quality of timothy hay.

Attached is a list of cases treated for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACRES,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED FOR THE YEAR 1906.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Shoulder galls	5	$4\frac{2}{5}$	
Punctured wounds	3	$12\frac{1}{3}$	
Pleurisy	1	43	Cast and sold.
Sprains	3	7	
Bruises	2	15	
Malaria	1	15	
Lacerated wounds	4	$23\frac{1}{4}$	
Azoturia	1	.....	Died.
Nail pricks	5	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Colic	1	1	
Cystitis	1	7	
Bruised feet	2	12	
Caulks	5	5	
Side bones	1	4	Sold.
Bruised heel	1	6	
Scalds	2	7	
Contused wounds	1	4	
Spavin	1	24	Cast and sold.
Cracked heels	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Influenza	1	30	

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT R. M. NYBLETT, WHITE HORSE.

White Horse, Y.T., October 31, 1906.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division R.N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit this my annual veterinary report for the year ending this date:—

The general health of the horses in this division for the past year has been good, no cases of contagious disease have occurred and very few serious cases of illness, but at times it has been difficult to keep the horses in good condition and wind.

During the year there were five deaths among the horses, one died suddenly while on the trail to Kluahne; I cannot state the cause of death but I think it must have been due to acute colic, I did not personally see the animal; the others were destroyed on account of old age, two owing to injuries received, and one which became exhausted on the trail between Atlin and Hazelton, British Columbia, owing to the difficult nature of the country and poor feed. Of the two which were destroyed on account of injuries, one fell on hard ground and fractured the pelvic bone and the other as the result of an injury received the year before become so weak in one shoulder that for a long time he was of very little use, and finally got down while at Livingstone creek and was unable to rise.

All other horses which were sick or injured during the year made good recoveries except Reg. No. 2465, which suffers from 'heaves' and while fit for light use is not likely to make a permanent recovery.

At present only two horses are on the sick list and these I expect to be well in a few days as they are neither of them serious cases.

Five horses and three ponies were cast and sold during the year.

The stables in the division are in serviceable order.

The shoeing during the year has been satisfactory.

The oats supplied by the contractor have been of good quality, but the hay has been inferior.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. NYBLETT,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

SUMMARY OF CASES.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Boils	1	4	
Cracked heels	3	13	
Cough	2	11	
Pulmonary emphysema	1	.....	Chronic.
Colic	1	2	
Oedema	1	15	
Debility	2	6	
Laminitis	1	16	
Quittor	1	9	
Weak shoulder	1	.....	Chronic; destroyed.
Quarter crack	1	37	
Tender front feet	2	9	
Splint lameness	1	1	
Wounds and injuries—			
Fracture of ileum	1	.....	Destroyed.
Sprains, hip	4	14	
Sprains, tendon	1	4	
Incised wounds	11	12	
Punctured wounds	2	10	
Grazed legs	1	5	
Burnt heels	1	9	
Bruised legs	1	5	
Injuries due to collar	5	11	
Injuries due to saddle	5	10	

DEATHS.

Reg. No. 2936. Fracture of Ileum. Destroyed.
" 62. Old age. Destroyed.
" 2928. Weak shoulder. Destroyed.
" 2927, Exhaustion. Destroyed on Peace River trail.
" 2959. Cause unknown. Died on trail to Kluahne.